



Engraved by Chas. H. Hall, N.Y.

George F. Hoar

HISTORY OF WORCESTER AND ITS PEOPLE

BY

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ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II.

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

1919

HISTORY OF WORCESTER

CHAPTER XXXIII

Threatened War With France—War of 1812—Mexican War—Orr Riot

When war with France was imminent in 1798, and the President was authorized to raise troops for the emergency, a company of sixty men under Capt. Thomas Chandler, called the Worcester Volunteer Cadet Infantry, was formed. A flag was made by the ladies of the city and presented with much ceremony to the company. The company, with the Worcester artillery company, joined the forces known later as the "Oxford Army." Other Worcester men enlisted in the 14th Regiment under Lt. Col. Rice and went into camp. Except for the encounters on the sea, the war was entirely on paper, and the soldiers were not in actual service.

War of 1812.—A convention of delegates from forty-one towns was held here, Aug. 12 and 13, 1812, to protest against the continuance of the war with Great Britain. Worcester was represented by Hon. Benjamin Heywood, Hon. Francis Blake and Elijah Burbank. Mr. Heywood presided. A committee was appointed to "consider and report what measures the Convention ought to adopt, in the present perilous situation of our Country, to mitigate the calamities of the present War with Great Britain, to avert the further evils with which we are threatened, to accomplish a speedy and honorable peace and to arrest the course of that disastrous policy which, if persisted in, cannot fail to terminate in the destruction of the rights and liberties of the people."

The committee consisted of Andrew Peters, Hon. Francis Blake, Rev. John Crane, Hon. Solomon Strong, Aaron Tufts, Benjamin Adams, Gen. James Humphrey, Rev. Jonathan Osgood, Nathaniel Chandler, John W. Stiles and Col. Seth Benister. The committee reported on the 13th, dealing at great length with the causes of the war and its continuance. The report as adopted urged the shortening of the present most impolitic and destructive war, exhorting the friends of peace for that purpose to withdraw from the government all voluntary aid, and to render no other assistance than is required of them by the laws and the Constitution. "We do not, like some men, now in high authority, advise our constituents to refuse payment of them (double or direct taxes) and to rise in opposition to the authority by which they are imposed. But if our rulers, afraid to hazard their popularity by the imposition of taxes, request of the citizens to enable them to prosecute this unrighteous war by loaning money to replenishing the Treasury, we entreat them, as they value the Peace and welfare of their Country, to remember that we have as yet no French emperor among us to force a loan at the point of

the bayonet and to refuse the smallest contribution for this unwarrantable purpose." The resolution represented the sentiments of the majority of the people of the town and State.

There passed through this town Aug. 20, 1812, a detachment of 400 recruits from Forts Independence and Warren, Boston, on their way to join the army at Albany. It was composed of infantry and thirty pieces of artillery, with caissons, traveling forges, tent equipage and baggage wagons, the whole drawn by 190 horses. Just after morning service they encamped on the Common near the Old South Church.

Early in the war, recruiting officers were stationed here, and some of the citizens entered the regular army and navy. The records at Washington are not open to inspection and, if they were, it would be practically impossible to make a list of the Worcester men enlisting here or elsewhere in this war. The town offered a bounty of ten dollars to each man enlisting, voted Nov. 9, 1812.

The Worcester jail became historic by quartering several paroled British officers in the summer of 1813. Some American prisoners who were born on British soil but had come to this country and had been naturalized before the war, were accused of treason and sent to England for trial. To protect them, the American government ordered an equal number of British prisoners into confinement to endure the same fate that should befall the Americans in England. England placed two American officers in prison for every British soldier confined here, to suffer death if the British were executed. Ten of the British who resided here were committed to the Worcester jail. They were: Lt. Col. William Grant, of the Beauharnais militia; Maj. Charles Villette, Capt. Francis Decenta, Lt. David Duvall, Lt. Albert Manuel, of the Water-ville regiment; Lt. William A. Steel, adjutant; Lt. Joseph F. Green, commissary, 89th Regt.; Lt. Arthur Carter, of the Royal Artillery; Lt. Charles Morris, of the Halifax Volunteers. Nine of these men escaped January 12, overpowering the attendant who had entered the room in which they lived, about ten o'clock at night, but he was tied so hastily that he freed himself in a quarter of an hour, and gave the alarm. Bells were rung, cannon fired, and the whole town turned out to search for the refugees. Houses were searched without warrants. At two o'clock in the morning, one of the men was captured at Holden; four more in the evening at Barre. The other four eluded their pursuers and finally reached Quebec. Afterward the prisoners were removed from the jail and soon released again on parole, the controversy of the naturalized prisoners being at an end, the sense of justice in England being too strong to permit their conviction of treason and punishment by death.

In the summer of 1814, two Worcester companies served in the forts defending Boston. Their rosters are given at the end of this chapter. The Worcester Light Infantry under Capt. Lincoln and the Worcester Artillery under Capt. Samuel Graves were called out by Gov. Strong,

Sept. 6, 1811, marched on Sunday, Sept. 14, and were stationed at South Boston, where they served to the end of October. On the Sunday following their return, both companies attended divine service here in uniform.

During the war the town voted to procure camp equipage for the militia; to provide for the families of soldiers when assistance was needed; and to furnish arms and equipments to soldiers who lacked the means to buy them for themselves. The ratification of the treaty of peace was celebrated here with much festivity and rejoicing. [Ref.: See town records; Lincoln's Hist., p. 135. State records.]

Roster of Capt. J. W. Lincoln's company in Lieut. Col. Samuel Towne's regt.; Sept. 11 to Oct. 30, 1814; raised at Worcester and vicinity. Capt. John W. Lincoln, Lt. Sewall Hamilton, Ensign John Coolidge, Sergt. Levi Wellington, Sergt. Luther Johnson, Sergt. Edward D. Bangs, Sergt. Samuel Green, Corp. Jeremiah Healy, Corp. Lincoln Fennring, Corp. Charles Bridge, Corp. James Thompson, Musician Jason Mann, Musician Oliver Cajer, Musician Rufus Paine, William T. Alexander, Phinehas Ball, Abijah Butler, Dexter Carle, Aaron Curtis, Joseph Deland, Joseph Drury, Jason Duncan, Joseph Fenno, Asa Flagg, Eleazer Fletcher, Gardner Johnson, Arnold Mann, Wales Paine, Jonah Perry, Luke Perry, Peter Rice, Timothy R. Rice, Austin R. Putnam, Levi Smith, Samuel Stowell, William Tracy, Isaac Tucker, Walter Tufts, Charles W. Warren, Daniel Webb, William D. Wheeler, Benjamin White, Nahum Wilder, Archibald Witt.

Roster of Capt. Samuel Graves's co. of artillery, Lt. Col. W. Edwards's regt.; Sept. 8 to Nov. 5, 1814; raised at Worcester; service at Boston. Capt. Samuel Graves; Lt. Simon Hastings, Lt. Joshua Hale; Sergt. Abel Flagg, Sergt. William Eaton; Sergt. Andrew Slater, Sergt. Joshua Gates, Corp. Ebenezer Hastings, Corp. Moses Clements, Corp. Joel Gleason, Corp. Charles Putnam; Musician Sewall Goodridge, Musician Benjamin Pierce; Musician Caleb P. Stock, Musician Edward Curtis.

Mexican War.—Worcester, in common with the rest of New England, was opposed to the war with Mexico, and took no part in it, except for the service of a few men. The Light Infantry offered its services, but was not needed.

Captain George Lincoln, son of Governor Levi, was in the army and met his death in action at the battle of Buena Vista. He was shot in the back of the head "when facing a regiment, riding in front, and encouraging them on at a critical moment when they were faltering under a severe fire. His situation was a most exposed one, a situation which it would have been mere foolhardiness to take except under the circumstances of the battle, where our troops were chiefly volunteers and all depended on the officers. Lincoln was acting as adjutant-general, and had no command of the regiment, but seeing them falter, he rode in

front and cheered them on by example as well as by word." (Memorial by E. Cutler).

A search of the records at the State House revealed but two soldiers in this war, residents of this town, viz: George Gleason, teamster, 28 y. of Worcester, enlisted in Co. D, 1st Regt. Mass. Infantry. Edward T. Dudley, clerk, 19 y., enlisted at Boston in Co. K, of the same regt., May 28, 1847; deserted.

The Orr Riot.—It became necessary to read the riot act and call out the militia in 1854 to disperse a mob. A fanatic named John S. Orr, calling himself the "Angel Gabriel," appeared on the streets blowing his brass trumpet, haranguing the crowds in incoherent speeches, predicting dire calamities. As he passed along the sidewalks he decorated them with the word "Gabriel" in big chalk letters. He was arrested for disturbing the peace, but was allowed to depart on promising to stay away. In a week, however, he had returned and resumed his tooting and talking; was arrested again. Somehow he had won the sympathy or support of a rough crowd that gathered about the station house, demanding his release. The Mayor, Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, addressed the mob, asking it to disperse, but his words were without effect. The mob stoned the station house and broke windows. The mayor then read the riot act; the sheriff also tried to bring the crowd to reason, and he was injured by paving stone thrown by a rioter. Capt. Ward was ordered to turn out with the City Guards, and the loaded muskets of the militia had an immediate effect on the mob. The Guards stayed that night in the armory. The mob made no further attempt, and the Guards fired their loaded muskets at a target on the old Jo Bill road. What became of "the Angel" himself is of no importance. The remarkable fact about the riot was, how it could have happened in a city like Worcester.

CHAPTER XXXIV

The Civil War

No sooner had the roar of the assaulting guns at Fort Sumter died away, than the War for the Union began. That was on Friday, April 12, 1861. The news was received on Sunday, and on Monday evening the militia companies of this city met in their armories and prepared to go to the front, filling their ranks and electing officers.

The City Hall was crowded at a public meeting on Tuesday and patriotic speeches by Hon. Rejoice Newton, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, Col. Putnam W. Taft, M. J. McCarrerty, Rev. Dr. Hill, Hon. A. H. Bullock and Maj. Charles Devens. Dr. Merrick Bemis, D. Waldo Lincoln, Col. E. B. Stoddard, Rev. T. W. Higginson stirred the emotions of the people and fixed their determination to work and fight for the preservation of the Union.

WAR HAS BEGUN!!

CIVIL WAR!

THE WORST OF ALL WARS.

OUR FLAG HAS BEEN FIRED UPON AND OUR FORTS CAPTURED.

**OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL
THREATENED WITH INVASION**

*The people of Massachusetts are insulted with the threat that they shall
smell the powder and feel the steel of the Rebels; that
the flag of Rebellion shall be hoisted over the cradle of Liberty!*

**PATRIOTS,
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!**

Enrol and Drill Your Men.

Be True to the Spirit and Blood of your Ancestors!

RESPOND WITH PROMPTNESS TO THE CALL OF YOUR COUNTRY

REDUCED COPY OF HANDBILL.

The Light Infantry.—The Light Infantry was the first company to receive orders to proceed to Washington. On Wednesday, the following morning the 17th, after a short parade, the company was addressed by Col. W. S. Lincoln; Hon. Ichabod Washburn, who presented each soldier with a pocket Bible; and Dr. Rufus Woodward, who promised

to give professional care to the families of absent soldiers free of charge. At the railroad station a great gathering cheered the departing troops. Capt. Harrison W. Pratt was in command. In the evening the boys left Boston with the Sixth Mass. Regt., to which they were assigned, and again they were given a rousing reception when they reached this city. In passing through Baltimore, the Worcester men were in the first division, which was not attacked. Throughout the trip to the capital the troops were given one continuous ovation by the people of the towns and cities through which their train passed. They were quartered in the Senate chamber, April 20, and slept in their blankets on the floor. The regiment was reviewed by President Lincoln and Gen. Scott. From the first, Clara Barton and Mrs. B. B. Vassall, of this city, were active in supplying the needs of the soldiers.

Worcester claims part of the credit given to the Sixth Regiment for his prompt response in the hour of greatest need, saving the capital from capture by the rebels. Early in May the company went with the command into Maryland and encamped at Elk Ridge. On June 26 they went to Baltimore, returning July 2 to the Relay Camp. The regiment had enlisted for three months, the time expiring July 21, but the news of the disaster at Bull Run came the next day, and the regiment was ordered to be in readiness for action. Gen. Banks made an address to the regiment July 23, appealing for its service to defend the capital again. The regiment voted to stay in the service as long as needed, but on the 26th, preparations began for the return home; the start was made on the 29th, and the Worcester company reached this city August 1, at ten a. m., and after a hearty welcome continued with the regiment to Boston, being mustered out on the Common next day. The company went to Lowell, however, before coming home, and received a wonderful reception in that city. Returning in a special train, they arrived here at midnight. On Aug. 2 the company was entertained in Horticultural Hall, Capt. D. Waldo Lincoln presiding. In replying to Mr. Lincoln's address, Capt. Pratt said: "We have had 101 men in our ranks; four have been sent home sick (now well, however); and 97 returned in the ranks to-day. But four have received punishment—if you are not as proud of them as I am, it is because you know them less." Mayor Davis and Lt. Parker also spoke. On the Common, Governor Lincoln and the mayor reviewed the company.

Third Battalion of Rifles.—The Third Battalion was ready as soon as the Light Infantry, but it was held for the Fifth Regiment. It was composed of the Worcester City Guards, the Emmet Guards and the Holden Rifles, all well organized, drilled and equipped, Major Charles Devens commanding. On April 18 the battalion marched to Mechanics Hall, where Hon. Isaac Davis and Rev. Dr. Hill were the speakers, Major Devens also spoke of the duties of the hour.

An elegant sword and belt was presented to Adjutant John M.

Goodhue at the armory of the City Guards. Hon. George F. Hoar making the speech of presentation, in behalf of Hon. Timothy W. Welling-ton, saying: "A band of traitors and conspirators whose fields and plan-tations, as has been well said, our fathers scoured and cleared from a foreign invader in the Revolution, have dared to undertake to subvert our government, to take possession of our capital, and destroy our lib-erties. We have not provoked this contest. Our patience has been met with scorn. We have been smitten on one cheek. We have turned to show the other, and have been smitten on that too. We have held forth the olive branch; it has been converted into a rod. The charity which suffereth long, which hopeth, beareth, believeth and endureth all things, has at last been exhausted; and now nothing remains but the sword—and never was it drawn in a cause more righteous."

Capt. McConville returned thanks for a gift of nearly \$1,000 to the Emmet Guards. This company was addressed in the evening by Fathers Boyce and O'Reilly.

The battalion left the city about midnight, Saturday, April 20, cheered by thousands of friends, less than a week after the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached the city. In New York it was posted in the armory of the Seventh Regiment where it was visited by Senator Sumner and other distinguished men, embarking on Sunday morning on the steamship *Ariel*. Major Devens and Capt. Sprague were extremely popular; both were competent officers and courtly gentlemen, kindly, considerate and thoughtful.

The *Ariel* proceeded to Annapolis, arriving April 24, and the Wor-cester men were quartered in the Naval School. On May 2 the battalion started for Fort McHenry, arriving at six the following morning. The battalion was on duty May 14 guarding arms that had been seized. The arrest of William Starr for giving his opinion of Marshal Kane, brought forth, after Capt. Sprague had secured his release, an address from the captain that brought tears to the eyes of his men. A soldier wrote: "We like him as a child does his parents, and we shall forever follow where he leads." The battalion shared in the work of liberating Mary-land. A squad of 18 men was sent to Ft. Carroll. Capt. Sprague and a detachment made an examination of the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. On June 26 the detested Marshal Kane and the Baltimore police commissioners were brought to the fort.

Adj. John M. Goodhue left to take commission in the regular army; Lt. Harkness became quartermaster; Lt. McCafferty was made acting adjutant; and on July 3, Maj. Devens went to Washington, leaving Capt. Sprague in command of the battalion. Soon afterward Major Devens left to become colonel of the Fifteenth Mass. From time to time detachments made excursions. Capt. McConville and Lt. Pickett with 40 men were sent on a cruise in a steamer *Chester* after two suspected craft that turned out to be fishing vessels. Similar cruises were made

on the 12th, 16th and 17th of July. One of these detachments took possession of a deserted schooner at the mouth of Chester river and brought it to Ft. McHenry.

Twenty of the battalion were sent home July 24, their term of enlistment having expired on the 19th. Gen. Dix addressed the command on the 26th, and asked the soldiers to remain in the service for a time on account of the defeat at Bull Run. Every man in the City Guards and Emmet Guards voted to stay. But on July 29 the companies were ordered home, reaching New York, August 1 and taking the steamer City of Boston that afternoon for New London. The welcome of Worcester to the returned soldiers next day was very hearty and pleasing. There was feasting, a parade, music and cheering. Mayor Davis spoke a warm welcome on the Common, and Capt. Sprague replied feelingly, reading a letter from Col. Devens in which he expressed his thanks to the officers and men of the battalion. "You were of those," he wrote, "who saved the capital of the nation from plunder at the opening of this conflict. I can say to you most truly that you have been to me all that an officer could ask of soldiers."

Muster-out was held next day. Forty of the City Guards immediately re-enlisted; nineteen became warrant officers; two musicians, and others re-enlisted later. Two of the battalion had died of typhoid. The Spy said at the time:

It does not lessen either the bravery of our men, or the greatness of the service they rendered, that they did not participate in any regular battle. They won the expected battle by their promptness and energy, without fighting it. Washington was saved, the secession rising in Maryland was prevented, the Baltimore conspirators were baffled, a new route to Washington was opened and held open, and the war of treason was not allowed to come across the Potomac. The troops that secured such results, deserve the honor and thanks of the whole country, and foremost among them were our Sixth and Eighth Regiments, and the Worcester Rifle Battalion. No better troops than these went to the rescue of the government, none have served with a better spirit or to a better purpose, and let them have the credit which is their due.

The Fifteenth Regiment.—The Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry was raised largely in this city. Major Devens came from the Sixth Regt. to command it: and the other officers were Lt. Col. George H. Ward of this city, and Maj. John W. Kimball of Fitchburg. It encamped on the Brooks farm at South Worcester, June 28, 1861. The camp was named for Gen. Scott. The men were mustered into service by Gov. Andrew and Capt. Marshall of the regular army. The battle of Bull Run shortened the period of preparation and drill. A flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of the city Aug. 7, the address being made by Hon. George F. Hoar in the City Hall, in the presence of the officers and band. In his speech accepting the flag, Col. Devens said: "There is indeed a remarkable coincidence, as you have so well said, in the name of the regiment which I have the honor to command, being numbered

the same as that commanded during the Revolutionary War by Col. Timothy Bigelow, over whose remains yonder proud monument was, three months ago, erected with such inspiring ceremonies. It is indeed a most fortunate omen. I trust that some of the spirit which animated our ancestors has descended upon the present sons of Worcester county, and that they will be able to render an equally good account of their labors."

The next day the regiment, numbering 1,046 officers and privates, left the city at 6 p. m. by the train for Norwich, amid vociferous cheers of the people, reaching New York on Aug. 9 at 11 a. m., and Washington next day. On the 11th, quarters were occupied on Meridian Hill, near the residence Kalorama, under the command of Gen. Rufus King. Aug. 25 the regiment was sent into camp at Poolsville, Md., 35 miles from Washington. The camp was named for Dwight Foster, then attorney general of Massachusetts. The first duty was to guard the line from Conrad's ferry to the lower end of Harrison's Island, a distance of three miles. The Rebel pickets on the other side of the river became friendly after a few shots had been exchanged, talked with our pickets, and surreptitiously exchanged various articles. The camp was visited by Nathaniel Paine, who made a report of his trip in one of the city papers, praising the drill and discipline, the band, and the condition of the camp. Hon. John D. Baldwin, editor of the *Spy*, wrote, after a visit, "that the signs of harmony and good discipline are abundant and unmistakable. . . . Col. Devens deserves the warmest praise of every friend of the regiment at home for his earnest and untiring care of the men." He commended the system by which Col. Devens induced many of the men to send money to their families.

Ball's Bluff.—The first baptism of blood was at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21. Capt. Philbrick of Co. H and twenty men had crossed the river the day before on a scouting expedition in the direction of Leesburg, and had found what appeared to be only a small force of the enemy, whereupon Col. Devens crossed with Cos. A, C, G, H and I, and pushed forward with a small detachment to the camp found by Capt. Philbrick. About sunrise the enemy's pickets were driven in, and the Rebels were driven from their rifle pits. But after a short time the Union force proved too small to hold the captured line and, when the rebel reserves came up, the men of the Fifteenth with other troops that had accompanied them fell back. At eleven the enemy made an advance, and the Fifteenth retreated to the position held by the reserves, about 1,200 troops were sent across the river and Gen. Baker took over the command from Col. Devens. At half past three the Rebels advanced, 4,000 strong, and had the advantage of superior position. After some three hours of battle, the Union force was compelled to give way. Many officers had been lost through Rebel sharpshooting. Gen. Baker was heard to say: "If I had two more such regiments as the Mass. Fif-

teenth I would cut my way to Leesburg." Soon afterward he was killed, and Col. Cogswell took command. An attempt was made about five o'clock to cut the way to Edward's Ferry. When the movement failed and Gen. Cogswell ordered a retreat, Col. Devens was opposed to the movement and said: "Sir, I do not wish to retreat. Do you issue it as an order?" "Yes, sir" was the reply. "I would like to have you repeat it in the presence of my major, then." "I order you to retreat," was the response.

The column retreated, nearly all in good order, though some companies broke ranks and ran. The Fifteenth kept their ranks until their colonel ordered them to save themselves as best they could. He was determined to cross the river and not surrender. The scow in which the troops had crossed was overcrowded and upset in midstream. Some swam ashore; others were carried away by the swift current and drowned. Those who had remained on the Virginia shore, hard pressed by the Rebels, took to the water and attempted to swim the river. Col. Devens and some near him had the good fortune to seize a floating log that aided them in crossing. Many were shot in the water; many were drowned. Col. Ward was wounded in the leg and taken to Harrison's Island, where he had his leg amputated that night. Lt. Everts Greene of No. Brookfield, later editor of the Spy, did not retreat, remaining on the edge of the bluff covering the retreat with a small detachment from his company and the Tammany and California regiments. Lieut. Greene was captured. (See biography). Col. Devens was struck by a bullet, but not injured. Capt. Watson of Co. E, who remaining on the bank of the river, being unable to swim, escaped wounds and capture, and with eight other men reached Edward's Ferry under cover of darkness.

Though the movement was disastrous, the regiment was highly praised for its coolness, discipline and courage. Col. Devens said: "Every man did his duty; there was no flinching, no disobedience, no cowardice, and they fought to the very last with great cheerfulness." A private wrote of the officers: "Without exception they stood up resolutely from the first hour of the day to the last." Another wrote: "We cannot say too much in praise of the cool courage and considerate movements of Colonel Devens. He is in my opinion unsurpassed for cool bravery, being in the thickest of the fight with his men, encouraging them with hopes of success as long as a shadow of hope lasted." Gen. McClellan said of this engagement: "Nothing had occurred in the war yet equal to the heroic conduct of the Fifteenth Mass." He told Col. Devens he wanted him to take part in the next battle.

A sketch of Lieut. Grout, who lost his life at Ball's Bluff, is given elsewhere in this work.

Of 621 men who went into battle, but 311 survived fit for duty. The killed, wounded and missing numbered 310. For further details see the roster of the regiment.

Recruits were needed to fill the gaps; aid for the wounded came promptly from home. A meeting was held in the City Hall, Dec. 3, and Rev. Mr. Scandlin, the regimental chaplain, spoke for an hour, appealing for recruits to fill the ranks. Hon. Isaac Davis and Judge Henry Chapin also spoke. Hon. Edward Everett spoke at a meeting in Mechanics Hall, Dec. 12, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York at another meeting, Dec. 16.

The regiment remained at Poolsville until Feb. 26, 1863, and was recruited to 903 men. Marching to Adamstown and taking the train to Harper's Ferry, the regiment was quartered there until March 2, when, excepting one company, it marched to Bolivar Heights and on March 7th to Charlestown; on the 10th to Berryville, where traces of the enemy were discovered. On the 15th the regiment returned to Bolivar Heights and remained a week, leaving Harper's Ferry on the 22d for Washington, it was quartered near the capitol. Two days later it was in Alexandria, and five days afterward sailed for Hampton, Va., where it was in camp three days. On the 4th the march up the Peninsula began, the first halt being at Big Bethel, the second at "Camp Misery." Afterward the progress was slow, as the enemy was strongly entrenched and the soldiers had to build roads as they advanced. On the 11th a permanent camp, named for Gen. Scott, was established within a mile of the enemy's works. Col. Devens left the regiment here to accept his commission as brigadier general, and Lt. Col. Kimball took command.

The Fifteenth was one of the first regiments to enter Yorktown after the evacuation, May 4. Two days later it embarked for West Point, and arrived early next morning in time to reinforce Gen. Franklin, but it took no part in the fighting. On the 9th it occupied Camp Eltham. On the 15th it marched to Austin's Church towards Richmond; on the 18th it moved three miles towards the Chickahominy River. It was near Bottom's Ridge, May 21.

The battle of May 31 was reported by Col. Kimball, as follows:

Early in the afternoon of May 31, rapid and heavy firing was heard, distinctly heard, from across the river. The troops under General Sumner, including the Fifteenth Regiment, were immediately under arms, and marched to the assistance of General Casey. Crossing the river on a bridge of logs, called Sumner's Grapevine Bridge, the column advanced about two miles, and formed near Fair Oaks Station, in anticipation of an attack. The regiment had barely time to load before the battle, which raged fiercely until after dark, began. The first position taken by the Fifteenth Regiment was in support of a battery of light artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Kirby of the regular service, which was playing with great effect on the concealed enemy. This position was trying to the men, in the extreme; as but a small portion were engaged, the balance could only stand firmly before the storm of bullets, to resist the charge, should one be attempted. Three times did the foe, flushed with the victory of the morning, and confident of success, rush upon the battery almost to the cannon's mouth, but each time were driven back in disorder, leaving many brave men within a few yards of our bayonets. Before they could rally from this terrible fire of canister and musketry, a

charge upon them was ordered. With wild shouts and cheers, the unwavering line advanced into the almost impenetrable thicket, but the enemy had fled; their dead and wounded alone were left, the evidences of a glorious victory. That night the troops rested upon their arms, on the battle-field, the horrors of which were made doubly revolting by the unceasing groans of the wounded.

In the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, the regiment lost five killed and 17 wounded. The duty during June was severe, waiting on the battle field for the expected attack, fortifying, skirmishing.

The Fifteenth was in the engagement at Savage Station June 29, and soon afterward in White Oak Swamp and at Nelson's Farm. Reaching Harrison's Landing July 2, worn out by the campaign since Fair Oaks, in which eleven were wounded and 26 missing, the regiment rested in July. In August it marched to Newport News, whence it went by water to Chain Bridge, in the defenses of Washington. The call was urgent, and the regiment was despatched at once to Centreville. Several days were spent in marching and countermarching. Sept. 14 it marched from Frederick to South Mountain Pass. Col. Kimball describes thus the part taken in the battle of Antietam:

A section of the enemy's artillery was planted immediately in front and not more than six hundred yards distant from my right wing. This was twice silenced and driven back by the fire of my right concentrated upon it. The engagement lasted between twenty and thirty minutes, my line remaining unbroken, the left wing advancing some ten yards under a most terrific fire of infantry. [At this time occurred one of those blunders not uncommon in battle, by which the regiment was exposed to a murderous fire from a New York regiment. This was remedied by General Sumner after our men had suffered severely.] The enemy soon appeared in heavy columns advancing on my left and rear, pouring in a deadly fire on my left wing. We retired slowly and in good order, bringing off our colors and a battle-flag captured from the enemy, re-forming by the order of General Gorman in a piece of woods some five hundred yards to the rear, and under cover of our artillery. This position was held until I was ordered to support a battery, planted upon the brow of a hill immediately in our rear, the enemy having opened again with artillery. This fire being silenced, the position was held throughout the day.

Col. Ward returned to the service and took command of the regiment Feb. 5, 1863, and was soon afterward made acting brigadier-general, leaving Lt. Col. Joslin in command. May 2 the regiment crossed the Rappahannock river at Fredericksburg on pontoon bridges:

The Fifteenth was soon after directed to take a position on the extreme right of the First Brigade, and commenced moving to a point on the right of the city; and at the same moment, the enemy's batteries opened from three different points with solid shot and shell, which they kept up while the regiment was going the distance of half a mile. At the same time this movement was going on, the enemy were hurrying up their infantry at double-quick and filling the rifle-pits on the crest of the hill in our fronts, almost in rifle range. It was our good fortune to have a slight embankment for a cover, where we remained for two hours, until the position known as 'Marye's Heights,' in rear of the famous bank-wall rifle-pit,—where so many brave men laid down their

lives at the first battle of Fredericksburg, was flanked by General Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, and the enemy in our front began to fall back. A canal, some thirty feet wide, and too deep to ford, prevented our advancing directly in front, and we were obliged to return to the city before doing so. During the time we had remained there, the enemy had placed two guns in such a position on the bluff, on the south side of the river, that they had an enfilading fire on our line while returning to the city; but either through their great haste to join their fleeing comrades, or bad practice, they did us little harm; but two were slightly wounded during the whole shelling. After following up the enemy two miles, the second division was ordered back to the city; the Fifteenth to the north bank of the river, supporting Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, which covered the pontoon bridge, where we remained until the following day about dusk, when companies A, B, E, and G, moved into the rifle-pits, above and below the bridge, to cover its removal.

In June the regiment started on his way to Gettysburg. On July 1 the sound of cannon was heard, and that night the regiment bivouacked three miles south of Gettysburg. The regiment took part in the second and third days' fighting. The following report tells of the work of the third day:

The rebels opened on our lines with over a hundred pieces of artillery at about one P. M. This terrible fire was continued for over two hours; but though the air seemed full of the fragments of bursting shells, but comparatively little damage was done. At three, P. M., the rebel infantry moved to the assault. Our men sprang promptly to meet them, glad at a prospect of work, relieving them from their painful recumbent position, which a broiling sun rendered the more intolerable. This contest lasted an hour or two; during which both armies showed a determination to hold the ground, regardless of the results. A slight wavering of the rebel line was detected, and at suggestion of Colonel Hall, commanding the Third Brigade, the colors of the Fifteenth were ordered to advance by Colonel Joslin, when the remnant of the regiment, led by the colonel, rallied promptly around them, and the whole line, as if moved by one impulse, rushed forward and carried the position.

The regiment was skirmishing on the fourth of July. During the Battle of Gettysburg the Fifteenth lost three officers killed and eight wounded; nineteen enlisted men killed, and 85 wounded. Col. Ward of Worcester was one of the killed. (See biography). Until the 14th, the regiment was engaged in the pursuit of the Rebels. On the 16th Harper's Ferry was passed on the way to Loudon Valley. On Aug. 15, 179 drafted recruits were added to the regiment. On Aug. 31 the march to Bank's Ford from Morrisville; on the thirteenth the Rappahannock was crossed. Through the months of September, October and November the regiment was marching, picketing, skirmishing, expecting battle daily. In the action of Mine Run, Nov. 27, the regiment lost 18 men. The regiment went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, having been on duty of the most arduous and dangerous kind from the beginning of the year, and taking part in many engagements and battles. In the spring more recruits came, but May 1, the total strength of the Fifteenth was only about 300. These went into the Wilderness, where half of them

were lost, and the remnant served in the siege of Petersburg. But five officers and seventy men were on duty at Jerusalem Plank Road, June 22d, and almost all of them were taken prisoners at that time. Lt. Col. Hooper and five men escaped. The term of enlistment of the regiment had expired, excepting that of one company which had to serve until Aug. 5. Those who were able to travel, only 85 officers and men, arrived home July 21, and were welcomed by Gov. Andrew and his staff, Mayor Lincoln, and a great gathering of people.

The Twenty-first Regiment.—The Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry was organized mainly in Worcester county, and was commanded first by Col. Augustus Morse. Six companies encamped on the Agricultural Fair Grounds, July 19, 1861, and the camp was named for ex-Gov. Lincoln. In appreciation of the honor, Mr. Lincoln wrote:

WORCESTER, JULY 22, 1861.

GENERAL:—I cannot fail to receive with the deepest and most grateful emotions, your communication of the honor conferred upon me in the designation of the encampment of the Twenty-first Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under your command, by expressly associating the remembrance of me with the historical position of the name which it is my privilege to bear, and with his who at the head of the nation in this most perilous crisis of its destiny, by his consummate wisdom, heroic firmness and constancy, and devoted patriotism in purpose and action, has made that name eminently and forever illustrious.

With no *personal* pretensions to this most flattering notice, I yet may be permitted, I trust, without indelicacy, to claim that my family has not been without its representative servant in all the most eventful periods of our country's history.

Two brothers of my father were in the army of the Revolution. A brother of my own was in the service of the state, in command of a company, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. A son fell in the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico. A grandson is at this time enrolled with the rank and file of the noble Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers of Baltimore celebrity. Thus the blood of four successive generations binds me in sympathy with the brave defenders of the republic; and the earnest, fervent prayer of my last declining years is, that those on whom will devolve the great duty of upholding the integrity of the Union, and of preserving and transmitting the institutions of free constitutional government, with all the countless and inappreciably precious blessings of liberty protection, and social order, which only such a government can secure, may be faithful and competent to their high responsibility, and gloriously triumphant in this mortal struggle for national existence.

The ladies of Worcester gave to this command a beautiful flag, which was presented at formal exercises by Hon. Alexander H. Bullock in an eloquent address.

The regiment started for the front Aug. 23, 1861, and on its arrival in Baltimore camped in Paterson Park, proceeding on the 29th to Annapolis, excepting four companies left at Annapolis Junction to guard the railroad and prevent contraband goods from passing into Virginia. The entire regiment under Lt. Col. Maggi, 937 men, embarked on the steamship *Northerner*, Jan. 6, 1862, to take part in the Burnside expedition, landing Feb. 7 on Roanoke Island, and taking part in the capture. The following report by Maj. Theodore S. Foster tells the story:

To the twenty-first was assigned the honor of doing picket duty for the division that night; this dangerous duty was well performed, with the loss of one man, severely wounded by the enemy. The regiment was remarkably cool in the battle of the next day. The action commenced early in the morning, by an attack upon a rebel battery, strongly supported, and well covered by the enemy's skirmishers. The Twenty-first, gallantly and skillfully led by Lieutenant-Colonel Maggi, worked their way, under the enemy's fire, through a deep swamp full of dense underbrush and briers, which protected the right flank of the battery, and was considered by the enemy as impassable. Having flanked the position, the regiment made a brave, steady charge with the bayonet, driving the enemy from their works, and capturing the rebel flag which was on their battery, they planted in its place their regimental state flag, which was the first Union flag in the battery. The loss of the regiment was, commissioned officers, two wounded, Captain T. S. Foster, and Lieutenant Frazer A. Stearns; enlisted men, five killed, and fifty wounded, eight of them mortally, who died soon after. Total, fifty-seven.

The regiment went into camp, named after Gen. Burnside, and soon afterward Maj. W. S. Clark became lieutenant colonel, succeeding Lt. Col. Maggi, resigned, and took command. Col. Morse had been left in command of the fort in Maryland. On the 11th the regiment sailed in the *Northerner* for Newbern, and took part in the battle on the 14th. The first gun taken in that battle was given to this regiment by Gen. Burnside as a monument to Frazer A. Stearns, who was killed. Two other officers were wounded, 19 enlisted men killed, thirty-five wounded, of whom four died soon afterward; total loss, 57.

After a month in Camp Andrew, the regiment went aboard the *Northerner* at Newbern, April 17th, landing on the 21st, made a forced march of nearly 20 miles and participated in the battle of Camden, having one man killed and 14 wounded, three mortally. The last service in North Carolina was a forced march May 17 to Pollockville, to the relief of a Maryland regiment. On July 6 the regiment embarked on the *Scout* and *Farrington*, and proceeded to Camp Lincoln, near Newport News. A few weeks later it boarded steamers *Nantasket* and *Highland Light*, Aug. 2, landing at Acquia Creek, Va., on the 4th. On the 12th, leaving tents and baggage, it started afoot for the Rapidan and suffered extremely in Pope's retreat. In the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, the regiment earned great praise and distinction. "When everything on the left seemed lost, they under the guidance of the brave and skillful Reno, stopped the enemy in the moment of victory and prevented them from realizing its fruits." Their own loss was small; the wounded and missing numbered nine. The regiment fought in the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, losing heavily:

Ordered into action just as night was coming on, in a severe thunder-storm, to fight an enemy of whose numbers and position no one seemed to be aware, they fell into an ambuscade of the rebel regiments. Though somewhat thrown into confusion by the fearful slaughter inflicted upon them by the first volley from their concealed foes, the regiment held its ground. The rain soon made most of the guns on both sides un-

serviceable, but the Twenty-first were not afraid to rely on the bayonet, which in many instances, was used by both parties, till by the timely arrival of reinforcements, the enemy was driven from the field, with the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners. About midnight after the battle, the baggage trains being in safety, the Union forces were drawn back to Fairfax Court House, and we were compelled to leave most of our seriously wounded to be taken prisoners by the enemy, as well as several men who were engaged in bringing them from the field, and assisting the surgeons. The losses in this battle were, commissioned officers, three killed, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Rice; First Lieutenant F. A. Bemis, and Second Lieutenant W. B. Hill; mortally wounded and died soon after the action, three, viz., Captains J. D. Frazer and I. J. Kelton, and First Lieutenant H. A. Beckwith; wounded and prisoners, two, viz., First Lieutenant W. H. Clark, and second Lieutenant S. McCabe; prisoners, Captain George P. Hawkes, Acting Major, Adjutant W. Willard, and Second Lieutenant G. C. Parker. Total officers eleven. Enlisted men killed, twenty-two; mortally wounded and died soon after, eight; wounded and prisoners, twenty-four; wounded, forty-five; prisoners, thirty-four. Total killed and wounded in the action, one hundred and seven; prisoners, not wounded, thirty-seven. Aggregate, one hundred and forty-four.

The regiment marched afterward through Alexandria and Washington into Maryland, and took part in the battle of South Mountain, in which five men were wounded. Then came the bloody battle of Antietam, in which the regiment did its full share, entering with 150 men, two companies being absent. One officer was killed, two wounded; six enlisted men were killed, 34 wounded, three mortally. The regiment had lost at this time 363 men. In Maryland and Virginia the regiment continued in active service during October and November, and fought in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. Out of 284 engaged, 69 were lost. On the 14th they were engaged again, but being well sheltered lost only one man. At the end of 1862 the regiment was in the old camp near Falmouth. On Feb. 9 it broke camp and marched to Newport News; thence westward to Paris, Ky., where it encamped April 1 on the fair grounds. Four days later it marched to Mt. Sterling, where it remained for three months. On July 6, it marched to Lexington, Ky., thence to Camp Nelson, where it remained until Sept. 12, when the march of 185 miles to Knoxville began. From this time to the end of the year there was incessant marching, starving and fighting. Lt. Col. Hawkes was then in command, Col. Clark receiving his discharge in April.

The regiment took part in the action at Blue Springs, Oct. 11. Through the siege of Knoxville it was on duty continually, one night on picket, the next in the rifle-pits. It made one of the most brilliant charges of the siege, Nov. 24, when with another crack regiment it drove the enemy sharpshooters from the houses and fences of Knoxville. Dwight Ripley was shot and killed Nov. 25. The siege ended Dec. 5, and the Twenty-first joined in the pursuit of the retreating Rebels. Notwithstanding the hardships of this campaign, the half rations, lack of clothing, all but 24 of the regiment re-enlisted in the woods of East Tennessee in the space of 36 hours.

After a furlough the regiment went to Annapolis. On April 3, after

a review by President Lincoln in Washington, it marched to Bristow's Station on the Rapidan; crossed the river May 5 at Germania Ford, and engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. The Twenty-first was one of the two regiments that "prevented the Rebels reaping any fruits from their temporary success." The loss was fifteen. On the 21st it was in another engagement, and made a charge in which ten were lost. Skirmishes followed for two days, during which 27 more were lost. There was another skirmish the night of the 19th; another on the 24th at North Anna river, after which the regiment marched to Shady Grove road, where, formed in line of battle, it lay several days and nights in sight of the enemy. On May 31 and June 1 there were lively picket fights, and three were killed and three wounded. On the 21st, the regiment again won distinction:

The Twenty-first fell back as slowly as possible, and engaged them fiercely. Soon however the whole rebel line advanced, and almost surrounded the Twenty-first, which fell back and joined the division, when the whole corps soon became actively engaged, and soon the whole army. In this terrible trial, the Twenty-first, under command of the brave and now regretted Captain Sampson, did nobly; otherwise the whole rebel line would have been upon our army's rear before prepared for it. As it was, with due notice by the brisk firing of the picket, they were alarmed, formed in line of battle, and resisted the impetuous charge of the rebels with terrible slaughter."

In this action seven were killed, 26 wounded, 13 missing; total 46. Next day the regiment was again engaged, repelling an attack of the enemy. Then came a few days of rest, interrupted by occasional skirmishes, after which the march to the James river began. Crossing the river, the regiment arrived at a position near Petersburg, June 16, and took part in the fighting of that day. In the trenches the regiment was exposed to great hardship through the month of July, during which three were killed and ten wounded. The day of the explosion of the Mine was one of great disaster. The loss was two killed, 15 wounded, seven missing.

It was decided Aug. 18 that the 21st was not a veteran regiment, because 56 of the reenlisted men had been rejected, and the regiment was ordered to be broken up. On that very day, however, the remnants of the regiment were engaged. The re-enlisted men were organized as the Thirty-sixth Regt. after the others had left for home. The returning veterans came from City Point to Washington, Aug. 19, arriving in Boston, Aug. 22. They assembled again in Worcester on Aug. 30 and were mustered out. The losses during service were: 11 commissioned officers and 120 men killed; 24 officers and 383 men wounded; 78 missing. The regiment took part in 23 battles, besides various skirmishes.

Twenty-fifth Mass. Volunteers.—The Worcester County Regiment (25th Mass.) was organized at Camp Lincoln in September and Octo-

ber, 1861, and left for the front Oct. 31. The enlistments were stimulated by a war meeting in Mechanics Hall, Sept. 14, D. Waldo Lincoln presiding, and Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. A. H. Bullock delivering stirring addresses. Lieut. McCafferty also made an appeal to the young men to enlist. Lt. Col. Sprague was given a sword and belt by members of Co. A, lately under his command, and the various other officers received similar gifts. A horse was presented by his friends to Maj. McCafferty, and a sword and other accoutrements by members of the bar. A horse was also presented to Col. Sprague. A flag was given by the ladies. The presentation of the many gifts to the officers of the regiment gave occasion for some speeches of historic value and fiery eloquence. Gov. Andrew reviewed the new regiment Oct. 30, and he praised the appearance of the men. At the time of its departure the Spy commented thus:

It is of the same good stock as the Fifteenth, of whose achievements we are all so justly proud. It was too plain for concealment, and is no reflection upon any other regiment, that the heart of our city was more deeply touched by its departure than by that of any previous one. Our whole community watched its gathering and its organization with the deepest interest, and it was present in unprecedented numbers to cheer it off. But we do not forget there were other experiences; that there were afflictive separations, and groans and tears. . . . We have good reason for believing that there is not a man in the Twenty-fifth who does not know how warmly his regiment is cherished here; and we know there is not a class, or sect, or party, or nationality, which have not representatives in it, of which each can say, "By them *we* will be judged." As a living power in defence of a good cause, this regiment will be known widely hereafter. May the God of justice be its helper! for with Him is victory, and out of victory must come peace, its blessed fruit.

The regiment arrived in New York, Nov. 1, via New London. The officers breakfasted at the Astor House, and speeches were delivered by Col. Howe, Samuel Hathaway, Lt. Col. Sprague, Gen. Burnside, Nathan Jackson, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and Parke Godwin, editor of the New York Evening Post, Richard Busteed and Rev. Horace James, chaplain. Arriving on Nov. 3 at Annapolis, the regiment encamped at Camp Hicks, where it remained until Jan. 7, 1862, embarking then on the New York Zouave and Skirmisher, and sailing on the tenth. The Zouave foundered on the way south, but no lives were lost. On the 7th a landing was made on Roanoke Island. The battle followed and the regiment lost six killed and 42 wounded. Col. Upton reported:

I would express my great satisfaction with the conduct of the regiment, both officers and men. It was, throughout the engagement, of the bravest kind, standing as they did for hours, in the water to their knees, exposed to an incessant fire of musketry, grape and shell, with no disposition on the part of any man to waver. The skirmishing of company A, Captain Pickett, was performed in a manner that would have done credit to regulars. I can but express my particular satisfaction with the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, Major McCafferty and Adjutant Hark-

ness performed the duties devolving upon them, and the support rendered me by them throughout the engagement.

The regiment embarked Mar. 7 and sailed for Newbern, landing on the 11th at Slocum's creek, and taking part in the battle of Newbern, which was described by Col. Upton in a letter to the Fitchburg Sentinel as follows:

We built camp-fires, sent out our pickets, partook of a lunch from our haversacks, and after making a reconnoissance down the river, prepared to spend the night on the ground already very wet, and rain still falling in torrents. Some of our men lying down and some standing up, we generally passed a sleepless night. We had our lunch early, and were ready to move at seven o'clock. We passed along nearly a mile, and discovered an earthwork thrown up with the enemy in position, and batteries commanding the road. We flanked off to the right, and had hardly cleared the road before they opened their batteries, throwing their shot and shell in a very careless manner. . . . We sent out scouts to ascertain their exact position, and found a long line of breastworks, some two miles, we sent out the two flank companies as skirmishers into the woods, to see what was there, as the balls were flying all around us. They advanced some little distance, discovered a portion of the enemy, and opened fire upon them as did also the regiment. They soon surrendered to the number of about one hundred and fifty men, and were placed in charge of Co. H, Captain Moulton. Their colonel, who delivered his pistol to me, showed a bullet hole through his cap, which just cleared his head, and said he would rather it had gone through his head than to have surrendered. He was in the fight at Big Bethel, and is a tough customer.

The 25th was the first to reach the city of Newbern. The loss was small, four killed and 16 wounded. The regiment did provost duty in the city until May 9. Lt. Col. Sprague left with his regiment July 24 and marched with other regiments to Trenton, but found no enemy opposing and returned five days later.

During the summer Lt. Col. Sprague left to accept a commission as colonel of the 51st and Col. Upton resigned, Major Pickett succeeding to the command. In October the regiment moved and on Nov. 2 took part in a sharp fight at Rawles's Mills, routing the enemy. Hamilton was reached on the fourth and abandoned on the sixth, the enemy being too strongly entrenched. On Dec. 11, the regiment took part in the march to Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro and shared in some hard fighting.

In the spring of 1863, the rebels boasted that they would drive the Union troops from North Carolina, and re-possess Newbern on the fourteenth of March, the anniversary of its capture, one year before, by General Burnside. The first demonstration was made on the afternoon of the thirteenth of March on the outpost at Deep Gully, with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

On this day, Colonel Pickett, with six companies, started at half-past five p. m., for Deep Gully, where the other four companies were stationed, that place being attacked by the enemy, who were in strong force in front. Guarding and skirmishing followed till morning, when a

company was moved forward which attacked the enemy's line. Musketry firing was kept up for nearly three hours. The colonel's report continues:

The city being attacked in our rear, the regiments supporting me were withdrawn for its defence, and I was left with my regiment and two pieces of artillery, to take care of the enemy as best I could. Having special orders from General Palmer not to expose the pieces, I blockaded the road and fell back to a better position at the Jackson House, and awaited their advance. They soon began to shell the woods around, and kept it up at intervals during the day, but did not advance. . . . Captain Harrington, with one company, was sent out to observe the movements and position of the enemy if possible. He went as far as Deep Gully, and found them falling back, and exchanged shots with them at that place.

In this expedition one man was wounded, and one was missing. Nothing of special importance took place, in the military line, for about two months, although it must be remembered, that our forces by merely holding their position, were doing an important service.

The regiment, however, was actively employed, although no decisive results were obtained. The enemy failing in their attempts on Newbern, next turned their attention to Washington and Plymouth. To resist and foil their designs, Colonel Pickett was sent on the eighteenth of March, to the important post of Plymouth. He did not reach the place a moment too soon, as the rebels were already threatening an attack. The river side of the town was protected by our gun-boats, and the whole land force, under command of Colonel Pickett, began immediately to perfect the fortifications of the post. On the thirtieth, General Hill, while threatening Plymouth, made a determined attack on Washington. While he was wasting his strength vainly there, our troops at Plymouth completed the work of fortifying the post; and General Hill, with his rebel forces, dejected and discouraged, withdrew. While in "Camp Flusser," at Plymouth, the Twenty-fifth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moulton, performed much laborious service, always cheerfully undergoing the most fatiguing duties to ensure the safety of the place. On the seventh of May, the regiment being relieved by troops from General Wessell's brigade, was ordered back to Newbern, and re-occupied its old camp near the city.

On the twenty-first of May, the regiment started at half an hour after midnight, on an expedition to Gum Creek. After a long march, and a ride on a train of cars about eight miles, the regiment reached Cove Creek at half-past eleven p. m. In half an hour it took up its line of march for Gum Creek, Captain Denny at the head of Company K, acting as advance-guard. "We moved on quickly," writes Colonel Pickett, "meeting no opposition from, or seeing any signs of the enemy, till about four o'clock on the morning of the twenty-second; then our advance-guard met the enemy's pickets, exchanged shots with them and

drove them in. Advancing cautiously, we were soon in the neighborhood of the enemy's camp. By order of Colonel Lee, I filed my regiment into the field to the right of the road, and took position on the left flank of the enemy, forming line of battle." Captains Denny and O'Neil, with their companies, were sent forward as skirmishers, and to discover and report the position of the enemy. They soon sent word that they "were in sight of a long line of earthworks, and had exchanged shots with the enemy. I instructed them to engage him closely, so as to draw, if possible, his attention from his flanks and rear. This they succeeded in doing admirably. Our skirmishers exchanged their first shots with the enemy at his earthworks, at about half-past six a. m. At ten, we heard firing in the rear of the enemy, which indicated the approach of Colonel Jones in that direction. I immediately strengthened my line of skirmishers by throwing forward Company A, Captain Goodwin, and moved forward my regiment in line of battle. Company A was soon over the earthworks. The enemy, outflanked and attacked in the rear, had fled precipitately to the woods and swamps, and I had the pleasure, in a few moments, of seeing my regimental colours planted upon their entrenchments. At five p. m., the enemy,—no doubt, reinforced from Kinston,—moved down the railroad and commenced shelling the woods. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, we took up our line of march for Cove Creek."

On the return, while acting as a rear-guard on the twenty-third, the enemy's advance-guard fired on our regiment from the opposite side of the creek. Soon word came that three regiments of the enemy were moving down with the very "evident intention of striking our left flank and rear" before the regiment could reach the cars. By good management, this design of the enemy was foiled, and our troops retired safely to Newbern, where they arrived about four p. m. on the twenty-third, which was Saturday. Three privates were wounded, and one was missing.

On the third of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Moulton, with companies B, C, F, I and K, was ordered to Washington, North Carolina, to reinforce the garrison. Three companies, B, C and F, under command of Captain Foss, garrisoned the defences at Hill's Point. Company I, Captain Parkhurst, was stationed at Rodman's Quarter, and Company K was retained in the city as provost-guard. Captain Denny had been transferred from Newbern, where he had served as provost-marshal, to the same position at Washington. The five companies remaining at or near Newbern, under command of Colonel Pickett, marched on the seventeenth of July, to Swift Creek, supporting the cavalry column in the Rocky Mount raid. There was slight skirmishing with the enemy. They returned on the twentieth.

The next expedition took place in the latter part of July, and extended to Winton. Four companies of the regiment left Newbern on

the twenty-fifth, on board the steamer "Colonel Rucker." at six o'clock in the morning. They reached Winton on the twenty-sixth, where they disembarked, "and went into bivouac on the Chowan River. On the twenty-eighth, two companies under command of Captain T. O'Neil, went to Colerain, twenty miles distant from Winton. The next day they returned, bringing with them thirty-three horses and mules, a number of carriages, &c." Detachments of companies G and H, under command of Captain Harrington, were sent out ten miles on the Colerain road, to bring in cotton. They returned, next day, with twelve bales of cotton, and twenty horses and mules, and a number of carriages, harness, &c. No commissary stores were met with, as the enemy had removed or concealed everything of the kind. On the last day of July the troops embarked on the steamer Utica, having in charge sixty-six prisoners, including three commissioned officers.

At this time the force under command of Colonel Pickett numbered two hundred and eighteen enlisted men; nine line officers; three field and staff officers; total, two hundred and thirty.

The month of August was passed by the companies at Newbern in the work of entrenching and strengthening the defences.

Colonel Pickett was assigned to the command of the sub-district of Pamlico, head-quarters at Washington, on the sixth of September. The district embraced all the line of fortifications in and about Washington; and also all the defensible works on the Tar River and vicinity. At the same time companies A, E, G and H, were ordered to the Red House, on outpost duty, under command of Major Atwood. Company D, Captain Foster, garrisoned Fort Stevenson, on the Neuse River. On the twenty-second of October, Surgeon Rice, with his orderly, was taken prisoner, outside the lines, by a scouting party of rebels, near our outpost at Red House. He was exchanged after a brief stay at the "Libby."

In this scattered condition the regiment did valuable service until October 23, when orders were received for the Twenty-fifth to concentrate at Newbern, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moulton, and immediately proceed to Fortress Monroe, with a view to joining in a projected movement on Weldon Bridge, North Carolina; but in the meantime, General Foster being ordered to Tennessee, and General Butler assuming command, the expedition was abandoned, and the regiment went into camp at Newport News. On the fifth of December, Colonel Pickett having been relieved from the command at Washington, North Carolina, joined the regiment with the adjutant, Lieutenant McConville, and Lieutenant Drennan, both of whom had been serving on staff duty at Washington with him.

On the fourteenth of December, the regiment was stationed at Camp Upton, Newport News, where it remained until the fourteenth of the succeeding February. While there four hundred and thirty-two of the men were re-enlisted under the provisions of General Order No. 191,

C. S., 1863, War Department, and were allowed to proceed to Massachusetts on furlough as a veteran regiment.

After a month's furlough during which the reenlisted veterans were given a warm reception at home and in Boston, the 25th, under Col. Pickett went to the front again, leaving March 25, 1863, by rail, to Baltimore, thence by sea to Fortress Monroe. Just before leaving a beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by Miss Frances M. Lincoln in behalf of the ladies of the city. The first flag had been worn out in the service.

On the — these men left the fortress and proceeded to Getty's station where they were joined by those of the regiment who had not reenlisted, and were stationed at Camp Wellington. They took part in a skirmish during an expedition to Smithfield Apr. 13.

Orders were received Apr. 22 to embark for Plymouth, N. C., but when the regiment reached Albermarle Sound, it was ordered back to Getty's station. In the meantime two companies that had been on an expedition to Suffolk, Va., returned to camp.

From April 26 to May 4 the regiment was at Yorktown, leaving then for Bermuda Hundred, arriving on the fifth, and marching next morning to Cobb's Hill, which was occupied at 11 a. m. At five p. m. the brigade attacked the enemy at Walthall Station to get possession of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, but failed, losing three killed and 14 wounded. Another attack next day succeeded.

An advance was made on the Richmond Turnpike May 9 and the enemy driven into works on Swift Creek. The regiment repelled a furious charge of the 25th S. Carolina. This action was known as the battle of Arrowfield Church and cost an officer and 11 men killed, two officers and 47 men wounded. There was skirmishing May 11 when the regiment marched on the turnpike toward Richmond, and again the next day, continuing until the 16th, when the enemy made a desperate assault. The 25th fought splendidly, holding their ground with the utmost tenacity, inflicting on the charging columns of the enemy the most terrible slaughter, until surrounded, and with ammunition exhausted, they were ordered to face by the rear rank and charge the Rebel line. Thus the regiment extricated itself, reformed its lines in the rear, and checked the further advance of the enemy. Eleven were killed, 52 wounded and 73 missing in this regiment.

The regiment went to White House on the 30th, and marched next day toward Richmond, bivouacking at Church Tavern, within twelve miles of the city. June 1 they reached Cold Harbor. Following is the official report:

We were ordered to assault the enemy's works. The regiment charged gallantly some distance through a most galling fire, until within a few yards of their intrenchments; [the enemy's] they were met by a storm of bullets, shot and shell, that no hu-

man power could withstand. Checked in their attempt to break the rebel line, and with two-thirds of their number killed or disabled, the regiment still determinedly held the position gained, protecting themselves as best they could, by the nature of the ground, until dark, when with their hands and tin cups, rifle-pits were constructed, thus rendering the position tenable. In this desperate assault the regiment displayed the most heroic bravery.

On the 12th it marched to White House. The regiment lost at Cold Harbor four officers and 20 men killed, 11 officers and 128 men wounded; two officers and 47 men missing. In two weeks it had lost two-thirds of its number. The remnants were at Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, June 14, and at 2 a. m. next day started for Petersburg. During the action on the 15th, Co. A under Sergt. Samuel Putnam captured three 12-lb. Napoleon guns. Capt. V. P. Parkhurst succeeded to the command of the regiment.

During a charge on the 18th, the regiment lost an officer and 12 men wounded. During the next five weeks it was in the trenches in front of Petersburg and lost six men killed, an officer and 24 men wounded. From Aug. 25 to Sept. 4 it was on the left of Butler's line of works. Thence it went again to Newbern, N. C. On Oct. 15 those whose term had expired were ordered home under Capt. Denny, and were mustered out Oct. 20. They received a most cordial welcome. The remainder of the regiment was assigned with their officers in four companies in a battalion under Capt. James Tucker, to quarters near Ft. Spinola. The total loss of the regiment was 21 officers and 383 men.

During the last months of 1864 and two months in 1865 the remaining battalion of the regiment was engaged in picket duty near Newbern, and was in action March 10, having an officer and four men wounded. On March 22 it marched for Goldsboro, and joined Sherman's army. From May 12 to July 13 it was in the vicinity of Charlotte. Returning homeward, it reached Readville, July 21, and a week later was mustered out.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment.—The 36th Regiment, recruited in this city, was ready for the field Sept. 3, 1861, in command of Col. Henry Bowman. Colors were given by Mayor Aldrich, and the regiment proceeded to Boston, where it embarked on the steamer Merrimac, and arrived in Washington on Sept. 11. It was stationed at Leesboro, leaving on the 15th to join Burnside's army. On Sept. 20 it arrived at Antietam Iron Works, and on Oct. 7 at Pleasant Valley. After a march to Frederick and Point of Rocks it returned on the 15th to Pleasant Valley. It crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at Berlin, Oct. 2, and reached Lovettsville, Va., the same day. On Dec. 12 it took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. It remained at Falmouth the rest of the year. In February and March it was at Newport News, leaving late in March for Lexington, Ky., where it encamped March 29. It was sent to Cincinnati to do riot duty. It marched to Camp Dick, Ky., and on

April 9; thence three weeks later to Middleburg, afterward being busy in chasing Morgan's guerillas. It started for Vicksburg, June 7, embarking on the Meteor at Cairo, and was stationed six miles in the rear of Vicksburg. It took part in the pursuit of Johnston. The regiment returned in August and went into barracks at Covington, Ky. On Sept. 10 the regiment was reduced to 189, out of nearly 800 enlisted. The southern climate and hard marching disabled many and caused many deaths. On Sept. 22 the remnant of the regiment reached Morristown, Tenn. It was kept busy to the end of the campaign defending East Tennessee. From Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 it was in camp at Knoxville, then ordered out to meet a Rebel force under Gen. Jones, defeating them at Blue Springs, where Lt. Col. Goddell was wounded and five others. The next day the enemy was pursued for 20 miles and many prisoners taken. The regiment rested at Knoxville from the 15th to the 20th, and was very active until Oct. 4, when the men began to build winter quarters. After working at this job a fortnight, the heaviest fighting of all took place. The regiment was sent out to check Longstreet's advance, and was attacked near Campbell's Station, where an officer and 14 privates were wounded and four missing. On the 17th and 18th there was skirmishing; on the 19th the regiment built rifle pits and occupied Ft. Saunders. There was a fierce attack on the 29th. The enemy finally retreated early in December. During the siege, only quarter-rations were received; blankets and shoes were lacking; the men suffered from hunger, cold and lack of sleep. The official report says:

The regiment has marched an aggregate distance of one thousand and thirteen miles, and has been transported an aggregate distance of four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight miles. We have now eighteen officers, and one hundred and ninety-two enlisted men present for duty. Since we left the state, [in September 1862,] one officer and seven men have been killed or died of wounds, three officers and seventy-nine men have died of disease, twelve officers and one hundred and thirty men have been discharged, twenty-two men have been transferred to other organizations and thirty-three men have been wounded in action, and eighteen men taken prisoners. Eight have been promoted from the ranks.

Thirty-fourth Regiment.—The Thirty-fourth regiment composed of men from this city and western Mass. left here Aug. 15, 1862, and went through Norwich, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, to Washington; crossed Long Bridge to Arlington Heights, and camped at Camp Casey. While here Maj. Bowman left to receive his commission as colonel of the 36th. Marching to Alexandria on the 22d, the regiment was unable to get transportation and camped there, remaining during Pope's retreat from Manassas; marched to Fairfax Seminary, Sept. 12, and on the 15th to Ft. Lyon, where it remained until May, 1863, moving thence to Upton Hill, and on June 2 to Washington, where it was occupied in defending the city. On July 9 it was ordered to Harper's Ferry and started at once,

camping at Maryland Heights; crossing the Potomac in boats on the 14th, and taking possession of Harper's Ferry, from which the enemy had retreated.

The 34th, with other troops under Col. Wells, attacked the force of Gen. Imboden and put it to flight. The regiment was commended "for steadiness of conduct and its endurance in the march of 35 miles without food or rest in 15 hours and successfully fighting double their number for ten miles, returning to camp without a straggler."

On Dec. 10, the regiment was in action, marched 100 miles in four days from Harrisonburg to Harper's Ferry, escaping from a superior Rebel force. It took part in the battle of New Market, May 14:

Our advance cavalry we found engaged with the enemy. The fighting lasted till after dark. We were ordered to take position in a piece of woods held by the enemy. After a sharp skirmish we drove them from their position. We lay in line of battle all night, in a cold, drizzling rain storm, which had continued since morning, without shelter from the storm, or anything to eat. At daylight,—May 15,—the next morning, three companies were ordered forward, to take possession, and held this point until about eleven A. M., when the enemy advanced a whole brigade, preceded by a double line of skirmishers, against this little force. By skillful deployment, they had been made to believe that our whole force was there. These three companies waited until their advance was within twenty rods, when they were rapidly and safely withdrawn. This maneuver gained for us three or four hours, and enabled a part of the remaining force of General Sigel to come up. We fell back about a mile, and forming a line of battle, awaited the attack. The enemy were soon seen advancing in beautiful order, with three lines of battle, each larger than our own, their line yelling, and firing with great rapidity. We were ordered to lie down, and hold our fire till they came within close range. After receiving their fire some ten minutes, we arose and poured into them a sharp fire. Their first line was crushed, their second wavered, halted, and began to fall back. A cheer ran along our lines, and the first success was ours. Colonel Thornburn, commanding brigade, rode along the line, ordering us to prepare to charge. We fixed bayonets, and when the order came, sprang forward. The enemy had rallied, and received us with a severe fire. After advancing about fifty yards we discovered that the regiment was without support, and going forward alone. The order to halt was sounded, but nothing could be heard in the din of battle; it was only by Colonel Wells taking the color-bearer by the shoulder, and holding him fast, that the regiment could be stopped. We fell back to our first position and renewed the fight. The battery on our right, losing its support, had limbered up and retired. We were alone on the right, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania on the left of the pike; the fire of a whole brigade was concentrated upon our regiment. The men were falling rapidly, and it was useless to try to check, with our small force, the heavy column of the enemy. The men fell back fighting stubbornly. All along the line they could be heard saying to each other, 'For God's sake, don't run, Thirty-fourth! don't let them drive you!' We were ordered by General Sullivan, commanding division, to fall back about a mile, when a second line was formed. The enemy did not pursue. We went into the fight with some five hundred men. Of this number in that half-hour's fight, we had one officer and twenty-seven men killed, eight officers and one hundred and sixty-six men wounded; three of the former, and many of the latter, being left in the enemy's hands; and two officers and sixteen men prisoners; making a total loss of two hundred and twenty-one. Nearly every man bore about him the marks of battle.

It took part in the battle of Piedmont, June 5. Capt. Potter, then in command, reported:

After a good deal of maneuvering by our brigade on the left of the line, most of the time under a heavy artillery fire, we were moved across to the right to make a charge with the First Brigade. The enemy was advantageously posted in the woods, on the crest of a hill. The charge was made about 2 P. M. The rebels, being behind rail breast-works, made a stubborn resistance. We charged up to within twenty yards of their works, when the whole line halted, and for twenty minutes the roar of musketry was terrible. The enemy attempting to turn our left, threw a heavy force upon our flank. It was a critical time. Had our left but given way, the day might have had another issue. The two companies on the left, I and B, lost fifty-four men. This attack being repulsed, we charged in turn driving them in the greatest confusion. Along the right, our fire had been so hot it compelled the rebels to keep below their rail barricades. We caught over one thousand uninjured men lying close behind them.

The regiment lost 15 men killed and 90 wounded, two mortally. On June 7 it marched to Buffalo Gap, destroying public buildings and railroads. On June 10 it was engaged in the battle of Lynchburg, losing five men killed, an officer and 41 men wounded. Then began a long and tedious march to the west and north to Gauley Bridge. Rations were short, and the men suffered from hunger. Marching was resumed July 2, and Camp Platt reached next day. On the 4th the troops entrained for Cherry Run, Md., arriving in four days, completing a great circuit of many marches and several battles. From this time to Sept. 4 the regiment was constantly marching in various directions with frequent skirmishes. From Sept. 4 to 19 it was at Summit Point. The regiment took part in the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, Capt. Thompson in command:

Our regiment was ordered to hold a point of a hill looking towards a ravine where the enemy appeared in force, and from which a flank attack might come. The whole army soon charged our brigade, passing diagonally from left to right, across our front. The fighting was now severe; the cheers of our men, and the fierce yells of the rebels, rising above the roar of artillery and crashing of musketry. We soon went forward and after getting clear of the woods, making a left half wheel, we charged directly upon the enemy, who were posted behind a stone fence. We were now almost alone; with nothing almost on our left, and but a few stragglers on our right. The enemy opened upon us a fire from two batteries; when within sixty yards of this fence, the rebels rose and gave us a terrible volley. The men were falling rapidly, when we were ordered to lie down. The two batteries, at close range, were firing their shot and shell into us. It seemed certain death to remain. A staff officer ordered us to hold this position if it cost every man we had. He told us that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps would soon be up on our left. But it was impossible to stay there, and nothing was left but to charge and drive the enemy from the wall. The order was given, and with a yell we went forward. The enemy fled, leaving in our hands one gun. While gallantly leading his men in this charge, the brave Captain Thompson fell, shot through the heart. As a private in the Eighth Regiment, he fought at the first battle of Bull Run. Obtaining a captaincy in the Thirty-fourth, he proved himself a most accomplished officer. Ever foremost in battle, his personal gallantry on the field won for him the re-

spect of all. Our lines were soon formed for the final charge, in three lines of battle, crescent shaped. Over an open field we moved forward to the attack; it was the most splendidly magnificent sight ever seen; no battle picture could exceed it. In beautiful order, with banners gayly flying, these three lines, each nearly a mile in length, advanced upon the already disordered mass of the enemy, pouring into them a rapid and concentric fire. As they broke, two divisions of cavalry, with flashing sabres and loud yells, charged among them, then wheeling, charged back, driving over fifteen hundred of the miscreant horde into our own lines. The fight was over, but the pursuit was kept up all night, the rebels being chased to Fisher's Hill.

Out of 500 men the regiment lost 110. Next day it moved to Cedar Creek. Then came the battle of Fisher's Hill. The report says:

Before daylight on the twenty-second, our corps was moved around to the right of our lines. We passed up the side of the North Mountain, until we had got in the rear of the enemy's lines, where with fixed bayonets and fierce yells we charged down the mountain side, firing as we advanced. Had the heavens themselves opened, and we been seen descending from them, the surprise and consternation of the rebels could not have been greater. We charged over their works, capturing two guns, a large amount of fixed ammunition, and some prisoners. All organization being lost in this wild pursuit, every man fought for himself, and in his own manner. One man, private William Carr, Company B, alone charged into the mass of retreating rebels, and brought out eight prisoners, whom he took to the rear. One desperate attempt, only, was made by the enemy to check our advance, but in the wild frenzy of battle we swept everything before us. For over four miles we charged along their works, turning the enemy out as the plough turns the furrow. . . . Thus ended the fight of Fisher's Hill; to which the history of this war furnishes nothing approaching a parallel;—less than five thousand men routing an army of over twenty thousand, and driving them from a position which they boasted they could hold against one hundred thousand. Our regiment took two guns and seven caissons. Our loss was nineteen men wounded.

On the 13th the battle of Cedar Creek was fought, Lt. Col. Potter commanding. The report says:

Our brigade and the Third were ordered to advance against them, to discover their force. After some maneuvering for position, we moved forward under the severest fire of shell, grape and canister, we had ever been exposed to. Our way lay across an open field, and our regiment, being in direct range, received the whole fire. The shell would strike the line sweeping down four or five men, leaving them either dead or wounded. The regiment would close up these gaps, without a man's faltering. I never saw the regiment behave more splendidly. We took position behind a stone fence where we were below the range of their artillery, and a sharp fire of half an hour began. We had encountered Kershaw's whole division of Longstreet's Corps.

The Third Brigade, which advanced on the right of the pike, had received orders to retire; similar orders had been sent to us, but never reached us. We were not in a position where we could see the movements of the other brigade. The enemy suddenly threw a heavy force upon our flank and rear. The four right companies were swung back to check this movement. The men executing this movement under a severe fire, were as cool as on drill. Colonel Wells went to the right to see how this movement of the army could have taken place; while returning, and just behind our colors, he was struck by a ball. He threw up his hands, uttering an exclamation as of great pain. I immediately sent an officer to help him from his horse. He would not be carried to

the rear, saying, 'Gentlemen, it is of no use; save yourselves.' We would not maintain this unequal contest, and the order was given to retire—and our brave colonel was left to die in the enemy's hands. . . . Thus gallantly fell one of the ablest officers in the service, at a time when the honors he had so long deserved were about to be conferred on him. . . . Our loss was very severe; of less than two hundred and fifty men, who went into the fight, we had killed, one officer and eight men; wounded, two officers, (one of whom died,) and forty-six men; three officers and thirty-seven men captured. This fight took place in presence of the whole army, and within range of our artillery; but not a gun was fired until we had been driven from the field. The enemy did not pursue as they were within range of our guns.

On the 19th was fought the second battle of Cedar Creek, in which one man was killed, nine wounded and 32 captured. The regiment went to Newton, Oct. 19, to guard a hospital and remain there until Nov. 10, when it joined the main army at Kernstown, Dec. 18 it was ordered to Washington. Since April 29 it had marched a thousand miles, fought in nine battles and many skirmishes; every officer except one had been wounded, and nearly every man had been hit. The colonel, major, two captains, three lieutenants and 73 men had been killed in action; the lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and a lieutenant severely wounded and taken prisoners; 29 other officers and 613 men wounded. But eight officers and 302 men were fit for duty.

Fifty-first Regiment.—The Fifty-first, a nine months regiment, recruited at Camp Wool under Col. Ward, sailed from Boston late in November, 1862, under the command of Col. A. B. R. Sprague, and proceeded to North Carolina. In the first week they went into action. Col. Sprague made the following report:

I reported with my command, seven hundred and seventy-eight rank and file, on the Trent Road, in light marching order, at seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the eleventh inst., remaining with the brigade *en route* till the afternoon of Friday, when we were detached in company with two pieces of artillery, under command of Captain Ransom, to guard the 'Beaver Creek Bridge,' the main road to Kinston, and the road to Trenton, in rear of the advancing column. Receiving orders from Major-General Foster, at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, to join the main force, without delay, we marched at sunrise, having in charge twenty-one prisoners, (taken by the cavalry on the main road to Kinston,) which were turned over to the provost-marshal after our arrival at Kinston on Sunday evening.

We advanced with the brigade on Monday morning, arriving at the scene of action at Whitehall about eleven o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday morning, and though not participating in the engagement, were within range of the enemy's guns, on the right of the artillery, which was engaged. At this point, in obedience to orders from Major-General Foster, Lieutenant Sanderson, with a detachment, was detailed to examine the river below the bridge, to ascertain the practicability of fording it. After a careful examination of the river for nearly a mile, Lieutenant Sanderson reported that it was not fordable. Tuesday afternoon, passing up with the main column on the left bank of the Neuse, we bivouacked at night about twelve miles from Goldsboro'. On Wednesday we were detailed to guard the baggage train, from which duty we were relieved in the afternoon, when the train and troops were counter-marched, after the burning of the railroad bridge by the advance. Keeping our place on the return, on

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we encamped on Saturday night near Deep Gulley, and arrived at our barracks on the Trent, at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. My men were considerably jaded and foot-sore. The order in regard to pillaging and foraging was enforced, and the men suffered in consequence of an insufficient supply of meat. Taking into consideration the fact that this regiment has been but a week in the field, and received their arms only two days before they had marching orders, I have the honor to report that they behaved well during the entire march. None were killed, none wounded, none missing.

In January, 1863, the regiment took part in various skirmishes. In March it was on duty guarding the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City. Col. Sprague with Cos. B, C, D, H and I went out on expedition May 7. The regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe, June 28; the regiment volunteered further service, proceeded to Baltimore, and was employed in fatigue duty and hard marching. On the 5th six companies under Lt. Col. Studley escorted 2,300 Rebel prisoners taken at Gettysburg from the railroad station to Ft. McHenry. The regiment searched the houses of Baltimore for arms and seized thousands of guns, etc. On July 6 the regiment went to Monacacy Junction, thence on the 7th to Sandy Hook, where they were ordered to Maryland Heights. It was to assist in cutting off the retreat of Gen. Lee. The enemy eluded his pursuers. The regiment reached Worcester, July 21. In nine months the loss was 130. The returning soldiers were warmly greeted; a parade followed by a banquet in Mechanics Hall was tendered to the regiment. Mayor Lincoln made an address, and Col. Sprague replied.

Forty-second Regiment.—Company E, 42d Regt., was commanded by Capt. Frederick G. Stiles and 1st Lieut. Augustus Ford. Thirty of the men were also from this city. The regiment was recruited at Readville. Co. E went to the front with the regiment, arriving in New York, Nov. 2, and embarking on four transports for New Orleans, Co. E on board the Charles Osgood, an unseaworthy old craft that was disabled by the first gale and sought shelter in Cape May harbor. After having repairs made at Philadelphia, the old boat started again on the 14th, and had to stop for repairs at Key West, but finally reached her destination Jan. 1, 1863. Co. E was stationed at Bayou Gentilly, on the Pontchartrain railroad on the 26th. The company was afterward broken up into details in the service in this section. Part of the company was in a fight on the 21st at Lafourche Springs. The regiment returned at the expiration of nine months, arriving in Boston on Aug. 10, and was mustered out at Readville, Aug. 20.

Fiftieth Regiment.—Company F of the 50th Regt. was from this city. Capt. Nicholas Power was in command. It left Camp Stanton at Boxford, Nov. 10, 1862, with the regiment and embarked Dec. 1 from New York on the steamer New Brunswick, arriving at Baton Rouge on Dec. 16. After a period of service under Gen. Banks and doing some important picket duty, the company took part in an expedition to destroy a

bridge across Bayou Monticeno, April 9. The regiment took part in the assault on Port Hudson, and later supported the batteries until the fort was taken, July 9. The regiment returned home by steamer Omaha on the Mississippi to Cairo, thence by rail to Boston, arriving Aug. 11. It was mustered out Aug. 24.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.—The Fifty-seventh regiment, in which Worcester was well represented, left the State in April, 1864, and fought its way from the Wilderness to Hatcher's Run. From Jan. 1, 1865, to March 25, it was at the siege of Petersburg, making a reconnoissance towards Weldon in February. It took part in the repulse of Gordon, March 25. Sergt. Maj. Pinkham captured the flag of the 57th North Carolina during the fight. Maj. Doherty, who commanded, fell in action, mortally wounded. From this time to Lee's surrender, the regiment was constantly in active service. At the end of the war it was on duty in Washington and at Tenallytown, Md., on provost duty, until August. It was mustered out at Readville, Aug. 9.

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery.—Col. A. B. R. Sprague accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment of Heavy Artillery, in which 94 men from this city enlisted. Between Sept., 1863, and Jan. 8, 1864, the regiment left this State in detachments, and as events proved, was never united. Four companies were at Norfolk, Va., in March; two at Macon, Ga.; Co. B at Newport, N. C.; Co. C at Morehead City; Cos E and F at Ft. Totten, N. C.; Cos. G and H at Plymouth, N. C. In April, Cos. G and H, including about 25 Worcester men, were captured in an engagement at Plymouth. Of the 275 captured, but 35 rejoined the regiment early in 1865. The others were disabled or dead. In Sept., 1864, the regiment had been reinforced by recruits and numbered 1,898 enlisted men. In January, 1865, there were six companies at Newbern under Lt. Col. Sprague. Skirmishing from time to time, marching and picketing, kept the detachment busily engaged. In June it was sent to occupy forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River. It was mustered out at Gallup's Island, Boston harbor, Sept. 20, 1865.

Fourth Regiment of Heavy Artillery.—The Fourth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, enlisted for one year, and mustered into service in August, 1864, contained 213 men from this city, most of whom were in Cos. D, E and F. It served in the defense of Washington, and was mustered out June 17, 1865.

First Battalion of Heavy Artillery.—There were 65 men from this city in the First Battalion of Heavy Artillery, mostly in Co. F, raised for service at Fort Warren. Co. F enlisted for one year. The various companies were on coast duty in this State; Co. F at Ft. Warren. It was mustered out June 28, 1865.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Edward W. Wellington and 55 other men from this city were in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, distributed in the various companies. They left the State in

detachments in the winter and spring of 1863. Col. Lowell, who commanded at first, was succeeded by Col. Crowninshield. In April the regiment took part in three expeditions into the counties of Fauquier and Loudon, Va. Skirmishes caused the loss of two warrant officers killed. A band of Mosby's men was captured and much contraband property destroyed in these raids. On July 6 the Second took part in an engagement near Tenallytown, and the Rebels were driven into Rockville, Md. During 21 days in August it was under fire, losing heavily. On Sept. 19 it took part in the battle of Opequan, and three days later at Snake Mount; at Luray Court House; on Sept. 28 at Waynesboro, and Oct. 8 at Round Top Mountain. The next day "the handsomest purely cavalry fight and victory in the campaign, the battle of Thorn's Brook or Woodstock Races," took place. Lomax was driven 20 miles. The regiment was in the battle of Cedar Creek, in which Col. Lowell was mortally wounded. From the beginning of 1865 to the end of the war the regiment was actively engaged, doing valiant service, in the saddle constantly, and under fire almost continually. It took part in the Grand Review in Washington at the end of the war.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—There were 24 Worcester men in the Fourth Cavalry, mostly in Cos. E and F. They served in the Army of the James in the spring of 1865. Cos. E and H were the first troops to enter Richmond after Lee's surrender.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—There were 35 men from this city in the Fifth Cavalry, mustered in the spring of 1864. It was the only regiment of colored cavalry from this State. It was in active service in the final campaign in Virginia, and won distinction for bravery in many skirmishes. After Lee's surrender the regiment was sent to Texas. In Nov., 1865, it was mustered out at Gallup's Island. Col. Henry S. Russell was the first commander.

The Civil War at Home.—Regardless of previous opinions, of party, sect or race, the people of Worcester united patriotically in support of the Union. From every pulpit, sermons urging men to enlist, denouncing treason and secession, and often condemning slavery as the cause of the Civil War, were preached from the beginning to the end of the war. The editorials of the *Spy*, *Transcript*, *Palladium* and *Times* rivalled each other in earnest, solemn, and substantial support of the government. At the war meetings frequently held in Mechanics Hall, in the City Hall, churches and other places of meeting, the most patriotic and eloquent speeches were heard. The *Spy* struck the keynote of popular sentiment when it said: "Although war is to be dreaded, anarchy is still worse, and the government should be upheld at any cost!" Even in the first week of the Rebellion, however, it was felt and expressed here that slavery must be abolished.

At a public meeting May 4, a committee was appointed to raise funds for war purposes.

Serving for the Troops.—Before the first of May the ladies of the city had begun to prepare clothing for the troops. Mrs. John Boyden presided at a meeting in Central Church, when an organization was effected for this purpose. Miss Martha LeBaron elected president. The ladies of Central and Salem Street churches were at work April 29. Worcester sent clothing in abundance to the soldiers on May 7. Even on Sundays the work continued. Maj. Theron E. Hall went south May 15 in charge of a large quantity of clothing and other articles for the troops. This work continued throughout the war. The contributions of the women of the city to the comfort and preservation of the health of soldiers in the field was invaluable.

Flag-raising.—Throughout the city there were public flag-raising at the beginning of the war. A flag made by the ladies of New Worcester was raised there with much ceremony, May 6, on a pole 100 feet high. Speeches were made in the evening in Union Hall by Lorin Wetherell, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, John Deah, John Toulmin, Lyman Whitcomb, Charles Hersey and others.

A flag was raised on the grounds of the Catholic Institute, May 9, by the teachers and pupils of St. John Sunday School. Almost every store and dwelling, shop and factory, was decorated with the stars and stripes. The expression of loyalty by showing the colors continued throughout the war.

Visits of Regiments.—Often during the war regiments from other sections of the state and from other states, passing through this city, were entertained. The first instance was that of the First New Hampshire, May 21, 1861. It was escorted to Mechanics Hall, welcomed by the mayor, banquetted. Col. Tappan made a suitable reply.

Fast Days.—The old custom of fast days was revived during the War. President Lincoln and Gov. Andrew designated the first of these, and it was appropriately observed here, Sept. 27, 1861. The attendance in the churches was large; places of business were closed all day.

Celebrating Victories.—At a meeting in Mechanics Hall, April 19, 1862, the Rebel flags captured at Newbern by Co. E of the 25th Regt., were presented to the city by Major McCafferty, with the request that they be deposited in the public library. The major took occasion to eulogize Capt. Thomas O'Neil. (See biography). The mayor spoke and introduced Rev. Horace James of the 25th. Earlier in the day, the scenes of April 19, 1775, were duplicated as far as possible, the Highland Guards and McClellan Guards representing the minutemen. On May 12 a salute of 100 guns was fired on the Common to celebrate the capture of Norfolk.

A Great War Meeting.—One of the most stirring meetings of the war was held in Mechanics Hall, July 12, 1862, when the need of troops was urgent, the fortunes of the Union at the lowest ebb. Mayor Aldrich

presided and General Devens was the principal speaker. The venerable ex-Gov. Lincoln was warmly welcomed and made a stirring address. Rev. Mr. Richardson also spoke. The meeting favored a city bounty of \$15 to recruits. James White offered to add a dollar to each recruit. On July 14 the city fixed the bounty at \$100 each.

A Committee of Safety.—Adopting the name of a Revolutionary war tribunal, the great gathering in City Hall July 19 formed a "committee of safety" consisting of 100 leading citizens, to take charge of the recruiting. Rev. Mr. Richardson, Major McCafferty and General Devens were again the speakers. The committee of safety worked through executive committee of one from each ward, viz: P. Emory Aldrich, Dr. Merrick Bemis, Lee Sprague, Walter Henry, Elliot Swan, Patrick O'Keefe, Charles B. Pray, George M. Rice and Warren Williams. On the following Saturday, business was suspended in the city and a mass meeting held on the Common. George M. Rice of Rice, Barton & Co., offered an additional sum of nine dollars each to recruits of the shops of his firm. Earle & Jones, Washburn & Moen, Washburn & Son and Albert Curtis made the same offer to their employees.

Gov. Andrew's Appeal.—To further enlistments at this time, Gov. Andrew came to Worcester and addressed a great mass meeting on the Common, July 26. The mayor presided and Col. Wells of the 34th Regt. also spoke. John B. Gough, the famous temperance lecturer, made a brilliant address, presenting a most scathing denunciation of the southern rebellion and of the institution of slavery.

The Freedom Club Meeting.—The meeting held under the auspices of the Freedom Club of this city, an organization of Abolitionists, was significant as showing the increasing support of the people to the anti-slavery movement. The appeal was mainly for enlistments and support of the government, but the resolutions declaring that "the time has fully come for the government to proclaim liberty throughout all the land; to receive under its protection all slaves who shall come within our lines and to employ, under its pledge of freedom, such of them as are ready, as scouts, or pilots or spies or soldiers, to aid in subduing the masters' rebellion." Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton presided and spoke; Rev. Mr. Richardson; Hon. Amasa Waters of No. Brookfield; Hon. W. W. Rice; John McCombe and Rev. Dr. Hill were the other speakers. The same speakers (except Mr. Waters) with others appeared at another war meeting in Mechanics Hall, Aug. 22.

Hon. Charles Sumner's Address.—For two hours Senator Charles Sumner spoke at a war meeting in Mechanics Hall, Oct. 17, 1862, and the meeting was described as a triumph. Nothing like it had been seen in the city for years. Hon. A. H. Bullock presided. It was followed, Oct. 31, by another large gathering at which Mr. Bullock delivered one of the ablest speeches of his career; Mayor Aldrich, supported by a hundred vice-presidents, presided.

Manufacturing and Business.—Before the war Worcester had suffered severely from business depression. The demand for war supplies soon gave a wonderful stimulus to business and by the end of 1861, the industries of the city were driven to capacity. Many of the manufacturers here took war contracts from the government. Fox & Mayo, for instance, manufactured kerseys for the soldiers; Nathan Washburn was making iron for rifle barrels and had a contract for 150,000 musket barrels; Osgood Bradley made gun carriages, forges, etc.; Wood & Light and Thayer, Houghton & Co. manufactured machinery for the government; George Crompton was running his loom works night and day making blankets; Allen & Wheelock and Shepard, Lathe & Co. were making firearms; Lucius W. Pond was building Ellsworth guns—light rifled cannon of his own design.

Skilled labor was in great demand; wages were high; mechanics in industries employed by the government felt their services were needed in the shops and factories. The activity in business thus tended to restrict the supply of volunteers in places like Worcester.

The Freed-Slave Commission.—To raise funds for the soldiers in the field and to celebrate the Emancipation Proclamation a Costume Promenade was held in Mechanics Hall Feb. 23, 1863, by the Free-Slave Committee, in charge of Mrs. Ichabod Washburn. Mrs. Alonzo Hill, Mrs. F. W. Paine, Mrs. William M. Bickford, Mrs. R. R. Shippen, Mrs. Merrill Richardson, Mrs. B. F. Haywood, Mrs. Joseph Sargent and Mrs. John Davis. Gen. B. F. Butler was a guest and made a brief address. The sum of \$700 was realized.

Drafting.—Early in 1863 it was realized that the country could not be saved without greater military forces and that the volunteer system of procuring troops had failed to furnish the needed men. Conscription was inevitable. But the draft law that went into effect July 1, 1863, was a poor measure. Drafted men were allowed exemption on the payment of \$300 or they could furnish substitutes.

Drafting began here July 11, S. S. Leonard, a blind man, drawing the names. The result, announced late in August, showed that of 700 men drafted 182 were accepted; 1,752 were rejected as disabled; 231 exempted. Of the 182 accepted, 99 paid commutation, 49 sent substitutes and but eleven men went into service.

The work of recruiting went on in the old way; numerous war meetings were held. Committees were appointed to aid in the work of procuring volunteers. Hon. Isaac Davis made a notable speech at a meeting Nov. 21. The war committee elected at this meeting appointed the following executive committee: Dr. Merrick Bemis, T. W. Wellington, Col. A. B. R. Sprague, Capt. Nicholas Power, George Crompton, Alzirus Brown, Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Maj. E. A. Harkness and Loring Coes. Rev. Samuel Souther responded to the call at this time and enlisted at the office of Lieut. Gird.

Mr. Souther was one of the speakers at the war meeting Nov. 28 in Mechanics Hall. Col. Homer B. Sprague, a former principal of the high school of this city, who had commanded a Connecticut regiment, and led a famous charge at Port Hudson, "was replete with fiery and patriotic eloquence." He said: "I have seen whigs, democrats and republicans—white and black men—fight side by side under the same starry flag and seen them buried in a common grave; and in your baptism of fire and blood, I have learned what no soldier of Port Hudson will ever forget, that Massachusetts is earning immortal honors." Hon. Isaac Davis and Rev. Edward A. Walker spoke. Mr. Walker offered a piece of the original manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner" to the first recruit that came forward, and Thomas Glaster won the relic.

At another war meeting Dec. 1, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Rev. Mr. Souther, Rev. Mr. St. John, Col. Sprague and Hon. Peter C. Bacon, who had given his sons to his country, were the speakers. At another meeting the next evening, Rev. David A. Wasson, and Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, a former resident, spoke. On Dec. 4, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Hon. Henry Chapin and Joseph Mason spoke. On the fifth, George M. Rice, Peter C. Bacon, Maj. McCafferty, Rev. Dr. Hill, Joseph Chamberlain and John G. Tobey were the speakers.

On the eighth Hon. W. W. Rice, Hon. P. E. Aldrich and others spoke at a meeting at City Hall. Meetings were held also on the 10th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 30th and 31st of December. In addition to speakers already mentioned, Rev. Mr. Banvard, Lieut. Gird, Julius Tucker and Rev. Mr. Willis added their appeals for recruits. Judge Ira M. Barton made a wonderful speech on the 10th and Gen. Devens made one of the greatest speeches of the war at the meeting in Mechanics Hall on the 12th, when Hon. Edward Everett also spoke.

Notwithstanding all the eloquence and influence of war meetings editorial urgency, and pulpit persuasion, and despite the patriotism of the soldiers reenlisting at the front, the city lacked 347 of its quota in the beginning of 1864. Public meetings continued. One was held in the City Hall, Jan. 2 in the afternoon; another in the evening; another next day in Mechanics Hall, though the day was Sunday. At this meeting Judge Charles Allen and Maj. McCafferty and John B. Gough were the speakers. The results were shown next day, when fifty men enlisted. By the sixth of January the quota was full and the city rejoiced.

Furloughs.—Every kindness and consideration was shown to the soldiers on furlough, especially to the veterans who reenlisted the city showed its appreciation lavishly. In the winter of 1864-5 a hearty reception was given to some of the furloughed men of the 25th with a banquet in City Hall. Of 650 men in this regiment 450 reenlisted. The men of the regiment passed highly complimentary resolutions, expressing their love and appreciation of the chaplain, Rev. Horace James. A more elaborate celebration attended the return of the regiment on furlough Feb. 19.

Capt. J. M. Tucker and Lt. John Goodwin were given swords at a reception on Jan. 25th.

The 21st Regt. received a great ovation, Jan. 31. There was a parade and banquet at which Col. Hawkes, Col. Clark, and Hon. A. H. Bullock made appropriate speeches.

The Dale Hospital.—The buildings and grounds of the Female College were taken for hospital purposes and opened in September, 1864. Soldiers were sent here for convalescence. Fourteen additional buildings were erected. In October several hundred patients were received. Dr. C. N. Chamberlain afterward of Lawrence, Mass., was in charge, assisted by the staff of army surgeons. Charles H. Hazelton was hospital steward. The inauguration of the hospital was formally celebrated Feb. 22, 1865. A flag presented by the ladies of the city was raised; addresses were made by Gov. Andrew, Hon. A. H. Bullock and Dr. Warren Webster. A total of 1,182 sick and wounded were admitted to the hospital.

The Fourth of March.—In honor of President Lincoln's reelection a mass meeting was held in Mechanics Hall at the time of his second inauguration. Mayor Ball presided and spoke. Other addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Richardson, Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Hon. Henry Chapin and Rev. T. E. St. John. The meeting was filled with the spirit of hope and rejoicing.

Lee's Surrender.—Bells were rung and the shop whistles shrieked and cannons fired when the news of Lee's surrender reached this city. The people filled the streets and cheered on the afternoon of April 7th. In the evening every house and place of business was brilliantly illuminated. The news of Lee's surrender, April 9, reached here about midnight. A hundred guns were fired on the Common; John Boyden's "Secesh bell," which rang for every Union victory, was sounded; people left their beds and assembled in the streets, shouting and cheering till they were hoarse. Bonfires were lighted in every part of the city. The fire department turned out, leading a procession that visited the leading citizens of the city. Speeches of congratulation and rejoicing were made. The celebration continued until dawn.

Through the next day and night the victory was celebrated and many shops, and factories were not operated. Business was entirely suspended in the afternoon. The schools had a holiday. A hundred guns were fired at noon on the Common, 100 more at Quinsigamond and 200 at the Dale Hospital. There were parades of coal carts at noon; of the fire department at two o'clock, leading the German Turners, the Frohsinns and other organizations. There was a noise like the old-fashioned Fourth of July throughout the day. In the evening there was another general illumination, and throughout the city meetings were held to give expression to the great joy and relief at the successful termination of the Civil War. The men of the Crompton Loom Works

paraded. There was a big demonstration at Webster Square, and a meeting was held there.

The Fourth of July Celebration.—A more formal and elaborate celebration of the success of Union arms and the end of the Rebellion was planned for July 4, 1865, designed to surpass anything of the kind ever held in the city. The following committee was appointed by the city council May 30: Mayor Ball; councilmen—Harrison Bliss, E. C. Cleveland, William E. Starr, George R. Peckham, Salisbury Hyde; citizens—James B. Blake, J. D. Daniels, Henry A. Marsh, Alzirus Brown, John S. Baldwin, Lucius W. Pond and George Sumner. Hon. Phineas Bann was chairman, Charles A. Chase, secretary.

The city was decorated profusely. An arch over Main Street was erected at Harrington Corner, bearing mottoes: "The Heart of the Commonwealth greets the Defenders of the Union" and "All Honor to Our Gallant Army and Navy," and a list of the battles in which Worcester men had taken part. A memorial arch was built opposite the post office by the city, bearing the mottoes: "In Memory of the Fallen," and "Give me the Death of Those Who for their Country Die." A rustic arch was built across Main Street at School Street and another arch opposite Stephen Salisbury's house at High and Street, with the mottoes: "To be Free is to be Strong" and "Reap the Fields Your Valor Won." Joseph Chase erected an arch on Harvard Street, bearing the inscription: "Your Valor and Devotion Have Saved the Flag—Thanks." At the residence of Hartley Williams the decorations were adorned with the motto: "Soldiers, You have Crushed Treason, Ended the Rebellion, and Saved the Country—Welcome." George Crompton built a costly and beautiful arch on Green St. Charles W. Smith erected a very beautiful arch on Elm Street. There were many others.

Decorations of dwellings and places of business were extremely elaborate. The newspapers of the day gave good descriptions of them. Mottoes abounded.

James B. Blake, chief marshal, led a procession composed of all the veterans of the city, the members of each regiment forming in battalions in order of seniority. Col. Josiah Pickett commanded the military section. The Worcester City Guard and State Guards, No. 1, under Col. D. M. Woodward, did escort duty. Four floats entitled "Peace through Victory," "Goddess of Liberty," "Pen and Sword," and "Union" were in the procession.

The dinner in Mechanics Hall, which had been profusely decorated with bunting, flags and mottoes for the occasion, was the crowning event of the day. Col. Pickett afterward thanked the people for the reception to the soldiers, saying:

My dear ladies and gentlemen of Worcester. On behalf of these brave men, who, after conquering treason, re-establishing the government on a secure foundation, and se-

during the blessings of liberty to all, have now returned to you in triumph. I tender you my most sincere thanks for this magnificent ovation, and the honor you have bestowed on them this day.

I can assure you it gives us the greatest gratification to know that our services are so highly appreciated by our friends and fellow citizens at home, and even as our conduct as soldiers has elicited your unqualified approval, so may we ever continue to merit your confidence as citizens, maintaining the true principles of right and justice, and always ready to respond to the call of duty.

The other speakers were Rev. George S. Ball, Captain C. C. William S. Lincoln, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague.

In addition to the military parade, the pupils of the public schools had a parade and there was a Trades Procession, led by the fire department, and followed by civil organizations, many in their elaborate uniforms. In the evening the illumination was general.

Assassination of Lincoln.—When the news of the assassination of Lincoln reached this city, Mayor Phineas Ball issued a proclamation dated April 10, 1865, advising that business be suspended, the city draped in mourning, and calling a public meeting in Mechanics Hall. On the morning of the 15th, the city council met at seven. News of the death of the president came about eight. The bells of the city tolled from ten to eleven.

Mechanics Hall was filled with a grief-stricken audience. Hon. A. H. Bullock presided. Rev. Dr. Sweetser prayed and read the 46th psalm. The choirs sang hymns; Rev. Mr. Richardson read a hymn; and the meeting adjourned without speeches.

The next day was Sunday, and every sermon was devoted to the life and character of the martyred president. The day of Lincoln's funeral was observed as a day of fasting; the bells were tolled from 11.30 to 12, and from two to three. Flags were at half-mast; the schools were closed; places of business and houses were draped in black; even locomotives wore mourning emblems. Minute guns were fired from two to three by a detachment of the State Guards. Services were held in all the churches.

The sorrow of the city was expressed in resolutions drafted by Hon. Levi Lincoln and adopted by the city council, as follows:

"Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Divine Providence which has permitted the beloved and honored Chief Magistrate of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, to be taken by the hand of violence from the scenes of his labors, and from the scenes of our national triumphs, at a moment when all eyes were turned to him for the firmness, wisdom and discretion, which had guided us through four years of civil war, and which, we believed, would guide us as safely through all the difficulties of restoration and stability to this government.

Resolved, That we desire to record our devout gratitude to God, that he granted to the people of the United States, in this historical crisis, a Chief Magistrate whose character becomes a rich and lasting legacy to this and succeeding generations; whose pure and Christian life, whose patriotic aims and purposes, whose temper blending the

qualities of justice and mercy, whose conduct as a ruler acting on his own convictions, but not neglecting the wise counsels of others, will transmit his name and his fame second only in the line of presidents to those of the beloved and lamented Washington.

Resolved, That in this hour of national bereavement, when the first impulses of all loyal hearts are those of dismay and terror, it now, more than ever before, becomes the duty of every true citizen to stand, with renewed firmness and courage, by the government and Union of our fathers, to the end that all the traitors of this country, and all the people of the world, shall perceive and know that the death of our president cannot retard, for one hour, the majestic power and progress of our government; and that its victory, over all its enemies, whether at home or abroad, is not less certain now than when Abraham Lincoln stood in life at its helm.

Resolved, That we turn with pride and joy to the fact, that while the nation is bereaved, its history is not interrupted; that under our glorious constitution one president succeeds another, as surely and as grandly as one day's sun succeeds the preceding; that when Lincoln died Johnson succeeded to his place, that our government goes on, our armies march to victory, and our history moves on its sublime mission as surely to-day as when the late Chief Magistrate was witness with Grant to the fall of Richmond; and that we call upon our fellow-citizens to return from the scenes of mourning to rejoice again under the national flag, to render the encouragement and support to President Johnson which they rendered to President Lincoln, and to cultivate, after the hour of gloom, sentiments of courage and cheerfulness, and faith that Almighty God has in store for the United States a future of perpetual beneficence and glory.

Resolved, That throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, there can be but one nation; and the whole people must be free.

Memorial services were held June 1, 1865, in Mechanics Hall and in the various churches, in accordance with President Johnson's proclamation. The great audience in the hall gathered in the afternoon; the "hushed quiet appearance of the vast assembly spoke unmistakably of the awe and reverence which impressed all classes of the community." Distinguished citizens sat on the platform and a choir composed of the Mozart Society and choirs from the churches sang anthems under the direction of B. D. Allen. Mayor Ball presided. Hon. A. H. Bullock, then Speaker of the House, delivered a eulogy that took rank among the best delivered on that occasion in the country.

Suregons in the Service.—Dr. Oramel Martin of this city went to the front with the Third Battalion of Rifles and was later appointed brigade surgeon with rank of major. He had charge of a hospital near St. Louis having 12,000 patients, and was afterward medical director at Ft. Scott, Kansas. In 1862 he had charge of the Pacific Hospital, St. Louis, and was later medical director of cavalry in Mississippi. Later he was surgeon of the board of enrollment for the Eighth District and served to the end of the war.

Dr. Joseph N. Bates, surgeon of the 15th Regt., was at Ball's Bluff; resigned July 17, 1862, on account of ill health.

Dr. J. Marcus Rice went out with the 25th as surgeon, Sept. 16, 1861; was wounded in the chest at Roanoke Island; captured, Oct. 1863, near Newbern, and confined in Libby; returned to his regiment after five

months, and served three years; was later staff surgeon. He was at one time the medical director of the 18th Army Corps, and later medical inspector of the Army of the James. He ranked as major.

Dr. Samuel Flagg, assistant surgeon of the 25th, served from July 31, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1863.

Dr. Horace Mecorney was assistant surgeon of the 25th, Sept. 20 to July 15, 1863.

Chaplains.—Rev. Charles T. Canfield was chaplain of the 36th from Aug. 28, 1862, to Oct., 1863.

Rev. Gilbert Cummings was chaplain of the 51st.

Rev. Horace James, pastor of the Old South, resigned to become chaplain of the 25th Regt., entering the service Oct. 28, 1861, and serving until Apr. 27, 1864; was afterward assistant quartermaster of Mass. Vols. He was afterward pastor of the 1st Cong. Church of Lowell, and an editor and proprietor of the *Congregationalist*.

Worcester in the Navy.—In the Civil War this city contributed but few men to the navy, though the city was credited, in accordance with the rules, with 160 men. No records are available from which a list of natives or residents of Worcester in the navy may be secured.

Commodore George S. Blake, son of Hon. Francis, was born here but spent most of his life in the service of his country. He was appointed midshipman Jan. 1, 1818; lieutenant 1827; commander, Feb. 27, 1847; captain Sept. 4, 1855. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1858 to 1865. He successfully resisted the attempt of the Rebels to seize the academy early in 1861.

Bancroft Ghirardi was born in New Orleans but spent his youth here. He attained high rank in the navy after the war and did distinguished service during and after the war.

George M. Rice Jr. entered the navy as master's mate on the *Minnesota*; was an officer on the flagship *Hartford* at Mobile and was wounded there. He continued in the navy after the war; died of yellow fever in April, 1868, returning from Cuba.

Charles P. Rice of this city entered the Naval Academy in 1859; served through the Civil War; was on the ship *Brooklyn* at Mobile; rose to high rank after the war.

George D. Upham, son of Dea. Joel W., followed the sea before the war; was appointed sailing master in the navy early in the war and was engaged in the pursuit of the Rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell; commanded a steamer carrying supplies; resigned as lieutenant soon after Lee's surrender.

Capt. J. C. Dutch of Worcester commanded the U. S. barque *Kingfisher* in 1863 in St. Helena Sound, and did much valuable service.

Colored Troops.—Some colored men from this city enlisted in the regiment of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island; 15 were in Col. Robert G. Shaw's regiment, and five in the 55th Mass., of which Lt. Col. William

Nutt of Natick, father of the Charles Nutt of this city, was commander at the close of the war. There were 22 in the Fifth Cavalry and others in various regiments.

The Soldiers' Relief Society.—The first annual report of the Soldiers' Relief Society, which was organized to systematize the work of the women of the city to supply clothing and other articles for the troops, showed receipts in cash of only \$1,229.61. But the money was a mere fraction of the aid. It was used in purchasing material, and the greater part of the material as well as the work was contributed. Not only clothing, but food of all kinds, and useful articles, too numerous to be mentioned, were sent to the soldiers. The next annual report showed the sum of \$2,769.67 in cash received, besides the proceeds of the Worcester County Fair, Oct. 21-3, amounting to \$6,296.36. In 1863-4 Mrs. Charles Washburn was president. For the year ending Oct. 1, 1864, the cash receipts were \$4,130.39, three-quarters of which was realized from a fair, held in Oct., 1863. But there was a vast quantity of food and clothing forwarded in 1862-3-4. The last report Oct. 9, 1865, shows receipts of \$6,793.56. It was estimated that the value of goods sent to the troops by and through this society was \$30,000, not considering the value of the time of the workers.

The Soldiers' Rest.—In accordance with the custom adopted elsewhere rooms known as "The Soldiers Rest" were opened by the Ladies of the Relief Committee at No. 4 Foster Street, July 7, 1862, for the care of sick and wounded men passing through the city. Soldiers were not expected to remain there more than 24 hours. Charles W. Freeland gave the use of the quarters; Thomas C. Bond was in charge. In 1862 the Rest cared for 71 soldiers; in 1863 for 72; in 1864 about 800 and in 1865 about 1,400. No accurate record was kept. This institution was of inestimable service at times.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions.—The first meeting in the interests of the Christian Commission appears to have been that held Dec. 2, 1862. Hon. Isaac Davis presided and addresses were made by Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Rev. Mr. Alexander and Rev. Dr. McAuley of Philadelphia; the following committee was chosen for this city: Hon. Isaac Davis, George M. Rice, Philip L. Moen, David Whitcomb and Frederick A. Clapp. Another meeting was held in Old South Church, Feb. 17, 1863, when the sum of \$450 was collected for the purposes of the Commission.

The Sanitary Commission reported receipts of \$1,322.37 on March 3, 1864. Meetings were held in various churches from time to time and collections taken for the commissions.

Edmund M. Barton, for many years the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society and now librarian emeritus, was for two years agent of the Sanitary Commission. He left here May 9, 1863, visited the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and

reached the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac May 26, continuing his duties there to the end of the war. The commission of Mr. Barton as Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission was dated July 21, 1863, under the order of the Secretary of War, June 15, 1861. On the field of battle and in hospitals he worked with untiring energy and zeal. Extracts from letters of Mr. Barton are to be found in Marvin's history (p. 409). Perhaps no man in this city contributed more to relieving suffering during the war than Mr. Barton.

Visiting the Troops.—The people at home were kept in close touch with the doings in the field, not only through the newspapers by means of the newly developed telegraphic service, and letters from their correspondents, but by visits of citizens bent on providing food, clothing, comforts and necessities. Some of the visits have been mentioned. Mayor Aldrich and Henry S. Washburn took money and supplies in Sept., 1862; Alzarius and J. Stewart Brown soon afterward took money and stores to the troops. These and many other visitors were warmly welcomed by the grateful soldiers.

Prisoners of War.—Marvin collected a small list of Worcester men who were confined in Rebel prisons: Amos E. Stearns of the 25th; Martin McCue of the 25th; George Wellington of the 2d Ily. Art., who died at Andersonville. It is impossible to prepare a complete list of the prisoners, though the rosters of the various regiments show that there were hundreds of Worcester men who suffered the torture of privation and famine in southern war camps and prisons.

Nurses.—At the beginning of the war, women were not welcomed in any form of service, even nursing, but as time went on they came to be an important part of the hospital service. The first to volunteer for this work in Worcester were: Mrs. Helen Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Gird, Mrs. Susan Ware, Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Miss Julia M. Goddard (later wife of Rev. Mr. Austin) and Mrs. Susan E. Alger. Three of them were at McDougall Hospital, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. Mrs. Alger had charge of 57 beds. Mrs. E. M. Rice, wife of Dr. Marcus Rice, acted as nurse through the greater part of the war.

Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, was by far the most distinguished woman of the Civil War period. Her home was in Oxford, but she had many friends and relatives here and seemed to belong to this city. This is not the place for a biography of this noble woman, but it is proper to say that her example stimulated the men and women of this city to greater efforts for the relief of the sick and wounded during the war, and that it has continued with increasing measure year by year to the present time, as shown by the amazing response to the appeal of the Red Cross at the beginning of American preparation to enter the European War in 1917.

Aid to Freedmen.—Early in the war a committee of women was formed to furnish aid to the slaves that came into the Union lines. This

committee consisted of Mrs. Ichabod Washburn, president; Mrs. John Davis, vice-president; Mrs. Edward Earle, treasurer; Mrs. Theo. Brown, secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Barnard, Mrs. J. Aldrich, Mrs. James C. Morse, Mrs. L. B. Witherby, Mrs. Edwin Moody, Mrs. Samle P. Lee, Miss Fanny Brown, Mrs. Jason Putnam, Mrs. B. W. Perkins and Mrs. Lemuel Moss. Clothing and supplies came to the committee from various churches and individuals, and some money. A mass meeting was held in Mechanics Hall, July 17, 1863, when Rev. Horace James and others spoke in behalf of the freedmen. Hon. A. H. Bullock presided; John B. Gough and others spoke. Meetings were held from time to time in the churches, and collections taken. By October 1864 the society had spent in its work over \$4,000, besides sending large quantities of food, clothing, reading matter, etc. For the year ending Oct. 14, 1865, the receipts amounted to \$2,491.01. The contributions continued, as well as the needs of the society, for some time after the war. The work was finally taken over by the Freedmen's Bureau under Gen. O. O. Howard.

Early in 1865, in addition to the receipts of this society, the sum of \$2,568.40 was raised here by Col. N. G. Taylor for white refugees and loyal sufferers in East Tennessee.

Home Guards.—The past members of the Worcester Light Infantry formed a body of Home Guards, April 24, 1861, appointing D. Waldo Lincoln captain; Henry W. Conklin, W. A. Williams, Putnam W. Taft and Ivers Phillips, lieutenants.

Two days later, the City Guards veterans effected a similar organization under George W. Ward, captain; E. A. Wood, William A. Smith, C. B. Whiting and John Boyden, lieutenants.

The Veteran Light Infantry Guards gave a reception to the returning company of Light Infantry, Aug. 3, 1861, Capt. Lincoln presiding.

The Home Guards were not called upon for service and their usefulness was perhaps best shown in encouraging the spirit of patriotism, by aiding enlistment. They marched in the military funerals and were active in arranging receptions to the soldiers returning on furlough or after muster-out. The home guards disbanded June 16, 1863.

The State Guard.—The State Guard, under an act of 1863, superseded the Home Guard. The company of State Guard was organized here May 29 with Col. Ivers Phillips as captain; Capt. Dana H. Fitch, first lieut.; John R. Green, 2d lieut.

Ivers Phillips,
Dana H. Fitch,
John R. Green,
John Boyden,
Henry Phelps,
Healy Baker,
Thomas Peirce,
Samuel Houghton,
Joel Davis,
Allen Harris,

William Dickinson,
Isaac Davis,
John D. Baldwin,
Joseph Pratt,
William E. Starr,
Putnam W. Taft,
William B. Taber,
John Barnard,
D. C. Tourtelott,
Edward Clark,

J. H. Benchley,
John Rice, 2d,
John S. Clark,
Simeon Clapp,
R. R. Shepard,
A. L. Mason,
A. G. Walker,
J. H. Haven,
Alfred Parker,
Seba Carpenter,

James A. Whipple,
E. M. Caulkins,
William C. Clarke,
William H. Towne,
William S. Jenks,
D. W. Jones,
Alfred Holden,
C. W. Rice,
David Manning,
James Galloway,
Hiram French,
Nathaniel B. Parkhurst,
Lewis A. Rawson,
Benjamin Barber,
Elliott Swan,
Alexander Thayer,
Courtland Newton,
L. B. Brigham,
Daniel Stratton,
A. L. Burbank,
F. P. Hutchins,
A. G. Hinds,
Samuel W. Kent,
Edwin Morse,
Henry A. Denny,
Joseph Dennis,
John J. Bigelow,
Charles Nason,
George C. Taft,
Josiah G. Perry,
Jasper* Tucker,

Samuel Souther,
Joseph Boyden,
Dexter H. Perry,
Lemuel Houghton,
James H. Osgood,
M. V. Warner,
Charles H. Harvey,
B. F. Nowell,
E. G. Watkins,
Simeon Taylor,
Moses Spooner,
Otis Blood,
Earl Warner,
J. D. Lovell,
Silas Bigelow,
J. E. Wood,
Samuel Tourtellott,
Oliver W. Clafin,
E. G. Partridge,
E. B. Crawford,
T. F. Taft,
Erastus Fisher,
Charles L. Knowlton,
John Goulding,
Jonathan Day,
J. B. Lawrence,
Jonathan Carey,
Simeon Thompson,
Calvin Dyer,
T. P. Whedlock,

H. P. Nichols,
Peter Geno,
Caleb Dana,
E. E. Abbott,
T. W. Wellington,
Henry H. Chamberlin,
David Gleason,
William P. Daniels,
H. C. Fisk,
W. Mecorney,
S. D. Tourtellott,
Charles W. Smith,
John Pollard,
Albert Curliif,
T. E. St. John,
E. M. Hosmer,
Edwin Harrington,
Charles Goodale,
Aaron Goodale,
Nathaniel R. Parkhurst,
Asa M. Allen,
Walter Bigelow,
J. W. Jordan,
George A. Chamberlain,
Henry R. Keith,
Abraham Fitts,
Stephen P. Twiss,
W. Richmond,
Charles B. Pratt,
J. H. Samson.

More joined later; prominent citizens and various clergymen were elected honorary members. The guard's principal duty was the melancholy one of attending frequent military funerals. During the disaffection over the draft, the Guard performed guard duty for the provost marshal. In July, 1863, a detachment of the guards escorted drafted men to Boston.

The Guard escorted Gov. Andrew and the Council from the railroad station to the Bay State House Oct. 15. The next day, on invitation of Gov. Gilmore of New Hampshire, they went to Manchester, N. H., and were royally entertained by the Amoskeag Veterans. They visited Fitchburg Jan. 11, 1864, and enjoyed a banquet and some good speaking. At the receptions to the 21st and 25th regiments on furlough in February the Guards did escort duty. They attended the funerals of Dea. Allen Harris, Lt. Col. Green, Maj. Dexter F. Parker, Capt. Thomas O'neil and Adj. McConville. Almost every week a delegation or the entire company marched in these funeral processions.

At the first anniversary of the organization, celebrated at Webster Park, a flag was presented to the Guards by Hon. Ira M. Barton in behalf of the ladies of the city. Capt. Phillips received the flag and entrusted it to the color sergeant, John Boyden, who spoke feelingly. In his speech afterward Capt. Boyden stated that this was the first company of State Guard organized in the state. Col. Wetherell spoke for Gov. Andrew. Other speakers were: Hon. D. Waldo Lincoln, mayor;

Col. A. J. Wright, capt. of the 3d Co. State Guard of Mass.; Hon. Isaac Davis, Rev. Dr. Hill and Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Walker, Barnard and Shippen.

Capt. Phillips entertained the company at his home in Jan., 1865; an excursion was made to Springfield, Feb. 7 and the U. S. armory inspected, a collation served and much after-dinner speaking heard.

Lt. Dana H. Fitch succeeded Capt. Phillips May 30, 1865; John R. Greene was elected 1st lieut. and Healy Baker, 2d lieut.

The Guard attended a flag-raising in Grant Square, July 1, 1865, and was entertained at the home of T. W. Wellington. In the evening the members met Admiral Farragut at the residence of C. S. Messenger. Its existence came to an end in 1866 when the act authorizing its formation was repealed. But a new charter was granted by the legislature in the spring of 1867 and the Guard continued for many years. After the reorganization, Col. Ivers Phillips was chosen captain; Healy Baker and Charles H. Harvey, lieuts. It was divided into senior and junior companies afterward, and in 1870 S. V. Stone was major commanding; John R. Greene and George E. Barton, captains.

Dr. Samuel Foster Haven, Jr., son of the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, was a graduate of Harvard, 1852, and studied medicine under Dr. Henry Sargent and in the Tremont Street Medical Class in Boston, and in his senior year was house physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He studied abroad 1855-7 at London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. On his return he began to practice in Boston, removing in the spring of 1858 to this city, making a specialty of ophthalmology. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the 15th Regt. and served about 18 months before he died. He believed that surgeon's place was on the field of battle and there he was to be found. He was promoted surgeon of his regiment. His services at the Battle of Antietam were especially heroic. He was mortally wounded by the fragment of a shell, Dec. 13, 1863. His body was brought home and a military funeral held here. (See p. 463 Marvin's history for the memorial by William S. Davis).

Dr. William T. Going, a native of this city, son of Rev. Dr. Going, a Baptist clergyman, died in the service Oct. 23, 1861, at Springfield, Ohio, aged 41 y. He was in the 17th Ohio Regt.

Gen. George B. Boomer was a son of Rev. J. B. Boomer, of this city, and was educated at Worcester Academy. He lost his life in the service and his body was brought home. The funeral, June 23, 1863, was attended by the city council, State Guard, Highland Cadets, Gen. Devens and Col. Wetherell, among other military officers. Gen. Boomer raised a regiment in Missouri. He was wounded at the Battle of Iuka and when he recovered was given command of a brigade by Gen. Grant, under whom he served from that time until he died. He was struck by a Rebel bullet, May 22, 1863, at the Battle of Champion Hill. He was an exceedingly brave, efficient and patriotic officer.

Lieut. John D. Mirick in May, 1863, was commissioned 2d lieut. of the 1st Regt. No. Carolina Vols. (colored); he was soon made 1st lieut.; wounded at the battle of Olustee, Fla. He lingered eight days. He had served in the 25th Regt.

Maj. Dexter Franklin Parker. He was born in Boston, Aug. 2, 1828. His parents moved to Milford and died when he was young. He made his own way after the age of fourteen and attended Hopkinton Academy several terms. In 1850 he came to this city and followed the trade of boot-cutter. In 1853 he m. (2) a daughter of Maj. Thos. Pierce. Gradually he became known as a public speaker of ability and as a writer for various publications. He was elected representative in 1856, 1857 and 1860; state senator 1858-9. In early life a Democrat, he joined the new Republican party, when it was formed. He was "decidedly the working-man of the session" and one of the most prominent legislators while in the General Court. In debate he was specially strong. He had prepared from the records of various towns in the county a history of industries. He went to Boston to enlist in the Mexican War at the age of sixteen, but was rejected. Then he worked his passage to New Orleans, where he was again rejected. When the call for arms came in 1861, he went alone to Washington, joining the Worcester Light Infantry when it arrived soon afterward. He was made brigade quartermaster at the end of three months, with the rank of lieutenant; afterward commissioned captain on the staff of Gen. Couch; then major in the 10th Regt. He was wounded at Spottsylvania and died from the wound, May 28, 1864. His body was brought home and a very impressive military funeral held, June 4.

Capt. William Batchelder Bacon was a son of Hon. Peter C. Bacon; entered the service as lieutenant of the 13th Regt. at the age of 17 yrs. in 1861; was commissioned captain in the 34th Regt. in the summer of 1862. He met his death in action, May 15, 1864. He was distinguished for bravery in battle.

Lieut. Frank Bacon served in the 3d Battalion Rifles in 1861, and later enlisted in the Fifteenth; was commissioned lieut. in the 101st N. Y.; was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1864.

Major Harrison W. Pratt was the first man to offer his service to the government in the Civil War in this city; enlisted and marched with the Sixth. He was appointed major of the 36th, when it was organized, and was its commander when he fell mortally wounded at the Battle of Fisher's Hill, in Sept., 1863. His body was brought home and buried with military honors Oct. 2.

Lieut. Henry Daniels and his brother Myron enlisted July 15, 1864. Both served in the siege of Vicksburg and both fell in the Wilderness.

Lieut. E. Dexter Cheney, when the 51st Regt. was formed here in 1862, and his comrades Coe and Childs, both also killed in the service, joined; afterward he enlisted in the 57th and was commissioned captain

of Co. B. He was killed before Petersburg, his body brought home and buried here, July 28, 1864.

Sergt. George E. Barnard was promoted sergeant for conspicuous bravery in battle; he was in every engagement with his company (E of 15th Regt.); badly wounded at Ball's Bluff; returned to fight in Gettysburg. He was the last man killed in his regiment.

Capt. Joseph W. Gird's father was a graduate of West Point and later professor of mathematics in Louisiana College. Capt. Gird was born in Jackson, La., Oct. 21, 1839. The family moved to Illinois when he was a boy and when his father died, the mother came to this city. He attended the Worcester High School and was studying law when he enlisted in the 25th Regt., a private in Co. F. He received a commission as lieutenant in the 36th Regt., and served in the Kentucky campaign. He was commissioned captain of the 5th, and by his earnest and effective work was mainly instrumental in hastening the organization of that command. He was a brave, faithful and capable officer and served his country well. "With abilities which gave promise of great usefulness" and an exemplary character, "he offered himself as a sacrifice. None went forth with more devotion to country, with more unselfish desire to promote the welfare of the soldier or with more faith in the triumph of our armies and the principles for which they contended, than Captain Gird," wrote Marvin. He was struck by a bullet in the head, May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness and killed.

Col. Julius Massena Tucker's father was business manager of the "Worcester Palladium," Julius E. Tucker, and the son was among the first to enlist in 1861 at the age of 19 yrs. in the Third Battalion Rifles, but he was counted out, as the company then had a surplus. He enlisted at the next opportunity in the 25th Regt. and served for a year. He was commissioned lieutenant in the 36th Regt. in 1862 and was with it a year enduring much fighting and hardship. In the autumn of 1863 when he had returned to civil life, he was induced to try to raise a company for the 5th Regt. In 20 days he enrolled 126 men. He was wounded in the face June 17 at Petersburg; was brought home to die but in seventy days was on duty again as colonel of his regiment. He led a gallant charge at Ft. Steadman Mar. 25, 1865, and he lost his horse and everything except the clothing he wore in the battle. He received a furlough as a reward for his service that day, returned to the front, and commanded his regiment to the end of the war. He received his commission as major June 14, 1864; as lieutenant colonel (dated from June 15, 1864), and he was brevetted colonel, April 15, 1865. His wound seriously handicapped him in civil life by interfering with his speech. He was appointed inspector in the Custom House, but his career was cut short by death, June 22, 1866, at the age of 25 years.

Corporal Charles S. Wilder was a student at Worcester Academy when he enlisted in Co. A 21st Regt. in Aug. 1861; he served faithfully

through all the tough campaigning; re-enlisted in Jan. 1864 and after his furlough joined the Army in Virginia and fought bravely in every engagement until wounded, June 2, 1865. He was captured and taken to Richmond, where he died a few days later.

Lieut. Albert C. Walker was a son of Aaron G. Walker of this city; enlisted in the Light Infantry; assisted in raising Co. H of the 34th; was made acting adjutant in the spring of 1864; commanded his company after the Battle of Newbern; fell at Piedmont.

Adj. Dwight Newbury of the 15th, died from a wound received near the close of 1863. His body was brought home for interment and his funeral, Dec. 11, was largely attended by militia and military men of this section, the city government and many citizens.

Rev. Samuel Souther, a native of Fryeburg, Me., graduate of Dartmouth, 1842, and of the Bangor Theological Seminary, came to Worcester in 1857 and became city missionary and chaplain at the jail and insane asylum. He had previously been minister of the Congregational Church at Belfast, Me., and agent of the American Sunday School Union. In 1863-4, he was representative from this city. He was indefatigable in the work of enlisting men for the service, speaking at war meetings, before and after his own enlistment in the 57th, in which he served as sergeant. He was killed in the Wilderness and his body was never found.

Adj. Henry McConville was one of the first to enlist and had a gallant record. He was mortally wounded in the Battle of Cold Harbor, and survived but ten days. His body was brought home and buried with military honors. "Youthful, chivalric and brave, he is another offering on the altar of our country. Where patriotic spirits like his are to be found, such a land is safe and will have a glorious history." The funeral in St. John's Church, June 15, was attended by the Emmet Guards, the State Guard, the Father Matthew Temperance Society, the A. O. H., the Christian Doctrine Association, the city council, officers of the army and navy and many other citizens.

Lieut. William Daley, another Worcester man, killed at Cold Harbor, after long and gallant service; after he was wounded his comrades attempted to bring him into the trenches, but he said that he was mortally wounded and might as well die there as anywhere. General Smith said that such a brave man should be recovered and ordered him dug out. Accordingly, two men dug their way underground to the spot where he lay and brought him within the lines. He died June 24, 1864. The funeral here June 27, in St. John's Church was imposing.

Corp. Timothy F. Taft Jr., before the war had been in South America and he hurried home to do his part. He served four years in the Army of the Cumberland and was very popular with his comrades. He served in a Connecticut regiment and was killed at Atlanta.

Capt. Edward R. Washburn had lived here three years before the

war, but went to Lancaster his old home, raised a company and was commissioned captain. In the assault on Port Hudson he was wounded by five bullets. The surgeons pronounced his wounds fatal, but he lived to come home, only to die of his wounds after apparently recovering.

Lieut. Samuel F. Woods was born in Barre; graduated at Yale in 1856, and studied law here and in the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar and was practicing at Barre, when he enlisted in April 1861, as lieut. of the Holden Company, Third Battalion Rifles. After his term of enlistment he lived here until commissioned adjutant of the 34th. He was afterward assistant adjutant on the staff of Gen. Weber. He was severely wounded at Piedmont; came home and died here at the house of his brother-in-law, Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, June 26, 1864.

Corp. Charles W. Upham, a son of Dea. Joel W. Upham; enlisted in the 15th; was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, and died after six weeks of privation in prison, Dec. 14, 1861, aged 19 years, 3 m., 5 d. He sleeps in an unmarked grave.

Dr. Adams Conant, born in Worcester, Feb. 26, 1838, son of Benjamin K. Conant; enlisted at Ft. Warren, Aug. 10, 1862; appointed hospital steward at Alexandria, Va.; received the degree of M. D. from the Medical University of Nashville while on duty there; was on duty later at Evansville, Ind.; in the course of duty was injured and died June 13, 1865, from his wounds.

Sergt. A. T. Bailey lived here several years before the war and had a promising business future; enlisted in the 36th and was a model soldier; he died after a few hours from wounds received in the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.

Major Elijah A. Harkness was educated in the Worcester schools and took the first opportunity to serve his country; serving first in Co. A, Third Battalion Rifles, of which he was lieutenant; commissioned first lieut. and adjutant in the 25th; later major of the 51st; brave, capable, faithful, cheerful; popular with officer and men. He survived the war.

At Cold Harbor the national colors of the 25th had been shot to ribbons. Then the blue flag, the gift of the ladies of this city, was unfurled. Three color-bearers had been shot, when John E. Lewis raised the flag once more. He was also shot, but managed to plant the flag in the ground. But as he wavered and fell his hand grasped the flag and dragged it down with him, and it was stained with his blood. Casey of Co. C rescued the flag.

No attempt has been made to give extended biographical records of all the Worcester soldiers killed in the service. Space forbids. In the roster at the end of this chapter, a brief record of each soldier's military service is given. Since the war hundreds, if not thousands, of other men who served, in the war have become residents of the city. In many of the biographical sketches in this work their services are mentioned. Accounts of many of the distinguished officers are also given in the biographical section.

CHAPTER XXXV

The Spanish War

The following is Major Fairbanks' account of the campaign of 1898:

At the first call of the President for troops, the Worcester Light Infantry, Company C; the Worcester City Guards, Company A; the Wellington Rifles, Company H, and the Heywood Guards, Company F, of Gardner, comprising the third battalion of the Second Regiment, were ordered to report with the regiment at South Framingham on May 3d, to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The Worcester companies assembled at their armory on the morning of May 3d, and, after an address by Mayor Dodge and prayer by Almon Gunnison, D. D., marched to the depot, under escort of the gray-haired veterans of George H. Ward Post 10, G. A. R., and the veteran members of the three companies. Thousands of people lined the streets as the soldiers passed. They knew the call to duty had been quickly answered, and that cold, wet May morning was an occasion of solemnity to all—a scene rarely witnessed and ever to be remembered.

The Worcester Light Infantry, for the third time in its history, left Worcester in answer to the nation's call. Its members responded in large numbers, and its full quota of seventy-seven men was filled soon after the arrival at South Framingham.

The company as mustered into the United States' service was officered as follows: Frank L. Allen, Captain; Arthur C. King, First Lieutenant, and Herbert H. Warren, Second Lieutenant. On May 12th the company proceeded with the regiment, which was designated Second Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, to Lakeland, Florida, and became part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. The journey south was by rail from Jersey City, and on the whole was a pleasant one for all.

The company passed through the capital on the morning of May 15th, where thirty-seven years before it reported for duty with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment for three months' service in the War of the Rebellion. Lakeland was reached on the morning of May 17th, and camp was established on the shore of a beautiful lake.

After a stay of two weeks in Lakeland, the regiment moved to Tampa on Memorial day, and established its camp at Ybor City, a suburb of the city. This was one more step in the journey to Cuba, and in one week orders came to proceed to Port Tampa for the purpose of embarking in the fleet that was to convey the army of Maj. Gen. Shafter to Santiago, the objective point of the campaign. It was the fortune of the Light Infantry to be assigned to the transport *Concho*, on which were the Fourth Infantry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry of colored troops. None will forget the week spent on that boat, especially the first night when the men were placed below, where, from the heat, lack of ventilation and closeness of the bunks, it seemed almost impossible to breathe. Afterwards life was more bearable by reason of all being allowed to sleep on deck. The first night the company was assembled under arms upon the receipt of news that Spanish war vessels were outside the harbor and an attack was feared, but it proved to be false news, and only served to delay the departure of the fleet for several days. The crowded condition of the "*Concho*" made it necessary to transfer the Second Regiment detachment to the *Knickerbocker*, No. 13, in which the journey from Port Tampa to Santiago was made. The fleet of about forty transports, with its convoy of war vessels, sailed on June 13th, and after a tedious and uneventful voyage arrived off Santiago on the 20th.

The Light Infantry landed at Daiquiri on the 23d, and, after a terrible march of eleven miles through swamps and the thick tropical growth, joined the regiment at Siboney headquarters, and two battalions of the regiment having landed on the 22d, proceeded to that place. The company now had but two officers, the Second Lieutenant, Herbert H. Warren, having been detailed as an aid on the staff of General Lawton, the division commander. Lieutenant Warren rendered efficient service as a staff officer, and was recommended for brevet rank by the general.

On June 24 the regiment moved and bivouacked at "Las Guasamas," the scene of the engagement of the cavalry brigade which included the Rough Riders. Here for the first time were seen the bodies of men killed in action, and the sight was not without its effect upon the feelings of all. From this time to the 30th of June, there were frequent changes of camp. The rainy season had set in, and the days were made dreary and uncomfortable by frequent heavy showers. The men were rapidly becoming debilitated by the change of climate, lack of proper food, and exposure to the elements.

On June 30th orders came to break camp, and with one day's rations the march was taken up for El Caney, which was to be attacked the next morning at daylight. The regiment bivouacked near the town, and at about 6 A. M. the battle began, which, late in the afternoon, resulted in the capture of the place. The battalion to which the Light Infantry was attached, with one company of the Second Battalion, was cut off from the regiment by order of the division commander at the point where Captain Capron's battery was in action. This break, which caused a delay of more than an hour, resulted in keeping the company from participating in the most serious part of the battle in which the greater number of the casualties in the regiment occurred. The company finally reached the firing line, and with the other companies of the battalion was assigned a position which afforded good cover, but was kept from firing, which from that position would have been of no value. The company occupied this place throughout the day, with the bullets of the enemy continually whistling overhead. Fortunately, during the entire day no casualties resulted to the battalion, except in two companies, the Worcester City Guards, A Company, and the Heywood Guards, F Company, of Gardner, and in these none were fatal.

After the battle a distressing night march was made to San Juan, which was reached at daylight, and after a short halt the regiment moved under a scattering fire to the base of a hill, and went into camp. On the night of this day, July 2d, occurred the so-called "night attack," which resulted in several casualties in the regiment, but one, however, in the Worcester battalion.

The company was now under the command of Lieut. King, Captain Allen on the evening after the battle of El Caney having been compelled, by an acute attack of rheumatism, which rendered him practically helpless, to go to the hospital. This was a severe loss, and one that was greatly regretted by all. Lieut. King commanded the company from this time until the arrival at "Montauk Point," L. I., and his efficient services were amply testified to by the affection in which he was held by the men upon their return home. From July 2d until the surrender of Santiago, the company was continually digging trenches, performing guard and outpost duty, under conditions that rapidly sapped strength and vitality.

The formal surrender of Santiago took place on July 17 and 18th. From that time until August 13, the date of sailing for Montauk Point, it was a constant struggle for life. It seemed only a question of time when all must succumb to the surrounding conditions. The daily rains made life nearly unbearable, and the death rate throughout the regiment was constantly on the increase, but the end came on Aug. 12th, when camp was broken, the regiment embarked on the transport Mobile, and sailed the next day, the 13th, for Montauk Point, which was reached on the evening of the 18th, but the regiment did not disembark until the 20th. Immediately upon disembarking, it went into "detention camps" for the purpose of quarantine, and after stay-

ing there three days a new camp was established, which was occupied until Saturday, the 27th, when the regiment was furloughed. At Montauk supplies in generous quantity were received from the citizens of Worcester. They did much good, and were gratefully appreciated.

In the afternoon of Aug. 27th the company reached Worcester. Eight of its members had died of disease, and those who returned were in a pitiable condition. The citizens of Worcester were shocked at the appearance of the men, who so short a time before marched away in full vigor and strength.

The muster-out took place November 3, 1898.

Post 10, G. A. R., escorted the companies from the depot to the Armory. And its members must have been vividly reminded of the old days of the War of the Rebellion.

The following is the roll of the officers and men comprising the Worcester Light Infantry, when it left for the front:

Captain, Frank L. Allen; First Lieutenant, Arthur C. King; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Warren; Sergeants—First Sergeants, George H. Hill, A. S. Longley, George W. Stebbins, C. T. Fletcher, William E. Barton, H. B. Wentworth; Corporals, J. W. Holbrook, C. H. Colburn, R. H. Dowse, J. Luey Wilmot, C. A. Vaughan, P. W. Lincoln; Cook, A. G. Bursdorf; Musicians, A. F. Wheeler, H. T. Chapin; Artificer, E. A. Stearnes; Wagoner, T. B. Maynard; Privates, H. H. Adams, O. T. Aldrich, J. H. Allen, Lyman Bartlett, C. E. Butler, W. H. Butler, Geo. C. Butler, G. E. Bennett, G. H. Bejune, J. F. Bradley, C. A. Browne, L. A. Brigham, E. A. Briggs, F. E. Crossman, F. H. Clarkson, F. M. Crooker, F. P. Dean, W. G. Dennis, E. T. Drury, C. T. Eldridge, W. W. Eddy, J. H. Flinn, Jr., Geo. S. Farrow, O. J. W. Gleason, H. J. Greene, L. B. Glixman, W. I. Gage, F. C. Hale, R. E. Henderson, J. W. Humes, George T. Jones, R. Johnson, B. W. Kincaid, J. C. King, C. H. Knibbs, S. I. Mayo, George Martin, E. J. Martin, W. A. Merrified, R. H. Pitts, A. J. Pembleton, B. A. Prince, J. E. Pope, Geo. E. Rix, W. D. Rheutan, W. D. Roberts, Charles M. Sands, A. D. Stewart, Robert Taft, F. S. Tucker, A. T. Wintersgill, J. W. Wheeler, E. D. Woolbridge, Emil Zaeder.

Captain Winslow Sever Lincoln commanded Company C, the Light Infantry, before the Spanish War. He was offered a commission as captain of immunes June 4, 1898, with the choice of white or colored troops, but yielding to the wishes of his family, he accepted the position of captain and assistant commissary of subsistence, and June 26th he reached headquarters at Tampa and was assigned as chief commissary of the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. Subsequently he was transferred to the Second Brigade of the same Division. While in the unhealthy camp at Fernandina his health became seriously impaired but recovered after an illness of four weeks. Soon afterward he was sent home. On his return to duty he was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division at Anniston, Ala.; was relieved Jan. 1, 1899, and sent to Havana as assistant to Col. A. L. Smith and was assigned to the distributing depot at Quemados, nine miles from Havana, from which rations for 15,000 troops were furnished. When beef from this country failed, he was in charge of purchasing native cattle. He left Cuba for home April 10, 1899, and was discharged June 1 following.

Capt. Lincoln joined the Light Infantry in 1865; again he enlisted and was aide-de-camp with the rank of captain for nearly a year after June 1875. From 1876 he was again in the company, promoted step by step, captain from Nov. 23, 1880, to Oct. 3, 1883. (See Early Families). During the Cuban campaign he was lieutenant of the Light Infantry, but was on detached service in the Cuban campaign. He was ill in Florida and was detailed to division headquarters there, but he went with the expedition and served on the staff of Gen. Lawton. He was fever-stricken and furloughed home July 30, recovering in time for the muster out. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at El Canen. He became captain of the company after the war, and later major of his regiment.

Fred P. Dean attained a peculiar distinction in the Spanish War. He and Sergeant Barton located the grave of Lieut. Benchley, after the Battle of San Juan Hill. He had marked the grave of every soldier of his regiment buried in Cuba. In November he brought the body of Lieut. Benchley to Worcester. He was appointed by Col. Clark in the spring of 1899 to accompany the government burial corps to Cuba. The party began its work in Porto Rico, and there it was discovered that the stencil apparatus was buried deep in the hold under the cargo. Dean's lettering skill came into play, and his work was so well done that the cargo was undisturbed. He continued with the corps and before his return had lettered the name, rank, company and regiment on 1,278 boxes containing the bodies of American soldiers returned to their homes for burial. He also made plans of all the places where bodies were exhumed. In 1899 he was offered similar employment in the Philippines and was engaged in the work for nine months. He made another trip in 1900 and another in 1902, returning late in November 1903. Altogether he lettered caskets of 9,000 American soldiers who died in foreign parts.

In Memoriam.—Fred Baldwin Taft, born in Charlton; died in Cuba, July 14, 1898; was a Worcester fireman.

James Woodbury Wheeler, died in Cuba, Aug. 2, aged 32; was an insurance agent; buried in Lynn.

Silas I. Mayo, died Aug. 7, aged 26; buried at Fairfield, Me.

Arthur Dawson Stewart, died Aug. 10, aged 19; a native of Grand Pre, N. S.; machinist; buried at Hortonsville, N. S.

Harold Benning Wentworth, sergeant, died at sea Aug. 14, aged 28; had been physical director of the Y. M. C. A. and Holy Cross; left a widow.

Robert Henry Dowse, b. Aug. 24, 1868; died Aug. 26, 1898; wood-carver; buried in Sherborn.

William David Roberts, born Staffordsville, Conn, May 3, 1879; died here Sept. 3, 1898; buried at Cherry Valley.

Joseph Clarence King, died at division hospital, Santiago, Sept. 5, aged 18; buried in Leicester, his native town.

Lieut. Arthur C. King, died here June 30, 1901, aged 31; had served ten years in the company; was president of the Cuban War Veterans; left a wife and two children; buried in Hope Cemetery. He was in the wall paper business.

Royal H. Pitts, died in Boston, June 3, 1899; was Adjutant General of the Legion of Spanish War Veterans.

Eugene F. Drury, died in the Worcester City Hospital, Nov. 1, 1902; enlisted in the U. S. Regulars after the war, Jan. 9, 1899; served in the Ninth Infantry in the Philippines and took part in many engagements; was in China during the Boxer war; was discharged Jan. 9, 1902. He was buried in Leicester.

City Guards.—Every man in the City Guards volunteered in the Spanish War and under Capt. Edwin G. Barrett the company went to camp in South Framingham May 3, 1898, with the Second Regiment, in which it was Company A. On May 10 they were mustered into the federal service. Next day the regiment started for the South, taking the steamer Plymouth at Newport, R. I., and after a tedious wait in New York, proceeding by rail through Washington, they arrived in Savannah, Georgia, on the 15th and late at night in Lakewood, Fla. They were the first of the volunteers to arrive. Here they camped and until May 30 Camp Massachusetts was their home. Capt. Barrett was the first officer of the day. The next camp was at Ybor City, a suburb of Tampa, where they remained until June 1. They embarked on the transport Concho and next they were transferred to the Knickerbocker June 12, and next day that boat anchored near Orizaba. The fleet finally arrived near Santiago May 20, but a landing was not made until two days later. A steam launch from the cruiser New York with a line of small boats came to the side of the transport. In these boats the men and supplies were taken ashore. Most of the company did not get ashore until the 23d. From the landing at Daiquiri, the regiment marched to Siboney and camped. The march to Santiago has been described. The company took part in the engagement and siege of Santiago. Peter N. White was the only man wounded by two bullets. But disease soon began to make inroads in the company. Deaths became frequent. The company embarked on the transport Mobile Aug. 12. Food and accommodations were lacking; most of the men were fever-stricken; all were suffering from heat, hunger or disease. At the arrival at Montauk Aug. 19, Capt. Barrett telegraphed home that every man in his company was alive. To his vigilance, his resourcefulness in getting provisions and fatherly care of the sick many of his men owed their lives. The men went ashore next day and were released from Quarantine on the 24th. Many Worcester friends came to camp with delicacies and comforts for the soldiers. The company returned to Worcester Aug. 27 and most of the company joined the ranks and marched. Of the 67 who went in May, 54 were in line. Lieut. Plummer and Privates Fischer

and Fairbanks were left in Cuba on duty; Artificer Clapp and Privates Forest and Torkelson were in the hospital at Montauk, and Sergeant Sawyer and Privates Christenson and Israel in the detention camp at Montauk. A sixty-day furlough was given the men. Muster-out was at Springfield, Nov. 2.

Though not a man was lost in the Cuban campaign, four men died from the results of their service.

In Memoriam.—Joseph Henry Beaudoin, born here May 12, 1875, son of Amable; died Sept. 3, 1898.

Lewis M. Fay, born at Brookfield, M., son of William W.; died in California 1901.

George Leon Forest, son of Hormisdas; died at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898; was captain of the Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball Team.

Sergeant Edward Robert Riedl, born here Aug. 12, 1870, son of Mathew, died in Westborough, Oct. 21, 1900; buried in Hope Cemetery.

Emmet Guards.—The Emmets voted unanimously to offer their services in the war, at a meeting April 11, 1898, before war was declared. Recruiting brought the number in the company to 74 by the 29th. The company left for Framingham May 4, receiving one of the greatest ovations ever given an organization in the city. The company was escorted by Post 10, G. A. R.; students from Holy Cross and the Catholic Schools; and by practically all the Catholic organizations in the city. The Emmets were sworn into the United States service at Framingham May 11; 2d Lieut. Hurley succeeding Lieut. Hines who failed to pass the physical tests; Sergt. William E. McCann becoming 2d. lieut.

After a wait that tried the patience of the men, the Ninth Regiment broke camp on May 31. Before starting, M. B. Lamb and P. J. McManus presented a purse of \$250 in behalf of the honoraries. James Logan had previously sent \$50 to the captain and the Volunteers' Aid Association had sent money, stockings and supplies. When the train in three sections passed through Union station in this city it was greeted by a vast throng; at New Worcester there was another crowd to bid the boys goodbye. All along the route they were given an ovation, especially at Chester and Pittsfield, where coffee and lunch was served and boxes of good things provided. By way of Albany, Baltimore and Washington, the trains proceeded to Dunn-Loring, their destination, Virginia. In camp Alger the Emmets were visited by many Worcester friends, including Mayor Dodge, Rev. Father Thomas Conaty; money, dainties, supplies of all kinds was received. They were a lively lot and found plenty of amusement. The celebration of Bunker Hill Day was elaborate; the whole regiment took part.

The Ninth was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, associated with the 33d and 31th Michigan regiments. The command moved by train to Alexandria, June 27, leaving but one man of the

Emmets in the hospital; thence the regiment was transported to Newport News on the 25th, and embarked on the transport Harvard which steamed away for Cuba on Sunday, arriving about midnight June 30, at Santiago harbor, where the Spanish fleet was "bottled up." The regiment landed at Siboney next day. Four hours later they took up the line of march that the Rough Riders had followed to Las Guasimas. Wounded men from El Caney were met on their way to the hospitals. They were under for that day for the first time. At two in the morning of July 3, the company was marched to the support of the 10th U. S. Infantry near San Juan and set to trench work. The Spaniards opened fire at daybreak. Later in the day a truce was declared. The Emmets were then in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps. There were few casualties and no deaths in the company during the engagement and siege at Santiago. But the tropical climate and lack of food soon brought sickness and suffering. Henry Sullivan was the first of the Emmets to die. But the Emmets were more fortunate than many other companies in their camp location. August 12, Halleck Bartlett arrived with delicacies and supplies from home, though the greater part of the things sent to the Emmets never arrived. But Lieut. McCann made good the loss by appropriating a six-mule team load of malted milk, canned goods and other food from the Santiago docks.

Camp was broken Aug. 23 and the Emmets embarked on the transport Alleghany, which arrived with its load of sick and emaciated soldiers at Montauk, L. I., Aug. 31. The Emmets were greeted by Worcester friends and physicians, Dr. Timothy J. Foley, Dr. McGourty and Dr. John Ronayne. Later came many others to the aid of the boys from Worcester. Only eleven of the Emmets were able to walk to the boat when the start for home was made on the **Vigilant**; **Doctors Foley, McGourty, Joseph H. Kelley, M. F. Fallon, T. A. O'Callaghan, W. J. Delahanty, J. W. McKoan, Rev. D. F. McGillicuddy, Michael L. Russell** and **Frank J. Moynihan** were with the soldiers. From New London, the company went by train to Worcester through Providence. They were received at 10.30 at Union station by a great gathering. But half of the company had been able to reach home; some were dead; others were scattered in hospitals.

The recruits for the Emmets left Worcester July 14 and were sent to Camp Alger, but on account of the typhoid epidemic were removed Aug. 7 to Bristow Station, Va., and vicinity. On the 21th they were taken to Middletown, Penn. On Sept. 4 the command started for Camp Dalton, South Framingham, and on Sept. 10th the Emmet recruits were sent to Worcester with a general furlough for sixty days.

A reception was given to the Emmets Oct. 31. Col. Wellington was chief marshal of the parade. The Grand Army, the militia took part. The Emmets under Capt. Moynihan and both lieutenants had 71 men in line. In the evening there was a reception in Mechanics Hall,

which was crowded. Col. F. W. Wellington was toast-master. The speakers were Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Hon. A. S. Pinkerton, Rev. D. F. McGillicuddy, Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, and William H. Bartlett, Department Commander of the G. A. R.

The Emmets reported at the Armory Nov. 6. Of the total number enlisted (106) 80 enlisted men and three officers were present. They were mustered out Nov. 26. The company mascot Couchee, returned from Cuba and enjoyed the honors of a veteran until April 11, 1901, when he was chloroformed.

In Memoriam.—Henry Sullivan, the first of the Emmets to die in the service, was born in Winchendon, Oct. 24, 1872, son of Henry; married Mary Moynihan; died July 23, 1898; buried in St. John's cemetery.

George Washington Brosman, born in New York City, Nov. 6, 1877, son of John, a veteran of the British army; died at Egmont Key, Fla., Aug. 20; pressman on the Worcester Post; buried in St. John's cemetery.

Corporal John Daniel Sweeney, born in County Kerry, Ireland, Feb. 27, 1877, died Aug. 21, son of Daniel. His body was the first to be brought home; he was buried with military honors in St. John's cemetery.

Edward Francis Sullivan, born in Shrewsbury, Aug. 29, 1874, died on the way home; was a stationary engineer.

Charles Francis McMann, born in Underhill, Vt., son of Michael; died Aug. 30; was a star football player in Brigham Academy; taught school 1897-8.

Michael Joseph Healey, born at Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland, 1875, son of Edward, died at sea, Aug. 31; was a moulder by trade.

Joseph M. Coffee, born in New Haven; died at Camp Meade Sept. 5; buried at New Britain, Conn.

Corporal John Francis Horan, born at Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland, son of Michael; came to this country in 1880; foreman for Henry Mellen, mason; member of the A. O. H.; died at Montauk, Sept. 9.

John Francis Keegan, born here Nov. 2, 1872, son of John, who served in the Civil War; founder by trade; died at Montauk, Sept. 9 of typhoid pneumonia; buried in St. John's cemetery.

James Francis McTiernan, born here, son of James; died at Montauk, Sept. 15; funeral at St. Stephen's.

John James Craven, born in Ireland, son of John, died at Montauk, Sept. 25; came to America in 1885; wire-drawer in Washburn & Moen's mill; had been in the Emmets three years; member of the A. O. H.; buried in St. John's cemetery.

John Edward Casey, born in County Kerry, Nov. 18, 1866, son of Michael; died after his return at the State Hospital, Dec. 31, 1899.

Walter Allen, born in England, Oct. 28, 1877, son of George; came

to this country in 1881; after the Cuban War enlisted in the U. S. Infantry and served at Pekin where he died Nov. 5, 1900.

Peter H. Bennett, born here, son of Patrick, died June 24, 1902.

David James Kennedy, born at Hardwick, son of David; enlisted in the U. S. Infantry after the war; fought in the Philippines and in China; wounded at Tien Tsin, July 13, 1900; died July 2, 1903.

William H. Murphy, born here April 19, 1879, son of John, died of malaria, contracted in Cuba, Oct. 12, 1904.

Timothy J. Ahern, born in Ireland at Butterfin, County Cork, came to this country in 1896; married Bridget Devine; died March 9, 1905, aged 31 years, of disease contracted in the service.

Wellington Rifles.—At the outbreak of the Spanish War, the Wellington Rifles, Co. H, 2d Regiment, were recruited by Captain Charles S. Holden to full strength. Edward B. Fish was then first lieutenant; Harry T. Gray, second lieutenant. The roster of the company will be found in Mr. Roe's history.

The company went to Camp Dewey in South Framingham May 3, 1898, and was mustered into the United States service May 9. The regiment started for the South May 12 and on the 15th arrived at Lakeland, Florida. On the 30th the regiment moved to Ybor City and on the seventh of June arrived at Tampa City. The start for Cuba was made on the Concho. Rations were often wanting; the heat was intense and the boys endured much suffering. On the 12th the regiment was transferred to the transport Knickerbocker, which finally got under way on the 14th. Part of the regiment landed at Santiago on the 22d and on the 23d the Wellingtons landed at Mount Losiltires. After the engagement at Las Guasimas, June 24, the second Regiment was marched toward that place, halting over Sunday, and resuming the march on Monday, camping from Tuesday to Thursday, June 30.

The regiment was in action at El Caney and at the siege of Santiago. The men suffered from lack of food, and sickness increased in the company as in the rest of the army. The weeks after the surrender were full of hardships and suffering. Finally the company embarked on the Mobile in command of Lieut. Gray, after a severe campaign of fifty days in Cuba. Lieuts. Fish and Privates Cook, Hodgkins and Wood were left in the hospital and Private Coates was left in charge of them. On the way home there were eleven deaths. The company reached Montauk Point Aug. 18, landing on the 20th. Here good quarters and food were at hand. Hardly had the boys settled in camp when George D. Barber, a former member of the Wellingtons, arrived with a supply of butter, bread and cheese, and Capt. W. E. Hassam with more delicacies. On Aug. 27th the company embarked on the steamer Block Island, landed at New London, Conn., at 9.45 p. m., and reached this city at 3.45 p. m. They were mustered out at Springfield.

In Memoriam.—Charles E. Buck, the first to die in Cuba, was born

here, Nov. 12, 1878, son of Charles P. Buck; his body was brought home for burial in Hope Cemetery.

Aloysius Lincon Farmer, born here Dec. 4, 1880, died Oct. 1, 1898; special student in Holy Cross, son of William L. Farmer, a veteran of the Civil War in the First Mass. Cavalry.

Earle Eugene Clark, born in Uxbridge, Dec. 17, 1878, son of Everett E.; died Aug. 17, 1898.

John Michael Moran, born Aug. 9, 1879, in Brookfield, died Aug. 27, the day his company started to return from Montauk, son of Patrick J., who served in the 22d Conn. in the Civil War and in the Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Fabian Hakanson, born in Sweden, May 17, 1878, died Aug. 6; son of Charles A.; he is buried here in the Swedish cemetery.

John J. Moore came home, but died at St. Vincent Hospital Aug. 31. He was born here, Nov. 14, 1876, son of Martin.

Alston Dwight Kimball, son of Herbert A., was born at Southbridge, Nov. 2, 1872; died at Montauk, Aug. 28; buried in Hope Cemetery.

John James McLaughlin, born here April 22, 1874, son of John; was brought home and apparently recovered; married Mary O'Day; but died Oct. 2, 1902, as a result of his service in Cuba.

William Capen Green, born here Dec. 12, 1877, son of Ellis, died of fever Aug. 9; buried in Spencer.

Marvin Fisher Ames, corporal, born in Walton, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1868, son of John Fisher, who served in the Civil War; studied law; was admitted to the bar; member of Willie Groat Camp, S. V.; died Aug. 13, 1898; buried March 5, 1900, in Walton, after a funeral here in the Church of the Unity, at which Rev. Frank L. Phalen, chaplain of his regiment preached and Frank P. Goulding, Esq., delivered a eulogy. The Wellingtons and other militia attended.

Thomas Francis Keegan, born in Westborough May 17, 1873, son of Thomas, who served in the Civil War, died after his return, April 12, 1901.

George Warren Hodgkins, born in Calais, Me., March 17, 1864, son of William; call man in the Worcester Fire Department; died Sept. 12 on the transport Missouri on his way home.

Harvey Randall, born in Montpelier, France, Nov. 28, 1877, son of Dr. Orlando of Pasadena, Cal.; was the company musician; one of the first to die in the company.

Charles Maxwell Haye, born at Chazy, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1877, son of Charles M.; was at one time a reporter on the Telegram; died at Montauk, Sept. 3; buried at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silas Undergrave, born at Millbury, Feb. 14, 1872, son of Silas; died Aug. 1; buried in the Catholic Cemetery, Millbury.

Volunteers' Aid Association.—A meeting was held in the rooms of

the Board of Trade May 27, 1898, to organize the Volunteers' Aid Association, which in five months following raised and disbursed for the benefit of the soldiers from this city the sum of \$9,000. Major E. T. Raymond was president; Rev. A. S. Garver, vice-president; Carl Bonney, secretary; Halleck Bartlett, treasurer, forming an executive committee with Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Dr. T. J. Barrett and Stephen Salisbury. Large committees on relief were appointed; a finance committee of one from each ward and much volunteer work was done. Miss Frances M. Lincoln was elected chairman of the Relief Committee. Supplies of all kinds, food in abundance and great variety were contributed. Entertainments of all sorts were held to raise funds. The city gave loyal support to the Association, and the soldiers who received the substantial evidence of the thoughtfulness of the people at home were encouraged and sustained during the trying months of the Cuban campaign. But more important than the sending of food and supplies to the front, was the relief provided for the families left without sufficient means, and the care of the sick soldiers after their return. Mrs. Angie A. Robinson, chairman of the committee on Local Relief, was very efficient in this work.

United Spanish War Veterans.—Col. E. R. Shumway Camp No. 28, organized in 1901, meets in the G. A. R. Building. John E. Fitzpatrick was commander in 1917. Mabel Shumway Auxiliary, organized 1907; Mrs. Emma Northridge, president, 1917.

In 1905 a History of Companies A, C and H of the Second Regiment and G of the Ninth, entitled "Worcester in the Spanish War" by Hon. Alfred S. Roe was published (331 pages). The history was begun while the author was editor of the Worcester Magazine, in which the parts relating to the Light Infantry and City Guards were published, 1901-3. The book is an intimate personal history of the rank and file. It contains portraits of more than 600 members of these companies besides other illustrations.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Early Military Organizations—Worcester Light Infantry—City Guards —Jackson Guards—Emmet Guards—Wellington Rifles— Battery B—Worcester Continentals

Early Militia Companies.—During the colonial and provincial periods every man able to bear arms was drilled and most of them saw active service. The soldiers at first were assigned to various garrison houses under designated commanders. In 1725 or soon afterward a military company was formed and Daniel Heywood elected captain. An account of the service of the Worcester militia companies may be found in the history of the French and Indian Wars. In 1760 there were two militia companies in town, commanded by Capt. John Johnson and Capt. James Goodwin.

At the close of the Revolution, the Worcester Artillery was organized from volunteers and was commanded by Major William Treadwell (see biography). At the time Lincoln wrote his history this was the oldest militia company. Capt. Josiah G. Perry commanded it in 1836. It had two six-pounders granted by the state for its use. They were field-pieces taken from the British in the battle of Saratoga, and bore the British markings, crown, lion and unicorn, and the motto: "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense."

The Independent Cadets, organized when war with France threatened in 1798, disbanded when the danger was over. The Worcester Rifle Corps, established in 1823, was disbanded in 1835.

Worcester Light Infantry.—The Worcester Light Infantry is the oldest military organization in the city. It was formed at Moore's Tavern, at the corner of Main and Mechanic Sts. Oct. 17, 1803. Although there had been two state militia companies in existence, they were not uniformed and lacked proper arms. The charter for the new company was granted on petition of Levi Lincoln, Jr., June 6, 1803, and a rousing appeal in the *Spy* of Oct. 5 for enlistments evidently filled the quota at once. The last survivor of the original company was Charles Tappan, born 1784, died 1874.

In 1807 the company offered its services when war with England was impending, but the militia was not needed. In the War of 1812 the company was ordered to Boston, Sept. 14, 1814, and stationed at South Boston. The muster roll of the company appears in the history of the War of 1812 in this work.

During the Mexican War, the company volunteered again, but the quota of the state being full, it was not ordered into service. The company survived the opposition to maintaining militia after this war, but

it was neglected and languished.* It sprang to life at the sound of the guns at Ft. Sumpter, and proved its usefulness by helping to save Washington from the Rebels. Its service in the Civil War is described elsewhere. Members of the company afterward served in various commands in the war and many won commissions. J. Waldo Denny was captain in the 25th; Harrison W. Pratt in the 34th; William S. Lincoln was lieutenant-col. of the 34th, and colonel; Frederick G. Stiles raised a company for the 42d Regt.; George W. Prouty one for the 51st in 1862, and Augustus Ford one for the 42d in 1864.

The first armory was the gun house on the Common, built for the Artillery Company about 1784. Afterward it was located in a wooden building on the site of the City Hall, the Town Hall, the Central Exchange building in 1844; the Central School building, 1854; the Bliss building, 1856; Horticultural Hall, 1858; the City Hall, 1865; Brinley Hall, later the G. A. R. Hall, on the site of the Slater building; Warren Hall, Pearl street, 1869; Taylor Building, Main street, 1871 (here fire destroyed the records and property); the armory on Waldo street; Clark's Block, Main street; Chase building, Front street, 1889; the present armory since 1890.

The company served in the War with Spain in the 3d Battalion, 2d Regt. M. V. M., under Maj. H. B. Fairbanks, a former captain of the Light Infantry. (See Spanish War in this work).

The Light Infantry directly and indirectly contributed 600 officers and men to the Civil War and 77 officers and men to the Spanish War. An historical sketch of the organization was written by Maj. F. G. Stiles and printed in the proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. (Vol. XVII, No. 13, p. 616). Since 1877 a veteran organization has been maintained. Various citizens have been elected honorary members from time to time, in recognition of important public service or special gifts or aid given to the company.

A notable event in the history of the company was an excursion to Baltimore and Washington in 1891, in which 48 active and 43 veteran and honorary members took part, besides delegations from other organizations. But throughout its existence the Light Infantry has been royally entertained at home and in other towns and cities, on many occasions. It has taken part in all the public celebrations of importance and

*May 11, 1834. Christopher Columbus Baldwin wrote in his diary (p. 300): "Yesterday which was Saturday there was a caricature of a military parade. It was to have begun in the morning, but owing to a powerful rain did not appear until afternoon. It originated in a contempt of the present laws regulating the militia. The general was Knowlton a native of Shrewsbury, and now a student of law in the office of William M. Towne Esq. of Worcester. He was dressed in a most grotesque and fantastical manner and mounted upon a horse of the very meanest appearance. There were about a hundred, horse and foot, with music, baggage cart and everything to throw ridicule upon the military system. Some of the soldiers for knapsacks had common tin-kitchens strapped upon their backs, others small churns and one was tarred and feathered. A very good account of the whole exhibition was given in the Worcester Palladium."

taken its place in all the great military parades since it was organized. Its captains from the beginning have been:

Levi Thaxter, 1804-06; Enoch Flagg, 1806-09; William E. Green, 1809-11; Isaac Sturtevant, 1811-12; John W. Lincoln, 1812-19; Samuel Hambleton, 1819-22; John Coolidge, 1820-22; Samuel Ward, 1822-24; Artemus Ward, 1824-26; John Whittemore, 1826-27; Charles A. Hamilton, 1828-31; Zenas Studley, 1831-32; William S. Lincoln, 1832-34; Charles H. Geer, 1834-36; Henry Hobbs, died 1830; Dana H. Fitch, 1837-38; D. Waldo Lincoln, 1838-40; Ivers Phillips, 1841; Henry W. Conklin, 1842; Joseph B. Ripley, 1843; Edward Lamb, 1844-48; Levi Barker, 1849; Edward Lamb, 1850-52; Charles S. Childs, 1853; Samuel P. Russell, 1853-54; George Barker, 1854; George F. Peck, 1855; Edward Lamb, 1856-59; Harrison W. Pratt, 1859-62; George W. Prouty, 1862-65; James M. Drennan, 1865-69; George H. Conklin, 1869-70; Joel H. Prouty, 1870-71; John Calligan, 1871; John A. Lovell, 1871-74; John J. Upham, 1874-75; Levi Lincoln, Jr., 1875-77; Joseph P. Mason, 1877-79; Thomas E. Leavett, 1879; Frank L. Child, 1879-80; Winslow S. Lincoln, 1880-83; Edward A. Harris, 1883-89; Frank L. Child, 1889-90; Frederick G. Davis, 1890-91; Harry B. Fairbanks, 1891-95; Phineas L. Rider, 1895-98; Frank L. Allen (Cuba), 1898; Phineas L. Rider, 1898-1905; Herbert H. Warren, 1906-14; Wm. Stevenson, 1915—.

For more than a hundred years the anniversary of the organization has been celebrated, except when the company was in service, and the centennial of the organization was observed jointly with the Portland Light Infantry, which received its charter one day later. The company went to Portland, starting on June 3, 1903, and was royally entertained there. On the 6th the Portland company came to this city. The other militia companies of the city, the Fitchburg Fusiliers, the United Train from Providence, a company of the First Heavy Artillery of Boston, two companies from Hartford were guests of the Light Infantry. The Highland Military Cadets also were in the parade. The day was spent at the picnic grounds at Edgemere on Lake Quinsigamond. In the evening there was a banquet in Mechanics Hall. The toastmaster was Hon. James Logan, a veteran of the company; speakers—Mayor Fletcher; Lt. Gov. Guild; Alderman Chapman of Providence, and others. Maj. F. G. Stiles, the oldest survivor of the infantry, read a paper entitled "A Full Century of the Light Infantry" (p. 6, Worcester Magazine, July, 1903). He said:

"The prosperity of the Worcester Light Infantry has depended upon not only its founders but upon every officer and member that has been enrolled since its organization, but especially upon the first three commissioned officers; Levi Thaxter, captain, Enoch Flagg, first lieutenant and Levi Lincoln, ensign. These officers were all living more than a half century after the company was formed. Capt. George B. Peck, who is with us tonight, commanded the company in 1855 and sent invitations to these officers to attend the fifty-second anniversary. Neither of them was able to accept, but all sent acknowledgments and regrets."

Ensign Levi Lincoln lived 65 years after the company was formed,
W.—I-41.

never losing his interest in it, but always having a word of cheer and an open house for all who comprised its membership. The name of Lincoln has been on the roll from the beginning. Three brothers, Enoch Lincoln, afterwards governor of Maine; William Lincoln, the historian, and John W. Lincoln, captain of the company, 1812 to 1816. William S. Lincoln, son of Levi, commanded the company from 1832 to 1834; Daniel Waldo, his brother, from 1838 to 1841; another brother George who was killed at Buena Vista was in the ranks. William Lincoln, son of William S., served in the company in the Civil War, and his brother Levi Jr. commanded it from 1875 to 1877. Winslow S. Lincoln, son of William S., commanded the company from 1880 to 1883. Pelham W. Lincoln, grandson of Enoch Lincoln, served in the company in the Spanish War.

We are proud of the Lincoln record and doubt if it can be equalled by any other military company where so many members of one family, even to the fourth generation, have been enrolled in its ranks.

Worcester City Guards.—When the Worcester Light Infantry was torn by political dissension in 1840, all the Whigs withdrew excepting Capt. D. Waldo Lincoln. Both political parties had invited the militia company to take part in its parade on the Fourth of July; the company had voted to take part in the Democratic celebration. The Whigs were allowed to leave the organization, and their places were filled by Democrats. The Whigs immediately organized a new company, named the Worcester Guards, Aug. 6, 1840. Not until 1850 was the name changed to Worcester City Guards. The first parade with 64 men in the ranks, was held Sept. 19, 1840, and a supper at the Worcester House at which Gov. Levi Lincoln presided. The first officers were: Capt. George Bowen; 1st Lieut. (afterward Maj. Gen.) George Hobbs; 2d Lieut. Leonard Pool; 3d Lieut. George W. Richardson; 1st Sergt. and Clerk, Hiram Gould; 2d Sergt. Joshua R. Bigelow; 3d Sergt., Samuel T. Lamb; 4th Sergt., Eldridge G. Pratt; 5th Sergt. and Color Bearer, Charles Blanchard. The company attended the dedication of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was on guard duty while Daniel Webster was speaking.

In 1860 a gold medal was bought by subscription, inscribed: "Pre-



sented by the Worcester Guards of 1840 to the Worcester City Guards, Sept. 19, 1860, to be shot for annually."

The following armories have been occupied successively: Town Hall, a wooden building on Thomas street, the attic of Dr. John Green's building, nearly opposite Central street, Waldon Block; the Worcester Bank building; Brinley Hall, Main street, Taylor building (burned in 1875, destroying the company records, the silk banner, a painting by Henry Woodward, etc.); Waldo street armory; Clark's Block, Front street, Mechanic street and the present armory. Following was the muster roll of 1843:

Charles Blanchard,	Joshua K. Bigelow,	David F. Merriman,
Charles P. Chapin,	George W. Richardson,	Samuel Lee,
Frederick A. Paige,	Hiram Gould,	Leonard White,
William F. Emerson,	George C. Trumbull,	Barzillian Spencer,
George A. Barber,	Francis W. Eaton,	Leonard Gates,
George A. Chamberlain,	Lewis H. Nye,	George A. Brown,
Ithamar S. Coes,	George W. Adams,	George H. Merriman,
Edwin W. Nye,	Harrison Bliss,	Charles S. Ellis,
Milton Homer,	Joel Nourse,	Charles N. Oliver,
Edwin L. Heywood,	Edward F. Dixie,	Danforth H. Bundy,
Samuel T. Lamb,	Julius L. Clark,	Edwin Eaton,
Henry Adams,	Charles Paine,	Erastus B. Rice,
Elbridge G. Pratt,	Joseph Boyden,	William W. Ward,
Henry H. Edgarton,	Samuel V. Stone,	Samuel R. Leland,
Leonard Poole,	Artemus Ward, 2d,	Hiram W. Shepard,
Nathaniel D. Coe,	George W. Capron,	Allen Billings,
George Geer,	Lewis Boyden,	Luther H. Goulding,
Luther Slater,	John Metcalf,	James G. Henderson,
John G. Coes,	Russell R. Shepard,	G. Wyman Rockwood,
George B. Conklin,	Joseph Pratt,	Charles C. Chamberlain,
George S. Putnam,	George Dryden,	Thomas Kellogg,
George Bower,	David J. Baker,	Harlow M. Guild,
Loammi Harrington,	Jonathan H. Knights,	Lewis Thompson,
Stephen T. Coe,	Horatio N. Tower,	John B. Wyman,
Charles P. Nichols, Jr.	Theophilus Brown,	William C. Head,
Windsor Hatch,	Edwin I. Howe,	J. Crawford Wyman,
George E. Wyman,	George F. Ramsdell,	Amos C. Rathborn.
Francis E. Bigelow,		

The company took part in the parade celebrating the completion of the Atlantic cable, Sept. 1, 1856. Like all militia companies, they took part in every celebration of importance, marching in holiday processions, often enjoying anniversaries and banquets at homes in various other cities and towns. They became famous for their fine drill-work and handsome uniforms. The most prominent men of the city joined. They were visited by the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester in 1855, and by other militia companies from time to time, and the occasions were celebrated with great zest and enthusiasm. In 1858 the Boston Light Infantry paid a visit to the company.

The record of the Guards in the Civil and Spanish War is given elsewhere. Early in the spring of 1861, B. R. Sprague was chosen captain, assuming command April 17; Josiah Picket, 1st lieutenant; George C. Joslin, 2d lieutenant; Orson Moulton, 3d lieutenant; Elisha A. Harkness, 4th lieutenant. The company left for the front with the 3d Battalion Rifles. Of the company 56 served afterward in the Civil War. Shaw, Burdick, Lieutenants Mathews and Pelton, Lieutenants Daniels and Lieutenants Bacon were killed during the war. (See p. 41, Hathaway's Hist. City Guards). Six former members of the companies attained the rank of general: Leonard, Ward, Wyman, Sprague, Pickett and Goodell; two colonels: A. A. Goodell and J. M. Goodhue; six lieutenant-colonels: Walter N. Batchelder, Homer B. Sprague, Orson Moulton, D. M. Woodward, J. M. Tucker, James H. Corbin; one major: George M. Curtis. Twenty-nine became captains, and 15 lieutenants. In each case the highest rank only of the individual is counted. The record shows how valuable the previous militia training became in time of war. Twenty-three members were killed or died in the service; seven in Rebel prisons. A history of the company by Lt. Samuel Hathaway was published in 1896.

A Veteran Association has been maintained since Feb. 19, 1886. Gen. A. B. R. Sprague was its first president. The veterans gave a banquet in 1890 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Guards. Gen. Sprague presided. Gen. Charles Devens, Col. F. W. Wellington, Col. Ivers Phillips who was captain of the Light Infantry in 1841, Major F. A. Harrington, Capt. T. G. Davis, Capt. Geo. L. Allen, Capt. Wm. Regan, Capt. John Lepire, Capt. W. A. Condy, Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, Gen. R. H. Chamberlain, Hon. Julius L. Clarke and Lt. Samuel Hathaway were the speakers, and 270 members and guests attended.

The captains of the company have been: George Bowen, George Hobbs, Leonard Pool, George B. Conklin, L. Lincoln, Newton, Edwin Eaton, Charles W. Longley, John M. Goodhue, George H. Ward, A. B. R. Sprague, R. H. Chamberlain, Joseph H. Titus, W. H. King, E. R. Shumway, George H. Cleveland, William D. Preston, William A. Condy, Edwin G. Barrett, Frederick H. Lucke (1915-7).

The Jackson Guards.—At a meeting in Fenwick Hall, Aug. 9, 1852, a militia company composed of young men of Irish birth or descent was organized, and it was afterward named the Jackson Guards. The charter of the company was granted September 21. The company drilled at 236 Front street; later in Warren Hall, Pearl street. Their first drillmaster was Major F. G. Stiles, of the Light Infantry. Michael O'Driscoll was the first captain. From the first they were met with prejudice and disfavor in the militia. At the muster in Leominster in 1853 they received many discourtesies; at Longmeadow in 1854 the feeling was bitter. The Know-nothing sentiment was strong at that time. That party elected a governor in 1854 and controlled the Legislature. As a result the seven Irish companies were disbanded. The Adjutant General came to this

city February 17, and, having broken into the armory of the company, removed all the public property and transported it to Boston. The men refused to give up their arms and ammunition. Capt. O'Driscoll secured the arrest of Stone, but he was speedily released on bail. There was an indignation meeting, Feb. 20, in Fenwick Hall, but on the advice of their counsel, Gen. B. F. Butler, no further proceedings were taken by the Jacksons. At least ten of the Jacksons went into the service with the Emmet Guards in 1861. The Jackson Guards were Company D of the Eighth Regiment.

The Emmet Guards.—The Emmet Guards were organized in June, 1859, with Matthew J. McCafferty as captain, but the company did not become a part of the state militia until 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War they volunteered, and were accepted and became Company C, Third Battalion of Rifles. The Emmets were well drilled and equipped and were sent at once to Washington, as related elsewhere. The original officers were Capt. Michael S. McConville; First Lieut. Michael O'Driscoll; 2d Lieut. M. J. McCafferty; 3d Lieut. Thomas O'Neill; 4th Lieut. Maurice Melavan. The company was composed of men of Irish birth or descent. The service of the Emmets in the Civil War is related elsewhere. The war virtually disbanded the Emmets as a militia organization.

The Sarsfield Guards, composed of Irishmen, was organized after the war with Captain Joseph H. Corbett in command.

A new company was formed Nov. 21, 1881, under the old name of Emmet Guards by fifteen young men of Irish birth or descent. The captain was Joseph H. Corbett, late of the Sarsfields; John J. Hughes was first lieutenant; William Regan second lieutenant and Thomas F. McGauley, treasurer. Not until May 10, 1887, did this company become part of the state militia, and their first appearance in camp was at Framingham, July 19, 1887. An honorary association was formed June 9, 1887, Jeremiah Murphy being chairman, Richard O'Flynn secretary, elected June 9, 1887, and historian.

The officers in 1896 were: Capt. J. J. Moynihan; 1st Lieut. M. E. Hines; 2d Lieut. J. F. Hurley. The captains since have been John F. Hurley and Thomas F. Foley (1911—); Lt. J. J. Hughes, 1881—; captain in 1883-4; William Regan 1884-94; Jeremiah J. Moynihan 1894-1907; John F. Hurley, 1907—; Thomas F. Foley 1912—.

The officers at the beginning of 1917, before the United States declared war against Germany, were: Capt. Thos. F. Foley; 1st Lieut. George A. Corbin; 2d Lieut. William P. Fitzgerald.

Dr. Joseph W. O'Connor of this city was battalion adjutant with the rank of lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment.

The Emmet Honorary Association was organized during the Spanish War, in which the Emmets served as part of the Ninth Regiment (Co. G) (see Spanish War). The first officers were John J. Riordan,

chairman; William J. Tansey, secretary; Dr. George McAleer, vice-president; Lt. James Early, treasurer. Directors: Richard O'Flynn, J. F. Fitzgerald, Paul Henry, J. Frank Quinn, Philip J. O'Connell. The first meeting was held March 31, 1898; the next meeting May 3, when it was voted to do escort duty the next day, when the Emmets started for camp, choosing Col. F. W. Wellington for chief marshal. A fund was raised for the company at the time it started for the front, Richard Healy being the largest contributor. During the war the Honoraries aided the families of the soldiers and forwarded supplies to the boys in Cuba. They attended to the burial of those who lost their lives and while the boys were at Montauk they gave very substantial aid. Memorial services to those who gave their lives in the war were held at St. John's Church, Feb. 22, 1899. The organization raised a total of about \$1,500. At the final meeting June 12, 1900, Dr. McAleer read a eulogy on John J. Riordan.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Emmet Guards was organized in June, 1898, to make comfort bags and provide supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. Meetings were held two evenings a week at 98 Front street. Mrs. P. H. Murphy, Mrs. J. F. Hurley and Mrs. P. J. Moynihan were appointed to represent the auxiliary in the Soldiers' Aid Association, and they took an active part in the work of that organization. To raise funds a lawn party was held July 27, at St. Stephen's Church, and the net proceeds were over \$600. The president of the auxiliary was Mary E. Fitzgerald; secretary, Abbie I. Heffren; treasurer, Mrs. William Goodwin.

Wellington Rifles.—Action was taken April 17, 1894, to organize another company, and on the 24th 58 names were submitted to the mayor and aldermen and approved. Col. Fred W. Wellington of this city, a member of the Governor's staff, was assigned to inspect the men, and on May 2, 56 men were mustered in and the following officers elected: Captain, Charles E. Burbank; first lieutenant, Walter E. Hassam; 2d lieutenant, Wright S. Prior. The captain had been a West Point cadet one year; the lieutenants were graduates of Norwich University, a military institution. The company was named for Col. Wellington, and was entitled Co. H of the Second Regiment, M. V. N. The captains have been: Charles E. Burbank; Charles S. Holden, 1898-1900; Henry C. Young, 1901-1912; Clarence E. Smith, 1913; Eugene F. Burr, 1914. An account of the service of this company in the Spanish War is given elsewhere.

Battery B, organized in May, 1869, consisted of a section of two guns, commanded by a first lieutenant and known as Section A. In October, 1869, the section was recruited by the addition of two guns and necessary men for a battery of four guns, and was designated as the Fifth Battery, attached to the Third Brigade, then commanded by Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain, for whom the battery was named the Cham-

Berlin Light Battery. During the reorganization of the militia in 1876, the battery was attached to the First Battalion of Light Artillery, First Brigade, and its name changed to Battery B. In 1878 it was detached and remained an independent battery of the First Brigade for several years. In 1891 it was again placed in the Battalion.

The first armory of the battery was in the city barns in South Worcester, the company rooms being in the Taylor building. The equipment at first was two brass twelve pounders and two iron pieces, with carriages and caissons. Some years later, when the battery was located in the Waldo street armory, four ten-pound Parrotts and carriages were issued to it and used several years. In 1886 while the armory was in Barton Place, the battery was increased by having two Gatling guns, and a platoon of men added. Since 1890 the quarters have been in the present armory. In 1891 four three-inch muzzle-loading steel rifled guns took the place of the Parrotts. From time to time since then the equipment has been changed.

The captains of the battery have been: Henry W. Reed, 1869-71; John G. Rice, 1871-77; George L. Allen, 1877-82; Henry C. Wadsworth, 1882; George L. Allen, 1882-84; Fred W. Wellington, 1884-87; John E. Merrill, 1887-89; George L. Allen, 1889-91; Laurence G. Bigelow, 1891-94; Joseph Bruso, Jr., 1894-98; Herbert W. Haynes, 1899-1905; Edward W. Wheeler, 1905-1916; John F. J. Herbert, 1916.

Lieutenants since 1900,—Arthur H. Boswell, William E. Sayle, William T. Gould, Edward W. Wheeler, John F. J. Herbert, Nicholas J. Smith, Walter J. Cookson, Arthur P. Trombley.

Capt. Joseph A. Smith has been paymaster of the Battalion for many years and Lieut. Nicholas J. Skerrett of this city, battalion quartermaster.

In 1916 the officers of the battery were: Capt., J. F. J. Herbert; Sr. 1st Lieut., Arthur P. Trombley; Jr. 1st Lieut., George Bieberbach. At the beginning of the war, 1917, the officers were: Capt. Herbert; lieutenants, Trombley, John B. Haliburton, Milton J. Haynes and Edward J. Gully.

The Battery entered the United States service and is now "somewhere in France" in command of Captain Herbert.

Capt. Herbert is an editor by profession, having served for twenty years on the staff of the Daily Spy and the Worcester Evening Post.

Worcester Continentals.—Though not strictly militia, the Worcester Continentals form one of the most picturesque of the military bodies of the city. Calling into their ranks many of the most distinguished men, maintaining a spirit of loyalty intermingled with much conviviality, the organization is welcomed wherever it goes and is popular at home and abroad. It has exercised a stimulating effect on the patriotism of the citizens, especially in reminding them of the patriots who won Independence and established a nation. In its charter the objects are stated:

"Military organization, drill, discipline and parade, and the preservation of military associations and spirit."

It was incorporated April 14, 1879. The organization was suggested first by Willard F. Pond at the time of the centennial celebration here, and the meeting to organize was held April 10, 1876. A hundred men were enrolled for the parade, of which the company was one of the most conspicuous features. "In its ranks were seen the very flower of Worcester's citizenry and on its active or honorary list a representative, one or more, of every family of any distinction in the city. Following are the officers and members at the time of the parade, July 4, 1876:

Captain, William S. B. Hopkins; first lieutenant, David M. Woodward; second lieutenant, Joseph M. Titus; first lieutenant and adjutant, Edwin A. Wood; surgeon, rank of major, Frank H. Kelley, M. D.; asst. surgeon, rank of 1st lieutenant, George A. Bates, M. D.; chaplain, rank of captain, Rev. Edward H. Hall, D. D.; 1st lieutenant and quartermaster, Willard F. Pond; color sergeant, A. B. Lovell; sergeant and treasurer, William G. Strong; sergeant and clerk, George E. Boyden; first sergeant, William H. Drury; second sergeant, Harvey B. Wilder; third sergeant, M. V. B. Richardson; fourth sergeant, William B. White; fifth sergeant, Charles H. Harvey; sixth sergeant, William A. Gile, Esq.; seventh sergeant, Nathaniel Paine; Eighth sergeant, Frank A. Leland.

Original and Charter members, 1876.—Charles A. Allen, Edwin Ames, Edward E. Andrews, Joseph M. Ballard, George E. Barton, George A. Bates, Joseph N. Bates, Arthur M. Bigelow, Charles A. Bigelow, Charles E. Black, Frank T. Blackmer, Charles H. Bowker, George E. Boyden, William F. Brabrook, George W. Brady, Lucius L. Brigham, John K. Brown, George B. Buckingham, Fred A. Chase, John S. Clark, Elery B. Crane, Ossian T. Crawford, Percy Daniels, William H. Drury, Henry W. Eddy, William F. Ewell, George E. Fairbanks, Henry T. Farrar, A. W. Fuller, Emory W. Gates, William A. Gile, Silas W. Goddard, William S. Goodell, Ransom M. Gould, Rev. Edward H. Hall, George H. Harlow, George B. Harris, Charles H. Harvey, L. A. Hastings, Samuel Hathaway, Henry G. Hayden, George F. Hewett, William D. Holbrook, William S. B. Hopkins, William F. Hudson.

Henry J. Jennings, William W. Johnson, John W. Jordan, William S. Jourdan, Frank H. Kelly, George P. Kendrick, L. C. Kenney, Emerson P. Knight, Frank A. Knowlton, Frank E. Lancaster, Frank A. Leland, A. Beaman Lovell, William McCready, John N. Morse, Jr., William Munroe, Frank A. Newton, George M. Newton, John C. Newton, James A. Norcross, Nathaniel Paine, Charles G. Parker, David Parker, Edward P. Pevey, William L. Plaisted, Willard F. Pond, Henry S. Pratt, Edward Prince, Otis E. Putnam, Edward J. Putnam, M. V. B. Richardson, William H. Robinson, Charles E. Sanford, Nelson R. Scott, Albert E. Smith, Henry E. Smith, Joseph A. Smith, Herbert L. Stockwell, William G. Strong, Elisha W. Sweet.

Ransom C. Taylor, R. Fred Taylor, Joseph A. Titus, M. E. Walker, A. M. Warner, Alfred D. Warren, W. Ansel Washburn, Fred W. Wellington, Merritt A. Wheeler, Prescott E. White, William B. White, Charles B. Whiting, Charles F. Whitmore, Geo. H. Whitney, Harvey B. Wilder, Edwin A. Wood, David M. Woodward.

Other members added in 1877-78-79.—William F. Bacon, Rev. George S. Ball, Frederick R. Bardwell, Daniel W. Bemis, James W. Bigelow, Sylvester Bothwell, William H. Burnett, George A. Carter, Edwin Chapin, David B. Chase, Charles A. Clarke, Chas. H. Cleveland, Peter L. Conniffe, George W. Coombs, Mirick H. Cowden, William H. Crawford, David Davis, George C. Dewhurst, D. Marshall Doane, Charles H. Ellsworth, Charles P. Fisher, Edward S. Fiske, Louis Friendly, Edward E. Frost, Ja-

Jaam Gates, William H. Gay, Daniel N. Gibbs, Charles E. Grant, Stephen E. Greene, Moses Gross.

Charles N. Hair, Augustus Hamblett, George F. Harwood, Robert Hay, Charles E. Hellyar, Charles A. Hill, Charles D. Holmes, Fred F. Hopkins, George S. Hoppin, A. B. F. Kinney, Charles Lalime, Rev. Charles M. Lamson, Nathaniel S. Liscomb, Alfred S. Lowell, Samuel W. Manning, William H. Maynard, Alden C. Moore, Lucius A. Murdock, A. D. Norcross, William A. Piper, A. P. Pond, Henry C. Pyne, Edward J. Russell, Thomas S. Sloan, Ezra S. Snow, Edward H. Stark, Rolla N. Stark, E. E. Stone, Charles D. Thayer, Ellis Thayer, Lyman B. Vaughn, George F. Verry, Charles A. Waite, Lewis Ware, Courtland T. Webb, Joseph F. Wicks.

The uniform of the Continentals was copied exactly from the uniform worn by Rev. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, a soldier in the Revolution, even the shoe and knee buckles being reproduced.

Among the organizations who have entertained the Continentals during their many trips abroad are the following:

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, in 1876, 1881, and at various other times when delegations have been invited to participate with them in their annual celebrations.

The Boston Tigers, Company K, 1st Regiment, M. V. M., 1882.

The Boston Fusileer Veteran Association, 1894.

The National Lancers, Boston, 1893.

The Boston Light Infantry Veteran Association, 1893.

First Light Infantry Regiment, Providence, 1880-1888.

First Light Infantry Veteran Association, Providence, 1876-1884 and 1886, and on other occasions.

United Train Artillery, Providence 1883-1889-1900.

Newport Veteran Artillery Company, 1876-1880.

Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, 1882-1884-1889.

Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, 1882, 1884, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1912.

The Old Guard of New York, 1876, 1879, 1891.

The Albany Burgesses Corps, Albany, N. Y., 1877, 1885, 1887.

The Saratoga Citizens Corps, 22d Separate Co., N. Y. N. G., 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887.

The Philadelphia State Fencibles, 1890.

The Continental Guards, of New Orleans, 1880.

The Amoskeag Veterans, Manchester, N. H., 1885, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1908, and on other occasions.

Kansas City Veterans, G. A. R., 1894.

Second Corps Cadets, Salem, 1893.

Newburyport Veteran Artillery Association, 1892.

The Highland Cadets of Montreal, P. Q., 1900.

Royal Troops of the Citadel and Colonel Wilson, Quebec, 1890.

Lexington Minute Men, Lexington, Mass., 1913.

Among the memorable trips of the Continentals may be mentioned that of 1907, when four similar organizations joined the Continentals in the pilgrimage to Concord, with the governors of three states. After returning to Boston there was a parade and a review on Boston Common. The visit to Hartford to attend the dedication of the Memorial

Bridge was an historic occasion, and the visit to that city in 1911 was an exceedingly festive day.

In June, 1907, the Continentals were selected by Gen. Nelson A. Miles as his escort in the parade during Old Home Week in Boston. In September, 1907, a delightful trip to Maine was made. In 1909 they went to Washington and took part in the inauguration parade, notwithstanding the great storm that prevented many organizations from taking part in the ceremonies of the day.

During the southern trip in 1916 a drum of the 13th Va. Regt. taken in the Civil War and given to the Continentals by Dr. A. F. Wheeler of this city was presented with much ceremony to the Daughters of the Confederacy in Richmond.

Very early in the career of the Continentals they established a lasting reputation as hosts, when, on October 2 and 3, 1876, they had the pleasure of acting as escort to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, during that command's pilgrimage, which in 1876 was to Worcester.

Since this time the corps has received here and entertained the Saratoga Citizens' Corps, Albany Burgesses Corps, United Train of Artillery, Providence; Second Corps of Cadets, Salem; First Light Infantry of Providence; Putnam Phalanx, Hartford; Amoskeag Veterans, Manchester; both first and second companies of Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford and New Haven; Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company, Boston Light Infantry Association, Fusileer Veteran Association, as organizations, and on many occasions have had as honored guests delegations from these and other kindred associations.

Two Hundredth Anniversary.—One of the most notable occurrences in Worcester in which the Continentals took a prominent part, was at the time of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the naming of the town of Worcester, on October 14 and 15, 1884.

On this occasion the Continentals had as special guests the full command of First Company, Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, with Colt's famous band, some over 125 men and band, and the corps was accorded the distinguished honor of having the right of the line of parade as escort to the chief marshal, General Josiah Pickett.

Other notable occasions when the corps has rendered distinguished service at home have been the escort to President Rutherford B. Hayes, Aug. 23, 1877; escort to Governor Alexander H. Rice, Sept. 5, 1878, and escort to General William T. Sherman, Sept. 5, 1881.

In April, 1904, the Continentals were honored by the presence as a guest of General Nelson A. Miles, then in command of the United States army, and on April 19, 1905, they received and entertained Rear-Admiral Lamberton of the United States navy. The following year, on April 19, 1906, the corps had as special guests, Rear-Admiral Coghlan of the navy, His Excellency, Governor Curtis Guild, and Hon. William Wyndham, British consul at Boston.

Dedication of Tablet.—One of the notable achievements of the Continentals and which will remain as a lasting memorial of the corps, was the erection of a handsome bronze tablet, marking the spot where General George Washington stopped for rest and refreshment during his passage through Worcester on his trip from Philadelphia to Cambridge, July 1, 1775.

This tablet rests upon the outer walls of what is now Poli's theatre on Elm street, and is the site of what was in revolutionary times the spot on which the famous

Steatons' tavern was conducted. The place is better known as the old Fort Col. House.

The tablet is in plain view of passers by and has been erected on its entablature on such work as one of the best designed and wrought tablets ever erected. The tablet was placed by the Continentals April 19, 1915.

The list of organizations with whom there has been an interchange of courtesies serves to show the widespread acquaintance enjoyed by the Continentals as an organization and the high regard entertained for its membership in the ranks of kindred associations throughout the country.

The commanders of the Continentals, past and present, have been as follows: Lieut. Col. William S. B. Hopkins, 1876-1886 and 1889-1891. Lieut. Col. Edward J. Russell, 1886. Lieut. Col. Henry E. Smith, 1886-1889. Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Taft, 1891-1892. Lieut. Col. Nathan Taylor, 1893. Lieut. Col. William A. Gile, 1894-1898. Lieut. Col. Phineas L. Rider, 1899-1900. Lieut. Col. Rufus B. Dodge, 1901-1904. Lieut.-Col. George H. Harlow, 1905-1906. Lieut. Col. William A. Lytle, 1907-1910. Lieut. Col. Charles S. Holden, 1911. Lieut. Col. J. Edmund Thompson, 1912-1913. Lieut. Col. Frank L. Coes, 1914.

Annual parades have been held either at home or in places visited by the corps and whether as guests to visitors from abroad or being entertained by other military bodies, the Worcester Continentals have borne themselves in a manner to reflect credit upon themselves and the city of Worcester.

It has been the custom of the corps to fittingly celebrate such days as Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, Patriots' Day, April 19, Bunker Hill Day, June 17, and Independence Day, July 4th, by parades, open house during the noonday or by exercises in the evening, and on more than one occasion such observances have been participated in by high public officials and the public generally. At such times the hospitality of the corps has been unbounded.

In an historical sketch of the Continentals written by Adj. Herbert Adams and published in the Worcester Evening Gazette, March 29, 1916, he gives special credit to the founder, to Lt. Col. George H. Harlow, to whom "more than to any other member is credit due for a longer period of untiring, loyal service as clerk and commander than any other member, joining in 1876 and remaining a member until he died; and to Lt. Col. Hopkins, who was longest in command." For an account of Lt. Col. Coes and most of the other commanders, see the biographical section.

CHAPTER XXXVII

European War—The First Worcester Soldiers in France—Training School—Financial Contributions in 1917-18—Volunteers

The Worcester Military Training School.—In preparation for the war that seemed inevitable in 1915, a Worcester Military Training School was formed in the winter of 1915-16, and three companies numbering from 60 to 100 each were drilled by officers volunteering for the purposes—Major Warren, Captains Foley, Weeden, Burr, Herbert and others; Lieuts. H. W. Robbins, J. W. O'Connor, H. R. Hoyle, A. P. Trombly, A. F. Murray, H. L. Searles, G. A. Corbin, John A. Jones. (For roster, see *Wor. Mag.* 1916, p. 55). Many of the leading business and professional men belonged to these companies.

Officers Trained at Plattsburg.—The following officers trained at Plattsburg, N. Y., received commissions dated August 10, 1917:

... Captains of Infantry.—Second company—James E. Higgins of Worcester, Charles G. Bowker of Worcester, and Sherman O. Haight of Worcester, all in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Third company—Robert E. Nugent of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Fifth company—Norman Harrower of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Sixth company—Leslie C. Wells of Worcester, infantry, in the new national army.

Captains of Cavalry.—First troop—Lawrence Ewing of Worcester, in the cavalry section, officers' reserve corps.

Captains of Field Artillery.—First battery—Marvin C. Taylor of Worcester, in the field artillery section, officers' reserve corps.

First Lieutenants of Infantry.—Second company—Haskell Williams of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Fifth company—Daniel W. Lincoln of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps.

First Lieutenants of Field Artillery.—Third battery—Horace Wyman of Worcester, in the field artillery section, officers' reserve corps.

First Lieutenants of Ordnance Department.—Ordnance Department—Herbert K. Cummings of Worcester, in the ordnance department, national army.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry.—First company—Sylvia C. Lachapelle of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Second company—Walter H. Butler of Worcester, in the new national army. Third company—Thomas J. Sinnott of Worcester and Harold M. Paine, of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Fourth company—Samuel W. Fernberger of Worcester, and Roland M. Cook of Worcester, all in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Fifth company—Thornton R. Stenberg of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Sixth company—Sergt. Robert W. Love, Co. G, Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. Eighth company—Frederick E. Bond of Worcester and Councilman Philip D. Wesson of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. George C. Phipps of Worcester, in the new national army.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry.—First troop—Richard H. Mooney, of Worcester, in the cavalry section, officers' reserve corps.

Second Lieutenants of Field Artillery.—First battery—Philip F. Coe of Worcester, Lincoln H. Dean of Worcester, in the new field artillery section, officers' reserve corps. Second battery—Miles S. Perkins of Worcester, in the field artillery section, officers' reserve corps. Third battery—Richard K. Hutchins of Worcester, in the field artillery section officers' reserve corps.

Second Lieutenants of Quartermaster's Corps.—Florence A. Donohue of Worcester in the quartermaster's corps, new national army.

Second Lieutenants of Adjutant General's Dept.—Arthur G. Giroux of Worcester, in the statistical section, adjutant general's department, national army.

For the regular army.—Louis S. Stickney of Worcester, in the infantry section, officers' reserve corps. RICHARDS.

Nineteenth Regiment.—Following is the complete list of field and staff officers of the 19th regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, of which the three Worcester companies are a part:

Colonel, Harry C. Young, Worcester; lieutenant-colonel, Lewis M. McCallum, Worcester; major, First Battalion, Delevan R. Nichols, Worcester; major, Second Battalion, Frank V. Gilson, Fitchburg; major, Third Battalion, Samuel H. Tuttle, Concord; captain, adjutant, Herbert L. Adams, Worcester; captain, supply officer, Arthur A. Brigham, Worcester; captain, chaplain, Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., Worcester; major, chief medical officer, Dr. Curtis H. Jennings, Fitchburg; captain, medical officer, Dr. Charles A. Sparrow, Worcester; captain, medical officer, Dr. Roy J. Ward, Worcester; lieutenant, medical officer, Dr. O. V. Wells, Westford; lieutenant, battalion adjutant, First Battalion, Clarence F. Potter, Worcester; lieutenant, battalion adjutant, Second Battalion, Claude D. Beadle, Leominster.

Headquarters Company—Sergeant-major, regimental, Ralph H. Whitney, Worcester; sergeant-major, First Battalion, W. H. Fletcher, Worcester; Sergeant-major, Second Battalion, Russell Lowe, Fitchburg; color sergeant, U. S. Colors, E. Walter Smith, Worcester; first sergeant, George F. Chambers, Worcester; supply sergeant, Paul D. Howard, Clinton; corporal, Fred L. Haven, Worcester.

Supply Company—Lieutenant, Otis C. White, Worcester; supply sergeant, Edward J. Martin, Worcester; first sergeant, Henry E. Morse, Worcester.

In the year 1917 there were 1841 volunteers in the army at the recruiting station in this city.

Financial Record of 1917.—Worcester people have contributed, since the war began in Europe, through all agencies and channels, up to the present day, \$35,692,530. This is a per capita contribution of \$219.33 based on the state census of 1915, which gave Worcester a population of 163,697 and a per capita contribution of \$190.37 based on the present municipal water census for this year, which gave Worcester's population as 187,492.

Naturally the bulk of this vast sum is represented in subscriptions to the two Liberty Loan issues, which total \$34,297,900, showing that \$1,394,630 was otherwise contributed by the Worcester public through war relief funds for various sufferers abroad, including the Belgian, Armenian, Syrian, Serbian, Jewish, French and English, and the special war funds of the Red Cross and agencies working for the American soldiers.

Previous to the entry of the United States into the war that April, the people of Worcester, through the several war relief funds raised for war sufferers in Europe, had given approximately \$205,106. Of course the great outpouring of wealth came when America became ranged against German autocracy, and the achievements since then have been magnificent in the giving of money.

The Red Cross membership fund made this city a Red Cross stronghold with over 60,000 members. The Second Liberty Loan put the city into the highest class of municipalities of less than 200,000. The Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign was carried to triumph in this city with a swiftness and generosity that stands out from the common run. The Y. W. C. A. campaign was most unique of all, for the gifts in cash of those interested exceeded the city's quota a week before the date for the campaign to start.

Exactly 21 different channels of giving have received the unreserved support of Worcester people since the war began. And this immense wave of war giving followed right on the heels of a period of less than three years in which Worcester lavishly upheld other public causes, including the fund for the building of the new Boys' Club house, the big Y. M. C. A. new building fund, the clearing off of the mortgage on the G. A. R. memorial hall and the raising of funds for the Girls' Club.

The complete list of war contribution through channels of all sorts and the total in round numbers which Worcester has given through each in 1917 is as follows:

First Liberty Loan	\$11,543,000	Belgian Relief fund	6,500
Second Liberty Loan	22,754,300	K. of C. members' contribution to K. of C. war fund...	5,000
Red Cross, special war fund membership campaign and Christmas gift fund	750,000	Serbian Relief fund	3,500
Y. M. C. A. war fund	300,000	French and Belgian Children's fund	2,857
Armenian and Syrian relief, raised in city at large and among American residents	70,730	Children of America fund, amount contributed by Worcester public school children.	2040
Jewish sufferers fund	50,000	Guardian Children's fund (in box fund) ..	1,203
American Fund for French wounded	34,800	Evening Post Tobacco fund.	1,000
Worcester branch, Surgical Dressings Committee	21,535	Salvation Army War Relief fund	500
Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses fund	10,050	Total ...	\$35,042,300
Prince of Wales fund, amount sent to England	10,000	Amount given outside Liberty Loans,	\$1,394,630.
Soldiers' Library fund.....	8,300	Per capita contribution, \$219,338, based on state census; \$190,373, based on municipal water census.	
Clark College Ambulance unit	7,000		
Soldiers' War Relief fund	6,730		

Battery E, 101st Field Artillery, U. S. A.—Battery E, the new Worcester command of the Massachusetts Field Artillery, now of the 101st,

was the first unit of the 2nd battalion to be organized, following the orders for the formation of various batteries throughout the state. Under the direction of Capt. John F. J. Herbert of Battery B and Capt. Arthur P. Trombley of the new command, Battery E was organized in seven days to a peace strength of 126 men. Later came the orders to recruit to a war footing and within five days the battery had a roster of 190, the first command of the battalion to reach a war strength.

The battery was organized on May 12 with Capt. Trombley as commander. He was a member of Battery B for 18 years and 7 months. He was appointed a corporal in 1900, a sergeant in 1904, a second lieutenant in 1907, and a first lieutenant in 1915. Romeo A. Gravel, who was elected senior first lieutenant, served eight years in Battery B., having been appointed a corporal in 1911, a sergeant in 1912 and first sergeant in 1916. John D. Power, the other first lieutenant, was a member of Battery B for a year and on July 1, 1916, was named a corporal. On May 2 of this year, he was appointed a sergeant. Andrew W. Thompson, the senior 2nd lieutenant was a member of Battery B for seven years. He was appointed a corporal in 1912 and a sergeant in 1914. Winslow S. Lincoln, the other 2nd lieutenant, was a member of Battery B for a year and was named a corporal on April 25. Following is a complete roster of the new battery:

Capt. Arthur P. Trombley, First Lieut. Romeo A. Gravel, First Lieut. John D. Power, Second Lieut. Andrew W. Thompson, Second Lieut. Winslow S. Lincoln, First Sergt. S. Fruendenthal, Supply Sergt. Fred J. Fitzgerald, Privates Alvin L. Abbott, Alfred R. Allen, Harold G. Allen, Edw. Roy Anderson, James H. Anderson, Albert I. Arnold, Valmore Barbeau, Harold W. Beams, Alfred E. Belanger, Philip L. Belisle, A. J. Beauregard, George L. Benoit, Ray C. Bezanson, Peter Bimeau, Henry E. Bolduc, Arthur H. Boyle, Fred J. Bogle, William J. Brick, Arthur J. Brigham, Charles H. Brisson, Daniel Brocklebank, Arthur Broadbent, John J. Bresnihan, Arthur W. Brown, Everett W. Brown, Robert M. Brown, James S. Brown, W. E. Brown, Jr., S. P. Bruinsoma, William J. Buckley, Harold R. Burbank, John H. Buckley.

Lean J. Caisse, William L. Carpenetr, Charles H. Carroll, William E. Carroll, Howard F. Carson, E. J. Champigny, William H. Clark, H. J. Collette, John P. Connor, Henry A. Comtois, Raymond A. Copp, Ralph L. Coskey, Ralph A. Corey, Wilfred E. Cote, James Crother.

Alfred J. Demers, Joseph R. Donnais, Harry E. Dow, John J. Dresser, Peter F. Durkin, E. E. Dursthoff.

Theo. R. Edson, Harry Evans.

Nils Frostholt, H. J. Fenner, Edw. R. Fenner, S. K. Firmin, J. J. Fitzgerald, R. J. Fontaine, Albert J. Fortier, Albert J. Fortin, Alex J. Fraser, Charles G. French, Thomas F. Furey.

Joseph F. Gaudette, Harris A. Geroux, George R. Giddings, William E. Gilinsky, Winslow H. Goff, Luther F. Grout, Francis W. Gully, Frederic Grove.

M. W. Hasseltine, Clio G. Haywood, Enos A. Harpell, Sandy L. Harpell, Ector Heon, Fred H. Hinckley, William J. Horgan, Edw. A. Houghton, James H. Houghton.

Frank E. Ingraham, James E. Irwin.

Arvid Johnson, George A. Johnson.

George J. Keating, John J. Kennedy, William J. Kentile, Walter F. Knox.

Alex. J. LaBrosse, Henry J. LaDuke, Leo J. LaFleur, George E. Leach, Ernest J. Lalone, Jerry S. Laporte, Ernest E. LaBranche, Harold C. Lamb, Harold E. Lawrence, William C. Lavalley, Gordon L. Leary, George A. LeClair, George F. Levsque, Carl A. Lygdmann, Paul H. Lundborg, Joseph Lynch, George J. Legasey, Carl J. Lindberg, Earle E. Lovejoy.

Joseph R. Madden, Joseph J. Malone, Ray G. Mansfield, Frederick L. Mayo, Nelson E. Mayo, Floyd D. McCutchen, James P. McDonnell, Edw. W. McGee, Samuel D. McGill, James E. McNamara, Philip L. Millay, Robert E. Miller, Roland C. Millett, Charles E. Miles, Charles Minneym, Clarence R. Mitchell, Michael F. Moore, John G. Moylan, Frederick W. Munch, William P. Murphy.

Leon E. Newton, Frederick W. Nystrom.

Walter N. Obershaw, George F. Oster.

Ernest L. Paranto, Henry J. Perry, Willis C. Perry, Gotfried P. Person, William H. Pettis, William W. Phelps, Charles M. Phillips, Frank Pickering, Irwin G. Pilet, Omer Potvin, John J. Power, Arthur W. Price, Theo. F. X. Proulx, Charles L. Pruneau, Frederick J. Putnam.

Walter Adams Rand, Samuel E. Rambo, Wallace H. Redstone, Edward J. Richards, Carl W. Ringquist, Rosario E. Rochitte, Evald C. Rosene.

Mesrop Saragian, Leon A. Sargent, Guy Leander Seeley, Nathan Shatsoff, Ralph W. Sibley, Cecil E. Simpson, George N. Snow, Samuel S. Spencer, Charles B. Stevens, Harold A. Stevens, Frederick E. Stoddard, John E. Strandberg.

Charles F. Terrill, Wayne A. Thompson, William J. Thompson, Eric A. Thoreen, Chetwood F. Treen, Harold L. Tyler.

Charles M. Valley, John W. Vandenberg.

Mathew J. Walsh, David J. Walsh, Thomas E. Watson, Frank K. Way, Arthur H. Whitehead, George H. Whittaker, Frank Whitworth, Samuel Wentworth, Norman Wills, William E. R. Wilson, Clarence D. Wood, Harold S. Wood, Edward B. Writer, Frank Zinkiewicz.

Physicians in the Service.—The following (revised May 1, 1918), list includes not only the doctors in service in training camps in France, but those physicians who are examining up the field and on the boards. The Worcester district doctors in service are:

U. S. Army—Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, (a) on active duty: Dr. Howard Beal, Dr. Edward B. Bigelow, Dr. Frank W. George, Dr. Roger Kinnicutt, Dr. E. B. Simmons, Dr. Wm. E. Denning, Dr. Willard Lemaire, Dr. James J. Goodwin of Clinton, Dr. Chester C. Beckley of Lancaster, Dr. Roger Scofield, Dr. Merrick Lincoln, Dr. George C. Lincoln, Dr. E. F. Phelan of North Brookfield, Dr. R. S. Newton of Westboro, Dr. Wm. J. Fay, Dr. A. K. Yoosuf, Dr. James V. May (honorably discharged), Dr. Samuel C. Gwynne, Dr. Harry P. Cahill, Dr. Israel Laurier, Dr. Donald Gilfillan, Dr. D. F. O'Connor, Dr. Homer Gage, Dr. D. A. Thom, Dr. Kendall Emerson, Dr. Frank E. Harriman, Dr. Elisha S. Lewis of Princeton, Dr. J. W. Ledbury of Uxbridge, Dr. W. A. MacIntire, Dr. Frank T. Oberg, Dr. H. L. Simmons, Dr. Willard P. Stapleton, Dr. George Watt.

Commissioned but not yet called to active duty—Dr. George T. Little, Uxbridge, Dr. Charles Salmon, Dr. David Bridgewood, Dr. Gordon Berry.

Staff officer 104th Infantry—Dr. Joseph O'Connor.

U. S. navy—Dr. Gilbert Haigh, Dr. Linwood Johnson, Dr. Thomas Courtney, Dr. Joseph L. Lannois, Northboro, Dr. Winthrop Adams.

Massachusetts state guard—Dr. Peter O. Shea, Dr. L. F. Woodward, Dr. C. A.

Sparrow, Dr. Roy J. Ward, Dr. Frank L. Magune, Dr. George F. H. Bowers, Dr. Edw. H. Mackay, Clinton.

English army (Harvard unit)—Dr. Kendall Emerson, now in U. S. army, Dr. Oliver Stansfield, Dr. Stanley Bridges, Dr. George Watt, now in U. S. army.

English hospitals—Dr. Albert O. Raymond, Dr. William H. MacKay.

U. S. selection service (a) local boards—Dr. James C. Austin, Spencer, Dr. Edw. W. Balmer, Whitinsville, Dr. J. Arthur Barnes, Dr. Frederick Bryant, Dr. John F. Harkins, Dr. Ernest L. Hunt, Dr. William W. McKibben, Dr. A. J. McCrea, Southbridge, Dr. George L. Tobey, Clinton.

(b) medical advisory board:

District 15 A—Dr. F. H. Baker, chairman, Dr. B. T. Burley, secretary, Dr. C. D. Wheeler, Dr. David Harrower, Dr. Philip H. Cook, Dr. William J. Delehanty.

District 15-B—Dr. R. P. Watkins, chairman, Dr. Philip H. Cook, secretary, Dr. Lester C. Miller, Dr. C. A. Church, Millbury, Dr. C. T. Estabrook, Dr. B. H. Mason.

District 16—Dr. C. L. French, Clinton, chairman, Dr. Irene M. Morse, Clinton, secretary, Dr. E. V. Scribner, Dr. J. Barton, Fitchburg, Dr. Charles R. Abbott, Clinton.

Additional examining physicians—local boards: Dr. L. P. Leland, Dr. R. Williams, Dr. Henry Hartnett, Dr. George F. O'Day, Dr. M. B. Fox, Dr. R. J. Shamahan, Dr. George T. Little, Uxbridge, Dr. George E. Emery, Dr. R. J. Ward, Dr. John E. Rice, Dr. F. H. Washburn, Dr. Edward Cooper, Dr. Henry L. McCluskey, Dr. T. C. McSheehy, Dr. George A. Power, Dr. William Dolan, Dr. George C. Brown, Dr. J. T. Kennedy, Dr. J. W. McDonald, Dr. E. C. Rochette, Dr. J. W. Cahill, Dr. Charles Croissant, Dr. Alfred A. Wheeler, Leominster, Dr. G. L. Chase, Clinton, Dr. W. E. Currier, Leominster, Dr. T. A. Shaughnessy, Leominster, Dr. Charles Brigham, Leominster, Dr. Merton L. Griswold, Uxbridge, Dr. John A. Moynahan, Clinton, Dr. E. H. Mackay, Clinton.

(b) To advisory boards—Dr. Arthur W. Marsh, Dr. George H. Hill, Dr. Warren R. Gilman, Dr. C. A. Sparrow, Dr. Albert E. Cross, Dr. Albert C. Getchell.

American ambulance in Paris—Dr. W. Irving Clark.

Fifty Millions for the War.—Worcester's war contributions have actually gone well over the \$50,000,000 mark in less than a year.

It seems that while the three Liberty Loans have aggregated \$43,322,100, which, with the previous loan of \$1,500,000 carries the total to \$44,822,100, the banks alone have recently taken certificates in indebtedness amounting to \$7,500,000. Add this to \$44,822,100 and you have the grand total of \$52,322,100.

Should Worcester's subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan go to \$10,000,000, as is confidently expected they may, then the grand total of Worcester's war work and aid to the government will be boosted to \$53,297,900.

Worcester had contributed before May 1, 1918, to the combined Liberty Loans, first, second and third issues, \$43,322,100. For the first issue, Worcester's allotment was \$9,690,000, and the subscription was \$11,543,600.

For the Second Liberty Loan, Worcester's minimum allotment was \$13,000,000 and the total of all subscriptions, \$22,754,300.

The publicity feature of the campaign was in the hands of William Radcliffe, the executive secretary of the Worcester branch of the Ameri-

can Red Cross. Excellent work was achieved by the Boy Scouts, Alhambra Council, Knights of Columbus, and other organizations.

Splendid work has been achieved by the Worcester employees of the American Steel & Wire Co. in the amount of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. The final report in the three Worcester plants of the company gave each plant at 100 per cent., as all the 6,098 employees bought bonds, the average subscription of each being \$102.82.

In the North Works the 2,333 employees subscribed for Liberty Bonds to the value of \$241,100; in the South Works, 3,246 employees subscribed for Liberty Bonds to the value of \$329,850; in the Central Works 311 employees took bonds to the amount of \$72,250; in the district office the members of the office staff, 498 of them, took Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$33,800; thus the total subscriptions from the 6,098 employees aggregate to \$637,000.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Military Memorials—Col. Timothy Bigelow Monument—Civil War Monument—Gen. Devens Statue—Spanish War Memorials

The Col. Timothy Bigelow Monument.—To the memory of the most prominent military figure of the town during the Revolution, Col. Timothy Bigelow, a monument was erected on the corner by Col. J. C. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston, a descendant and formally dedicated April 19, 1861, the 86th anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The monument was designed by George Snell of Boston. The marble was imported from Tuscany. The remains of Col. Bigelow were reinterred under the monument.

The past mayors of the city and many distinguished guests were present at the dedication. Capt. D. Waldo Lincoln was marshal of the parade, which moved through the principal streets. Col. Lawrence himself made the speech of presentation, expressing his pleasure at the magnificent coöperation of citizens and city in dedicating the monument. In behalf of the city Mayor Isaac Davis responded. The feature of the day was the address of the venerable Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln. He said:

It must be a sad reflection on the human race to say that we have ever looked up at the person of Colonel Bigelow that has passed and disappeared of him as I have, imperfect and unimportant though they be. I well recollect as though it were yesterday his tall, erect and commanding figure, his martial air, his grave and rather severe countenance, his dignified and earnest address. I cannot doubt the respect and deference with which he was universally regarded; for it was among the most positive injunctions of the antiquated district schoolmistress to the boys of my day, enforced even by the fear of the rod, that we should always 'pull off our hats to Parson Bancroft and Colonel Bigelow.' At the time of his death and for many years after, I often heard him spoken of as a gallant old soldier and the thoroughly accomplished officer; and now after the lapse of seventy-one years from his burial, in the same vernal season of the fragrance of the budding flower and the gushing melody of birds, I stand, an aged man, again at his grave, to remember and to honor him."

Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow and Hon. John P. Bigelow both of Boston, descendants, also spoke. The latter presented a dozen ball cartridges made for Col. Bigelow's regiment in this town, and said he had tried some of the powder that morning and it flashed brilliantly after being kept 84 years. Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, grandson of Isaiah Thomas, and Tyler Bigelow a nephew of the colonel, were the last speakers. (Lincoln's History, p. 399 Hersey's addition).

The Soldiers Monument.—In his inaugural address in January, 1866, Mayor James B. Blake suggested the erection of a monument to those who lost their lives in the War for the Union. A special committee con-

sisting of the Mayor, Aldermen O. K. Earle, Jerome Marble; Councilmen W. E. Starr, John S. Baldwin, Edward L. Davis and Samuel E. Hildreth, was appointed to consider the subject, and this committee called a public meeting in Mechanics Hall, held Feb. 10, 1866.

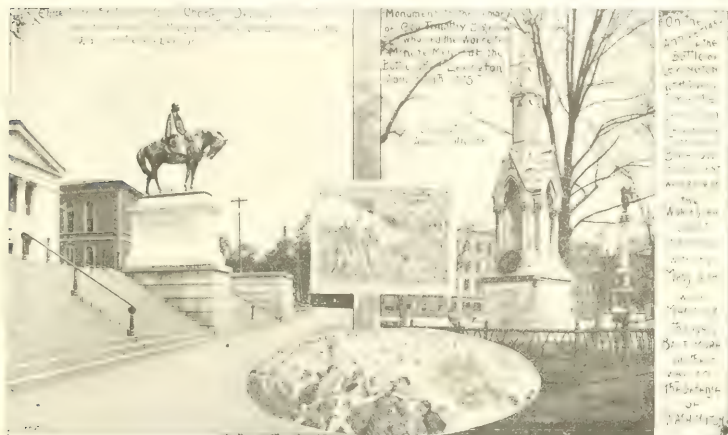
A canvassing committee of twenty-eight, of which George W. Richardson was treasurer, was appointed, and the mayor, two aldermen and seven councilmen were subsequently added. The fund amounted to \$11,242.40, according to the treasurer's report, Sept. 5, 1867, and with some changes in the committee the work of raising funds continued. An executive committee was appointed Sept. 28th, 1866, to procure plans and select a site for the monument. The committee consisted of James B. Blake, E. B. Stoddard, George Crompton, Oliver K. Earle, David M. Woodward, R. M. Gould, M. S. McConville, Charles A. Chase and Joseph Chase. The design of Gambrell & Richardson, architects, of New York, was accepted. Edward L. Davis and Henry A. Marsh were added to the executive committee, June 25, 1871, and George Crompton elected chairman of the general committee in place of Mayor Blake, deceased. The model in clay by Randolph Rogers was accepted Nov. 8, 1871. Post No. 10, G. A. R., approved of the action of the committee. To the sum of \$15,000 then in hand, the city added an appropriation of \$35,000 Nov. 20, 1871. The site on the Common was granted by the city council, March 30, 1874.

The monument was dedicated with imposing ceremony, July 15, 1874. Addresses were made by Chairman George Crompton, Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Gen. Charles Devens, Mayor Davis and Gen. Burnside. These are printed in a book subsequently published by the monument committee, giving a full account of the dedication. Gen. Josiah Pickett was chief marshal of the day. Other guests were: Vice-president Henry Wilson, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Congressmen Alvah Crocker, Ginery Twitchell, J. M. S. Williams, George F. Hoar and Lafayette S. Foster; Gen. John W. Kimball, Gen. A. B. Underwood and Hon. George B. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Senate.

The monument is 65 feet high, its base nineteen feet and a half; of Westerly granite. Four bronze statues representing infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy, adorn the four corners; the names of 398 soldiers and sailors, to whom the memorial was erected, are inscribed on bronze tablets on the four sides. On the west side is another inscription: "Erected by the people of Worcester in Memory of Her Sons who Died for the Unity of the Republic." The monument also has a medallion of Gov. John A. Andrew; a bas-relief of a dying soldier, and another of Lincoln. On the third section there are bronze plates bearing the seal of the city, the coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth, a wreath of laurel and crossed swords, and the national coat-of-arms. The statue of Victory surmounts the monument.

Battle Flags.—The original flags carried by the Worcester Regi-

ments—the 15th, 21st, 25th, 34th, 36th, 51st and 51th in the War for the Union, are preserved in a cabinet in City Hall.



The General Devens Statue.—An equestrian statue to honor Gen. Charles Devens and the soldiers who went from Worcester county in the War of the Union, was erected in front of the county court house in this city, and unveiled with appropriate ceremony July 4, 1906. Gen. Devens was the most distinguished officer from this city in the war. (See biography).

The movement to erect this memorial began in 1891 at the suggestion of Senator George F. Hoar. Ten years later an act was passed by the legislature authorizing towns and cities of the county to contribute funds toward the erection of this monument, and appointing as a commission under the act: George F. Hoar, J. Evarts Greene, Herbert Parker, Nathaniel Paine, Emerson Stone, Rufus B. Dodge, Daniel Meriman and Edward J. Russell. The places of Senator Hoar, Postmaster Greene and County Commissioner Stone, removed by death, were filled by Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Major Edward T. Raymond, and County Commissioner George W. Cook. The county gave the sum of \$5,000, and a majority of the towns contributed. Large sums were given by various residents of the county, and smaller contributions from thousands of citizens swelled the total. The sculptors were D. C. French and E. C. Potter. George D. Webb executed the base. The total cost was \$40,000.

At the dedication, July 4, 1906, Gov. Curtis Guild Jr. represented the Commonwealth. The speech of presentation to the county was

made by Gen. W. F. Draper, and that of acceptance by County Commissioner Warren Goodale. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford delivered an oration. Previous to the dedication a military parade under Chief Marshal Maj. Edward T. Raymond included the militia, the veterans of the Civil War under Gen. Charles W. Wood. There were 140 men in line in Gen. Devens's old regiment (the 15th) under Gen. John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg. There were 190 men in the Devens brigade under Col. M. W. Taylor of Plainfield, N. J. Among the distinguished guests were Secretary of War William H. Taft and Lt. Gov. Eben S. Draper.

The inscriptions on the monument give the number of soldiers furnished by each town and city in the Civil War; the names of the principal organizations in the service from this county; a summary of the public service of Gen. Devens. It is inscribed also: "To General Devens and the Men of Worcester County in the War for the Union 1861-1865."



SPANISH WAR MEMORIAL.

ARMORY SQUARE.

Spanish War Memorials.—Commander Daniel E. Denny of Post 10, G. A. R., assisted by Senator George F. Hoar and Gov. John L. Bates, succeeded in getting for memorial purposes, the grant of a Spanish cannon from the government. This bronze gun, taken at Santiago, is 11½ feet in length, with a 6½ inch bore. It was cast at Sevilla, Spain, May 5, 1498, and is inscribed with the royal monogram, etc. It was mounted in the triangle at Armory Square, the carriage being given by George D. Webb, and was dedicated Dec. 9, 1904. When the new bronze memorial was erected on this site in 1917, the gun was moved to a suitable location at the side of the armory.

The bronze statue in memory of the Spanish war soldiers, now occupying the triangle, was designed and wrought by O'Conner of this city. It represents a soldier in action, and is perhaps the most artistic memorial in the city. It was dedicated with elaborate exercises, April 17, 1917.

CHAPTER XXXIX

Independence Day

The following paper by Mrs. Ada S. Nutt, entitled "Fourth of July Celebrations in Worcester," was read at a meeting of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D. A. R., Nov. 7, 1909:

The object of this paper is to give in condensed form the story of the celebration of Independence Day in Worcester from the birth of our nation up to 1850. As a matter of fact the celebrations were similar in many respects, but as time went on the display increased, and the festival grew in importance in the public mind. The character of the celebrations since 1850 is familiar to us all. The parades have grown longer, the firecrackers have increased tremendously in size, and the noise has grown all out of proportion to the population, according to the belief of the lovers of quiet. The small boy of to-day would hardly be satisfied with the single bunch of infinitesimal firecrackers allowed his grandfather in 1850.

The antique or horrible parade is a comparatively new departure, inaugurated since that date, and was at first called "the studefunk procession." It was usually held at a very early hour in the morning, and probably all of us can remember the anticipation with which we, as children, looked forward to the mysteries of that feature of the festival. It is still the chief delight of the youth whenever a town decides to have a public celebration. To-day, in addition to the military display, we have the merchants' or trades procession, sometimes athletic tournaments, and always the sport which appeals to all good Americans, the ball-game. In other respects, our forefathers spent the Fourth of July a great deal as we do, with more regard, probably, to the meaning of the celebration, especially in those first years, during the war, and later, before the gallant survivors of the fight were gone.

The Declaration of Independence was heard for the first time in Massachusetts, in our own city of Worcester. Every one is familiar with the story of the messenger who was speeding toward Boston with the startling news, who was intercepted at Worcester, July 14, 1776, and his message, the Declaration of Independence, read by Isaiah Thomas from the west porch of the Old South Church. It was heard by a few who had hurriedly assembled, and for the benefit of the others it was read again the following Sunday by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, at the close of his sermon. By Monday of the following week, July 22, 1776, the proper arrangements had been made to give it a fitting public reception, and it was read again with great rejoicing. The occasion was so notable that I will read the whole account as printed in the Massachusetts Spy of July 24 following:

On Monday last a number of patriotic gentlemen of this town, animated with a love of their country and to show their approbation of the measures lately taken by the Grand Council of America, assembled on the green near the liberty pole where, having displayed the colors of the thirteen Confederate colonies of America, the bells were set a ringing and the drums a beating. After which the Declaration of Independence of the United States was read to a large and respectable body (among whom were the selectmen and committee of correspondence assembled on the occasion), who testified their approbation by repeated huzzas, firing of musketry, and other demonstrations of joy. When the arms of that tyrant in Britain, George the III of execrable memory, who in former reigns decorated, but of late disgraced the Court House in this town, were committed to the flames and consumed to ashes; after which a select company of the Sons of Freedom repaired to the Tavern lately known by the

Sign of King's Arms, which odious signature of despotism was taken down by order of the people which was cheerfully complied with by the inn-keeper, where the following toasts were drank, and the evening spent with joy on the commencement of the happy era: 1. Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America. 2. The President of the Grand Council of America. 3. The Grand Council of America. 4. His Excellency, General Washington. 5. All the Generals in the American Army. 6. Commodore Hopkins. 7. The officers and soldiers of the American Army. 8. The officers and seamen of the American Navy. 9. Patriots of America. 10. Every Friend of America. 11. George rejected and liberty protected. 12. Success to the American Arms. 13. Sore eyes to all the Tories, and a chestnut burr for an eyestone. 14. Perpetual itching without the benefit of scratching, to the enemies of America. 15. The Council and representatives of the Massachusetts Bay. 16. The officers and soldiers in the Massachusetts service. 17. The memory of the brave General Warren. 18. The memory of the magnanimous Gen. Montgomery. 19. Speedy redemption to all the officers and soldiers who are now prisoners of war among our enemies. 20. The state of Massachusetts Bay. 21. The town of Boston. 22. The selectmen and committee of correspondence for the town of Worcester. 23. May the enemies of America be laid at her feet. 24. May the freedom and independence of America endure till the Sun grows dim with age and this earth returns to chaos. The greatest decency and good order was observed and at a suitable time each man returned to his respective home after drinking 24 toasts.

The tavern spoken of was kept by Captain Thomas Sterne, on nearly the spot where the Lincoln House now stands. He died in 1772, and the inn was kept by his widow. It was a favorite meeting place for the tories, and their famous protest of 1774 was signed here. Later two committees of correspondence also met here. There seems to have been no formal celebration in 1777-78.

In 1779 the Fourth fell on a Sunday, and the celebration was postponed by the Sons of Freedom until the Thursday following. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon and a display of the Continental flag. At noon thirteen cannon shots were fired, and in the evening the Court House was illuminated with candles, thirteen rockets were fired, and there was a display of other fireworks, as the Spy said, "greatly to the satisfaction of many respectable and staunch friends to the common cause of our nation, who were assembled at the Court House from this and adjacent towns." This was the first time that fireworks were used in the town to celebrate the day, and the public demonstration must have had a special significance, as the war was not yet over.

The next public celebration occurred in 1789, when the custom of having processions was inaugurated. Major Phineas Jones was in command of a parade consisting of a company of horse under Captain Denny of Leicester; the Worcester train of artillery under Captain Stanton; two companies of militia under Captains How and Heywood. They were reviewed on the Common, and in the evening the officers and a number of other "private gentlemen (said the paper) sat down to an elegant entertainment, at which toasts suitable to the occasion were drank."

Beginning with the year 1789, there were annual celebrations for several years, although they were not conducted by the town authorities. In 1790, the Fourth falling on Sunday, Monday was celebrated by the Worcester Artillery Company, which paraded before Mr. Mower's tavern, which stood at the present location of the Walker building, corner of Mechanic street. At one o'clock they fired a national salute in front of the Court House, then returned to the tavern and partook of a handsome entertainment.

The next year (1791) in addition to the parade, there was an oration by Edward Bangs, and an original ode was sung. The banquet was at Captain Heywood's inn, on the site of the Bay State House, where, according to the report, a "very handsome but economical entertainment was provided, of which they heartily but sociably partook." There were fireworks in the evening. In 1792 and 1793 this program was duplicated, with fourteen cannons fired and fourteen toasts drunk, to signify the fourteenth year of independence, and in 1793 with fifteen. The account of this latter celebration ap-

printed in the *Spy* as follows: "Drank a number of patriotic toasts, to wit: the salute of cannon, and ———, and went home." It said also that "the festive frolics" prevailed.

In 1795, Mr. Joseph Allen, Jr., was the orator, and the company dined at Mason's Hall. The next year, after the usual parade, a procession was formed at Mower's tavern, and proceeded to the South Meeting House to listen to an oration by Francis Blake. After a dinner at Mower's, toasts were drunk and cannon fired. The following year (1797) according to the *Spy*, "as Aurora rose smiling she was saluted by 16 discharges from the cannon of the Artillery Company." The oration was delivered by Dr. Oliver Fiske at the South Meeting House, followed by a dinner. The artillery Company supped at Heywood's tavern, and the seventeenth toast read: "Republicanism triumphant; and bridles, whips and rods of scorpions for the correction of tyrants. May their horses stumble at the sound of the trumpet and their ships turn pale at the sight of an enemy." The last toast was to the "gallant General Bonaparte." The anniversary was closed with "decent hilarity."

The South Church saw the celebration of 1798 also, with divine blessing invoked by Rev. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, and an oration by Rev. Samuel Austin. The celebrated song, "Adams and Liberty," succeeded the oration, and the custom prevailed for some years of having original odes read or sung as a part of the exercises. Of the sixteen toasts proposed at the dinner, this was one: "Money, money, money; may his hand be blasted with a deadly leprosy who should give or take it in barter for his country. Three cheers.

In 1799, in addition to the procession under escort of Captain Healy's artillery company, the press says, "a select band performed a number of appropriate pieces of music. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were unhappily disappointed of an expected oration. Mr. Peletiah Hitchcock, the orator of the day, on his way from Brookfield to Worcester, was suddenly seized with a bilious colic and was unable to reach town." There were probably many, however, who were not as sorry as they should have been, to forego the long oration. The Worcester Patriotic Song, of seven long verses, written by William Charles White, was sung to the tune of "Adams and Liberty." One verse will serve to show the sentiment of the song.

"Let patriot ardor distinguish the day
Which granted Columbia a charter immortal.
Illumin'd her reign with Freedom's mild ray
And rais'd in her center bright liberty's portal.
The song of loud cheer
Bid sound far and near
And let our swelling concord toward the stars veer.
Since nobly disdaining with chains to agree
We spurn'd at all bondage and dared to be free."

For the next five years (1801-05) the celebrations differed only in the orator of the day. In this list were Edward Bangs in the North Meeting House; Isaac Story of Sterling, Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore of Leicester; John William Caldwell at the South Church; William Charles White of Rutland; and Daniel Waldo Lincoln, brother of Gov. Levi Lincoln.

In 1801 the *Spy* prints a little paragraph, stating that hereafter the accounts of the celebrations would be omitted, "inasmuch as the day was observed in many towns, that unless full reports were given of all, which was manifestly impossible, all would be omitted that they might not be accused of partiality." Then followed a short sermon of thankfulness for liberty and prosperity, with an appeal for the continuation of those blessings.

About this time the political situation became interesting. Jefferson and Madison became leaders of the Democratic-Republican party, generally called the Republican

party; and Hamilton and Adams of the Federal party, which supported the administration. The *Spy* supported the Federal party, and the feeling was very intense. The national holiday was chosen for political demonstrations. In 1808 the *Spy* says, with fine sarcasm: "The Democrats formed a great procession of such as they were, and had a very magnificent oration delivered by Major Estes How, who two years since delivered as magnificent a Federal one in Sutton. Thus we go up, up, up, and thus we go down, down, down." That was the entire report of the occasion.

The orations in 1810 and 1811 were by Levi Heywood and John W. Hubbard, the latter year young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one having charge of the exercises. In 1812 the Washington Benevolent Society of the county conducted the celebration, with an oration by Francis Blake, and dinner in a building erected for the purpose. The Federal Republicans also had a demonstration, with an oration by Enoch Lincoln and an ode by Edward D. Bangs, and fireworks in the evening. A couple of toasts will serve to illustrate the length to which party feeling was carried. They were offered by the president of the day, thus: "Mr. Jefferson: We consent that the surplus he left in the treasury be appropriated to the erection of his own monument." And this: "The Massachusetts Senate: may its members be turned from the crooked paths of party policy to the straight lines of justice, and its head no longer be found scattering."

In 1814 the Federal party had a procession, escorted by the Light Infantry, with an oration by Edwin A. White in Dr. Bancroft's church. Their opposition to the War of 1812 is expressed in this toast: "The authors of a disgraceful and calamitous war. They have done their country much evil. The Lord reward them according to their works." Three cheers.

Peleg Sprague and John Davis were the orators the next two years, and in the latter year an ode of eight verses was sung with taste and spirit by Lieutenant Hamilton, of the infantry.

An era of good feeling was inaugurated with President Monroe's administration, and the political hatchet was buried. In 1817 there was a large military parade, and an oration in Old South Church by Pliny Merrick, with an ode composed by Edward D. Bangs, and sung by Captain Sewall Hamilton. Isaiah Thomas presided at the dinner, of which three hundred partook, which was served in a hall opposite Mr. Hathaway's tavern.

In 1819, however, party feeling was again prominent, and the Saturday preceding the Fourth the Republicans had a celebration. The *Spy* speaks of it thus: "Edward D. Bangs, Esq., a gentleman whom his fellow citizens generally would have been gratified to hear on such an occasion, had it not been publicly announced that the celebration in which he was engaged was designed exclusively for the gratification of a party." After dismissing the Worcester report with this small paragraph, there follows a long description of the Charlton celebration where as I said "the usual ample number of toasts were drunk with more than usual hilarity, and the most lively good humor manifested during the whole of the festivities; and the company afforded convincing proof that party division is not so much the result of a difference of sentiment among the people as of the efforts of restless partisans assisted by the magic of names."

The forty-fourth anniversary of Independence in 1820 was the occasion of a parade and an oration by Charles H. Warren. At that time there were but four survivors of the Congress of 1776; John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, William Floyd and Charles Carroll.

A tea party on the lawn at Hon. Levi Lincoln's was the great event on July 4, 1821, according to the *Spy*. The National Aegis, however, gives an elaborate account of a Republican celebration at which the oration was delivered by its editor, Henry Rogers.

In 1822, at the dinner following a religious gathering in Old South Church, the *Spy* said it was "highly gratifying to witness at the table a number of those veterans who

about the war of the Revolution. The wounds then received.

The Democratic celebration in 1823 was not generally attended, says the opposition paper, Francis R. Stebbins was orator; William Lincoln was orator in 1824, and the next year, 1825, the Light Infantry had an oration by Richard Hampton Vose, a member of the company.

The first celebration under the auspices of the town authorities was in 1829. After a fine procession of all the military companies of Worcester, with an oration by Charles Allen, there was a dinner in the town hall, presided over by Isaiah Thomas, who had read the Declaration of Independence for the first time in Worcester fifty years before. Music was furnished by the Worcester Harmonic Society, of which Emory Perry was president, and the fiftieth anniversary was one long to be remembered. In 1827 the Odd Fellows had charge, Thomas Kennicutt, orator.

Following the report of the celebration of 1829, this original anecdote appeared, and I leave it to you to find the point. "On the Fourth of July that inveterate joker, Squire B., put on his best ruffled shirt and walked down street. Meeting with a Frenchman who resides in the neighborhood, he entered into conversation with him, in the course of which Monsieur stepped up to him and, taking hold of his ruffie, said, 'Sare, dat be one French fashion vat you have got.' 'Oh no, it is not,' replied the Squire, 'for it has a shirt attached to it.'" John Davis was orator. In 1830 Peter C. Bacon was orator. In 1831 and 1832 both political parties made merry, and in 1833 the exercises were in charge of the town. This year seems to have been the first when any special notice of accidents had been taken by the press. A half column, a great deal for that day, was devoted to a resume of the accidents which had occurred in various parts of the country, with comments from other papers. The orators of the day were Edward Everett, and Samuel M. Burnside, and an oratorio was given, and also a grand ball at Estabrook's hotel.

In 1832 there were two celebrations; the Whigs celebrated, Benjamin F. Thomas in North Church. In 1834 the Whigs celebrated, Franklin Dexter, orator; in 1836, Benjamin F. Thomas, orator; in 1837 the Jackson Democrats celebrated, Robert Rantoul Jr., of Gloucester, orator.

In 1838, a temperance festival was held; Dr. Walter Channing of Boston, Hon. Mr. Hoard of Concord and Hon. Mr. Lawrence spoke. In 1839 William Lincoln was orator at New Worcester. Anti-slavery meeting was held. In 1840, Democratic celebration; oration by Rev. Orestes A. Brownson. Another temperance festival took place in 1841. Wendell Phillips spoke in the Town Hall in the morning, in Brinley Hall in the evening, July 4, 1842. In 1843 the exercises were devoted to the temperance movement.

In 1844 there were two celebrations; the Whigs had a dinner with toasts; the Democrats had an oration by George Bancroft in the First Baptist Church, and a dinner in Brinley Hall. In 1845 and 1846 the day was devoted to temperance. There were fireworks in 1846 and 1847; parade and dinner, 1850. In 1851 the Free Soil party celebrated, John P. Hale, orator; in 1852 the Whigs had their inning, and erected a large tent on the Common, in which speeches were made by Gov. Lincoln, Emory Washburn and Col. Lee of Templeton.

The city government in 1853 appropriated \$1,500. The Jackson Guards appeared for the first time in the military parade. An oration by Francis Wayland was delivered in Old South Church; dinner in the City Hall. In 1856 the Continentals paraded; dinner was served in a tent on the common; Homer B. Sprague was orator. There were three parades. In 1857 there were two free fights; nothing more. In 1859 Hersey's Minutemen celebrated; Lucian Prince acted the part of messenger very realistically, it is said. In 1860 the cornerstone of the Free Public Library was laid, with addresses by Mayor Rice and others; a military procession; dinner in Mechanics Hall; balloon ascension. In 1862 there was a burlesque parade.

During the war, the old time celebrations came to an end. In 1865 the day was devoted to a reception to returning soldiers, with military and trades processions. In 1866 the bell in Central Church was broken by the ringers, at a cost of \$500 to the city. There was a parade in 1868, including the militia and firemen. In 1872 and 1873 studefunk parades were the only attractions. In 1876 there was an elaborate centennial celebration, with studefunk and military parades. The oration was delivered in Mechanics Hall by Benjamin F. Thomas. In 1883 another studefunk parade was held.

Gradually the firecracker and the toy pistol came into use, and the day was given up entirely to noise and athletic sports. The crackers grew larger and noisier year by year, the pistols more deadly. The night before the Fourth became a veritable nightmare of noise and mischief, fires and accidents. The newspapers had a frightful list of accidents to report after the annual orgy of gunpowder was over.

A movement for a safe and sane celebration began here in 1911. The sale of dangerous fireworks was prohibited, and provision was made by the city for a more suitable celebration of the day. There was a military parade; the Declaration of Independence was read. Sports were provided in the public parks. Displays of fireworks were given in the evening. Since then the Fourth has been celebrated in a similar fashion. The city has made a liberal appropriation for expenses, and the mayor has appointed a committee from the city council and citizens to take charge. Hon. Alfred S. Roe was chairman and Donald Tulloch secretary of the committee in charge for several years. At first the movement was supported by voluntary subscriptions. The return to parades and similar forms of celebrating has been accepted with favor by old and young. In 1912 there were in line in the parade about 2,000; in 1913 about 6,500. The change in the character of the celebration during the past six years has eliminated fatal accidents and reduced others to a minimum that causes no anxiety.

CHAPTER XL

Armory—Rifle Range

The Armory.—The present armory was erected at Armory Square in 1888, Cutting & Bishop being the contractors, Fuller & Delano, the architects, at a cost of \$131,991.39. The commissioners in charge were Gen. Joseph Pickett, John Leighton of Boston, and Joseph N. Peterson, for many years mayor of Salem. Recently the state took over the property and it was remodelled at a cost of about \$35,000. The building is spacious, four stories high with a good drill-hall. Until the changes involved by the European War and the federalizing of the militia, the armory was occupied by Companies A, C and H, 2d Infantry; Co. G, Ninth Infantry; Battery B, First Field Artillery, all of the Massachusetts militia or national guard.

Rifle Range at Shrewsbury.—The old rifle range at Jamesville was too small for modern firearms and conditions, and in 1912 it gave place to a new range located near the western line of Shrewsbury, about five miles from City Hall. The property comprises 151 acres in rectangular form, a mile in length in the longest diameter. The land was bought in 1907 and 1908 at a cost of \$4,160, and work began in 1908, the rifle and revolver butts being completed the following year. The range is lighted by electricity. The range house was built in 1908 at a cost of \$4,962.04. The main building has a large assembly room. Two large wings contain lockers and toilet rooms. Another building provides a home for the custodian of the buildings and grounds.

The targets are set at distances ranging from 200 to 100 yards. The butts are of stone and cement. The target frames are operated by pulleys; two targets are set in each section and operated alternately. When one is set up, the other comes down automatically and the records are made and a new paper target pasted to the frame. A telephone connects the firing line with the targets. The revolver butts for the officers have targets at from 25 to 100 yards from the firing line. They are arranged like the rifle targets. The range is supplied with the water from a spring, whence the water is pumped to a distributing reservoir.

On this range the Worcester companies have made excellent progress in shooting, and their marksmanship has wonderfully improved in the past five years. The range was built for the Worcester City Guards, Worcester Light Infantry, Wellington Rifles, the Emmet Guards and Battery B, the Worcester companies. It cost the city about \$35,000. Its value and importance has been highly appreciated, especially since this country entered into the European War.

CHAPTER XLI

Civil War Organizations—Grand Army of the Republic—Union Veterans' Legion—Woman's Relief Corps

Grand Army of the Republic.—Colonel George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Brinley Hall April 13, 1867. The eleven charter members were Arthur A. Goodell, Harlan Fairbanks, Robert H. Chamberlain, David M. Woodward, Joseph A. Titus, J. Stewart Brown, R. Elliott Blake, James M. Drennan, George Woodward, J. M. Woodward and Charles E. Simmons. For a short time Waldo Hall was the meeting place, then Brinley Block was the home of the post until shortly before it was demolished in 1895 to make way for the State Mutual building. The new rooms and hall built for the post in the building erected on Walnut Street were occupied June 17, 1895. In the fire the post lost all its property. Quarters were then occupied in the Odd Fellows Hall, Pearl Street. Here the post remained until the present building on Pearl Street was occupied.



G. A. R. HALL.

The commanders of the Post have been: Arthur A. Goodell and David M. Woodward, 1867; Joseph A. Titus, 1867-68; R. Elliot Blake, 1869; Amos M. Parker, 1869; George F. Thompson, 1869; A. C. Soley and James E. Dennis, 1870; Edward P. Halstead, 1871; Joseph A. Titus,

1872; James F. Meech, 1873-4; Jairus B. Lamb, 1875-77; James K. Churchill, 1878-79; Justin B. Willard, 1880; William H. King and Theodore M. Remington, 1881-2; William L. Robinson, 1883-5; Cephas N. Walker, 1886; Charles H. Benchley, 1887; Josiah N. Jones and Clarendon W. Putnam, 1888; Amos M. Parker, 1889-90; Charles H. Pinkham, 1890-1; John B. Lepire, 1892; William H. Bartlett, 1893; Charles M. Smith, 1894; Harvey T. Buck, 1895; Alfred S. Roe, 1896-7; Daniel E. Burbank, 1898; Robert B. Edwards, 1899-1900; George H. Hathorn, 1901; George W. Barnes, 1902; Woodbury C. Smith, 1903; Daniel E. Denney, 1904-5; Fordis O. Bushnell, 1906-7; William B. Lowney, 1908-9; James Armstrong, 1910-11; George W. Hubbard, 1912-3; Henry A. Winn, 1914-5; William H. Sherman, 1916; Genery T. Darling, 1917—.

Past Department Commanders from this city have been: Augustus B. R. Sprague, 1868; James K. Churchill, 1892; Alfred S. Roe and Daniel E. Denny, W. H. Bartlett.

For several years Post 10 was the largest in the country. Among its members were soldiers who had fought in every important engagement on land and sea in the Civil War. Among the organizations represented by members of the Post were 39 different regiments of cavalry, 278 of infantry, twenty-four of heavy artillery, three of sharpshooters, two of engineers, one signal corps and twenty-nine light batteries.

Trustees for the Post: James Armstrong, chairman; Charles F. Read, secretary; Charles E. Abbey, treasurer; Charles H. Pinkham, Orlando W. Norcross, George W. Hubbard.

The present quarters of George H. Ward, Post, No. 10, G. A. R., on Pearl street, were bought in 1912 of W. D. Hobbs at a great bargain, for \$21,000. The granite building was formerly the Bull mansion, said to have cost \$125,000, and admirably adapted for the purposes of the post. William Hart and Commander James Armstrong made the contract, Mr. Hobbs contributing by the price given at least \$10,000. Additions and alterations cost \$16,000 more. The quarters were formally dedicated Jan. 30, 1913. Funds were immediately raised, reducing the debt on the home to about \$16,000. The home has a hall, smoking rooms, apartments, kitchen, dining room and every convenience of a club house. The feature of Memorial Hall is the record on bronze tablets of every member of the Post, over 3,300. It is used by the Post, United Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans, the Worcester Continentals, the Woman's Relief Corps, and kindred organizations for social purposes and entertainments. It is said to be the most attractive Post building in the country. Steps were taken in December, 1917, to deed the property to the city.

The clearing of the debt in April, 1916, was a fine example of the liberality and patriotism of a number of the leading citizens of Worcester. George F. Booth, editor of the Gazette, was the prime mover in

securing the funds needed. Daniel E. Denney, former commander, had secured from David H. Fanning a pledge of \$1,000, provided the balance were raised in a year. He secured the services of Maurice F. Reidy as secretary; Edwin F. Seaward, treasurer; Louis H. Buckley and Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson. The Boys' Club, the Y. W. C. A. and Girls' Club raised generous sums. But at this point George F. Fuller offered the generous sum of \$5,000 in memory of his father, who served in the Civil War, was a prisoner in Libby, and re-enlisted when he got out. At a dinner of influential and well-to-do citizens given by Mr. Booth, the sum of \$10,000 more was raised in twenty minutes. The Post was overwhelmed with gratitude, as the debt had seemed to them a burden that could not be removed during their lives. At a banquet April 13, 1916, the mortgage was burned. The late Hon. Alfred S. Roe was toastmaster. Hon. James Logan, Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Mayor George M. Wright; Hon. Daniel E. Denny, Charles M. Thayer and Harry G. Stoddard, all generous contributors to the fund, were speakers. The spirit of rejoicing ran high; wit and patriotism abounded. Charles F. Reade read a brief history of the Post. He said: "The Post has played 'The Drummer Boy' 27 times, thus earning for the charity fund about \$45,000. The Post has distributed about \$90,000 in relief of the needy comrades and their families, certainly a record of credit. The Post has had 2,297 members. Among these were four generals, Devens, Sprague, Pickett and Doubleday. The last report to the department headquarters gave 415 as the membership of the Post."

Union Veteran Legion.—Encampment No. 83, Union Veteran Legion, was established in 1890 in this city. The qualification for membership was enlistment as soldier, sailor or marine, prior to July 1, 1863, for three years. The objects were similar to those of the G. A. R. The encampment also had a woman's auxiliary. At one time the local organization numbered over a hundred. Among the commanders were: Henry M. Green, Thomas A. Halpine, Joseph B. Knox, Charles E. Simmons, Thomas A. Halpin, 1896; Jerome M. Stone, 1897; Carl C. T. Thomas, 1898; Owen McCann, 1899; Frederick D. Bliss, 1900-01; Jo. B. Knox, 1902; W. F. Miller, 1903; J. B. Knox, 1904; Dwight R. Scott, 1905-08. The Encampment disbanded in 1908.

Union Veterans' Union.—General William S. Lincoln Command, No. 18, Department of Massachusetts, Union Veterans' Union, was organized in the Grand Army Hall, June 23, 1893. This organization, founded in 1886, is composed of Union soldiers, sailors or marines who served at least six months in the Civil War, unless sooner discharged on account of wounds received in action, part of which service was at the front. The local officers of the Department of Massachusetts in that year (1895) were: Commander, Major Gen. Charles W. Wood; Adjutant General, Col. J. Brainerd Hall; Quartermaster General, Col. Edwin D. McFarland; headquarters, Burnside Building.

The National Command had at one time 20 departments. The entire membership was at one time about 25,000, but is now very small. The button is in colors.

The National Headquarters was in Worcester, 1896. Charles W. Wood, the commanding officer. In 1905 the headquarters again came to Massachusetts. Daniel W. Gould of Chelsea, a one armed veteran was elected general commanding.

At one time this command numbered nearly 200. At this period not more than 25 survive.

Its colors were presented it in old G. A. Hall by the family of Gen. Lincoln. The colors were recently given to its first colonel who now keeps them. The flag will for a time remain an heirloom and ultimately become the property of some historical or patriotic organization.

At this meeting a banquet was served. The hall and tables were crowded by the mayor and many of the leading citizens, (honorary members).

The first officers of the Ladies of the U. V. U. (in 1895) were composed of wives and daughters of members: President, Mrs. Sarah A. Towle; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Kate E. Wilder; Treas., Mrs. Lizzie Wood; Chaplain, Mrs. Amelia A. Trow; Sec., Mrs. Abby A. Hall. For many years this auxiliary was active in aiding the command.

Sons of Veterans.—Willie Grout Camp, No. 25, Div. of Mass., S. of V., was organized in Horticulture Hall Feb. 26th, 1894, by Division Commander A. C. Blaisdell. The first officers were Capt. Chas. A. Burbanks; 1st Lieut. Edw. A. Gleason; 2nd Lieut., Frank H. Leach, and Camp Council, C. E. Farrington, R. R. Simonds and J. F. Armstrong.

The first meeting after organization was in G. A. R. Hall, or what was known as Old Brinley Hall, Mar. 2, 1894. The Camp met here until April 1st, 1895, when it had to vacate as the building was torn down to give place to what is now known as the State Mutual Building. From April 1st, 1895, to July 8th, 1895, the Camp met in U. V. L. Hall at which time it secured quarters in the Day Building where it stayed until driven out by fire Feb. 22, 1897. At this time nearly everything was lost. The Camp met in various places until April 14, 1897, when it again met in U. V. L. Hall until Sept. 27th, 1897, when it went into G. A. R. Hall, 35 Pearl street, remaining there until Feb. 10th, 1913, when it went into the present quarters in the G. A. R. Building, 55 Pearl street.

The Wellington Rifles or H Co., 2nd Regt., was started from Willie Grout Camp May 2nd, 1895. About 30 or 35 of our members going into it, and our first captain was the first captain of the Wellington Rifles, Capt. Chas. E. Burbank. Corp. Marvin Ames was in this company and went to the Spanish American War in 1898, where he died in Cuba of the yellow fever in August, 1898. His body was brought to Worcester and given a military burial in charge of the Camp and Wellington Rifles, a squad being sent with the body to New York, where he was buried.

The Camp has been fortunate in losing only five members by death, the last the late Thomas H. Burton was a charter member and never missed more than five or six meetings in all the 23 years he belonged to the Camp.

The Worcester County Association, Sons of Veterans, was organized in 1917 with A. J. Whitney of this city, president; A. Chester Dixie of this city, secretary, and other officers from various towns in the county.

Gen. A. A. Goodell Camp, No. 2, S. of V., was organized May 8, 1883, with George W. Ward as its first commander. The Camp has since its organization assisted Post 10, G. A. R., in its Memorial Day work, and so long as wreaths were made, supplied a good share of evergreen.

The Camp quarters were burned out in 1895, but the Sons went to work and soon had a better headquarters than ever before and all debts paid. The Camp has an interesting collection of relics, including the uniform of the late Sergeant Thomas Plunket, and a rebel flag. The Camp has at present a membership of thirty loyal and hard workers among which one is a charter member. The personnel of the Camp is of the best, and although few socials are managed by them, they are ever ready for any call of the G. A. R. or Relief Corps for work.

The Camp has for the past six years had the care of making the bouquets and getting both flowers and wreaths to the respective cemeteries, and has a committee for the work of marking the graves of Veterans in the three of the city's cemeteries—Hope, St. John's, and Notre Dame, and also sends a squad to Rural to assist there.

Of late years, the Camp has not participated in the parade on Memorial Day, on account of these duties, which allow several able-bodied veterans to parade, who would otherwise be so employed that they could not appear with the Post at the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Monument.

The Commanders of Camp No. 2 since organization have been: George W. Ward, son of the late Gen. George H. Ward; Elmore F. Johnson, D. A. Gleason, G. H. Cleaveland, C. S. Knight, W. H. Carrico, Robert L. Ward, another son of Gen. George H. Ward; J. A. Gettings, H. N. Leach, G. H. Hill, R. R. Simmonds, J. D. Lepire, J. J. Torpey, Chas. F. Lamberton, J. J. O'Grady, Chas. H. Edgerton, Geo. E. Lovejoy, William E. Rice, E. A. Willard, Arthur M. Warren, C. S. Mero, Arthur B. White, Charles E. Kinney, John M. Warner, Dr. J. Francis Potter, Henry W. Lamberton, and Ralph M. Warren is now the present commander of the Camp.

The Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, No. 18, of Gen. A. A. Goodell Camp, No. 2, S. of V., was organized in Worcester, Mass., May 12th, 1893, in S. of V. Hall, 413 Main street. The Order was then known as the Ladies' Aid Society, No. 18, the name being changed to S. of S. Auxiliary at the National Encampment held in Boston, 1904. This Auxiliary was organized by the late Mrs. Sarah A. Davis who was a Past

Division president, and the first president of the Division. She being a member of the Brookfield Society at the time of our organization, became a member of this Auxiliary Nov. 3d, 1893. At the time of its organization its charter showed a membership of twenty-five members. Today there are only four of the charter members' names in the roll book. They are Miss Nellie A. Sibley who is a Past Division president as well as a Past Auxiliary president; Mrs. Sara M. Sibley, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Chase and Mrs. Edna A. Ware a Past Auxiliary president. There have been sixteen presidents of the Auxiliary. The first president was Mrs. Mary E. Parker who served one year and eight months, then followed by Mrs. Helen F. Jewell who served one year; Miss Nellie A. Sibley who served six different years; Mrs. Edna A. Ware, one year; Mrs. Lillie E. Stone, one year; Mrs. Sarah A. Davis two years; Mrs. Mina L. Bassett, two years; Mrs. Alice E. Putnam, one year; Mrs. Anna J. Willard, two years; Mrs. Olivette Fenner, eight months; Mrs. Cora J. Moffatt, four months; Mrs. Lucy L. Francis, ten months; Miss Sadie M. Hays, one year, two months; Mrs. M. Elizabeth Kinney, two years; Mrs. Mary Hale, one year. At the present time Mrs. Addie M. Moynihan is the president. At the present time seven past presidents still remain in the Order. They are Sisters Nellie A. Sibley, Edna A. Ware, Alice E. Putnam, Cora J. Moffatt, Sadie M. Hays, M. Elizabeth Kinney and Mary Hale.

Some of these sisters have received high honors both in the National body and also in the Division. Mrs. Sarah A. Davis and Miss Nellie A. Sibley have both been members of the National Council. Mrs. Sarah A. Davis has held the office of Div. President, has been a member of the Div. Council. Mrs. Nellie A. Sibley has held the office of Division President, Div. Vice-President, Div. Inspector, and a member of the Division Council three different years, and has served on the Soldiers' Home dormitory committee at Chelsea for ten years. Other members of Auxiliary No. 18 who have received honors in the Division are Mrs. Eva M. Sibley, Div. Secretary, and Mrs. Alice E. Putnam, Div. Treasurer. These sisters were Miss Nellie A. Sibley's secretary and treasurer while she was Division President.

The eligibility of the Order is as follows: First, the mothers, wives and sisters of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War of 1861-1865; second, female lineal descendants, not less than sixteen years of age of soldiers, sailors or marines; third, wives of Sons of Veterans in good standing; fourth, nieces of veterans; fifth, mothers of soldiers' sons.

The objects of the Order are to assist the Sons of Veterans in their principles and objects, financially and otherwise. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans, to extend aid and protection to their widows and

orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of the heroic dead and the proper observance of Memorial Day. To inculcate true patriotism and love of country, not only among the membership, but all the people of our land and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 11.—This organization is an auxiliary to the G. A. R. It was organized in 1883 and since then has been associated in the social and relief work of the G. A. R. in the observance of Memorial Day and other occasions. The membership comprises women of the families of members of the Post. The officers in 1917 were: Mrs. Mabel M. Hutchins, pres.; Mrs. Flora A. Sisson and Mrs. Mary L. Newton, vice-pres.; Julia F. Bemis, treas.; Mrs. S. Elmira Dickinson, sec.; Mrs. J. Victoria Simmons, chaplain. Meetings are held in the G. A. R. building.

Ladies of the G. A. R.—General Charles Devens Circle, No. 30; organized for purposes similar to the Relief Corps but differing in conditions of membership. Mrs. Ethelyn Jaquith was president in 1917. The circle meets in Red Men's Hall.

Daughters of Veterans.—Clara Barton Tent, No. 3, was organized on Oct. 20, 1890, with 70 members and has been active in aiding the Grand Army and kindred organizations. The meetings are held in G. A. R. Hall. In 1917 Nellie E. Worth was president. Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, afterward national president of the Order, was first president, succeeded by Mrs. Minnie E. Babbett, Mrs. R. Evelyn Monroe, Miss Celia Lepire. It has been the largest tent in the state.

Union Veterans' Union.—Gen. Wm. S. Lincoln Command, No. 18.—Col. Waldo H. Vinton; Lieut. Col., Jotham E. Bigelow; Quartermaster, Noel E. Converse. Meets second Monday of each month at homes of members.

United Spanish War Veterans.—Col. E. R. Shumway Camp, No. 28.—Org. 1901. Com., John C. Ware; Senior V. Com., Michael F. Garrett; Junior V. Com., John E. Fitzpatrick; Adjt., William L. Lowe; Quartermaster, Benjamin Cooper. Meets third Wednesday of each month at 55 Pearl street.

CHAPTER XLII

Patriotic Societies—Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D. A. R.—Worcester Chapter, S. A. R.—Bancroft Chapter, D. R.—Sons of the Revolution

Sons of the American Revolution.—The beginning of this organization is dated Oct. 22, 1875, though the national body was not organized until April 30, 1889. The Massachusetts body was instituted April 19, 1889. The Worcester Chapter was organized April 2, 1897, and holds its annual meeting each year on May 23, the anniversary of the town meeting at which in 1776 the voters pledged their lives and property to secure Independence. Alfred Pavers was president, 1917.

The Sons of the Revolution dates from February 26, 1876. The National organization was effected at Washington, April 19, 1890, and the Massachusetts Society, Oct. 1, 1891. For many years, however, Eben Francis Thompson of this city has been on the board of managers of the state society.

Bancroft Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.—The General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, organized Aug. 20, 1891, and Bancroft Chapter June 24, 1896, through the instrumentality of Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth, who was made its regent. The Chapter was reorganized May 3, 1898, and named for George Bancroft the historian. The following have been regents: Miss Catherine M. Bent, 1898-09-1900-01-02; Miss Edith J. Norcross, 1903-04-05; Mrs. Henry J. Gross, 1906; Mrs. F. H. Bigelow, 1907; Miss Angelyn Jefferds, 1908; Miss Mary M. Coes, 1909-10-11; Mrs. Howard E. Sumner, 1912-13-14-15-16-17; Mrs. F. H. Bigelow, 1918.

In 1917 Mrs. Ernest P. Bennett was vice-regent; Mrs. B. Austin Coates, treasurer; Catherine M. Bent, historian. Meetings have been at the homes of members. The Chapter has shared in the work of the General and State Society, such as contributing to the Memorial Shaft at Valley Forge, the Washington Elm Gateway, the Paul Revere House and others. Also in the placing of numerous tablets, as the one in the Boston Public Library to the "writers of patriotic verse and song." The Chapter has assisted the Society of the Cincinnati in some of its research. It has taken part in Worcester charity and patriotic work and has shared in the celebration of certain days and occasions.

At the time of the Spanish War it did especially assigned work and now has contributed to the General Society's fund for present war work.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter.—The first regent was Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth who resigned after three years to become the founder of Col. Henshaw Chapter of Leicester.

Mrs. Daniel Kent was regent from May, 1901, to May, 1903, and at the expiration of her term of office she was made Honorary Regent for life. From May, 1903, to May, 1905, Mrs. William T. Forbes was regent. From May, 1905, to May, 1906, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates; Mrs. John H. Orr, May, 1906-May, 1908; Mrs. M. P. Higgins, May, 1908-May, 1910; Miss Isabel W. Gordon, May, 1910-May, 1912; Mrs. Frank B. Hoe, May, 1912-May, 1914; Mrs. Albert E. Fan, 1914-15; Mrs. Andrew P. Haworth, 1915-17.

The Chapter has had five real daughters: Mrs. Daniel R. Cady, Mrs. James M. Randall, Mrs. Nathaniel Johnson of Milford, Mrs. Israel Taft of Spencer, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Morse of Westborough, and an honorary real daughter, Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, of the Old South Chapter.

The Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter was founded by Mrs. Caroline Van Dusen Chenoweth of Leicester, and was formally organized June 7, 1899, with a membership of fourteen. The Chapter took the name of "Colonel Timothy Bigelow," a valiant patriot and soldier, who drilled the minutemen on Worcester Common and led them to Cambridge when the call came April 19, 1775.

Beside placing a marker on the site of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow house, the Chapter has marked the John Hancock house, corner of Grove and Lexington streets, the Isaiah Thomas house on Court Hill, has placed a tablet on the site of the first school house in Worcester, where John Adams, the second President of the United States, once taught, and placed a tablet marking the graves of the seven Revolutionary soldiers buried on the Common. The Chapter has published the results of the historical research for this first school house location and held public exercises in the Unitarian church on Court Hill, May 23, 1903, dedicating the tablet; has published a complete record of Revolutionary soldiers from Worcester and held public exercises in the City Hall, May 30, 1901, in memory of them.

It has published an essay on "Old Age and Immortality," written and read by Senator Hoar before the Worcester Fire Society. Each Memorial Day the Timothy Bigelow monument on the Common and all the Revolutionary soldiers' graves are decorated by members. The Chapter has been accumulating a fund for the purpose of maintaining perpetual care for all uncared for soldiers' graves; for several years has paid \$50 annually to the Worcester Boys' Club for the support of a mechanical drawing class, and has contributed nearly \$1,000 toward Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

This Chapter, like many other prosperous and progressive societies, took advantage of an unusual opportunity to purchase the Dr. William Paine house, at 140 Lincoln street, called in history "The Oaks."

This house was begun in 1774 by Hon. Timothy Paine, one of the

foremost citizens of Worcester, but owing to troublesome times, building operations were suspended until 1777-78.

The house was remodeled, furnished in colonial style, and has since been a most attractive social center. The Chapter has held its meetings and social gatherings here. Similar organizations have found the Oaks a most convenient and suitable place for teas, receptions, meetings and all kind of gatherings. The home of the Chapter has been described as one of the model Chapter houses of the country in the magazine of the D. A. R.

The Chapter has an auxiliary called the Junior Daughters.

Other Patriotic Bodies.—The Daughters of 1812; the Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Society of Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion have no legal organizations, but all of them have a considerable membership in this city.

Red Cross Work in Worcester.—Worcester County Sub-Division of the American National Red Cross was organized October 31, 1903, with the following officers: Chairman, Mr. Charles G. Washburn; Treasurer, Dr. Homer Gage; Secretary, Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, who with Miss Isabel M. Crompton and Stephen Salisbury were the organizers.

In February, 1906, an appeal came for the relief of the starving people in northern Japan, and \$251.51 was collected. In April, 1906, came the call to aid the sufferers from the San Francisco earthquake. A room at 12 Foster street was kept open for a week to receive contributions of clothing, with the result that 26 large cases were sent to Dr. E. T. Devine, Red Cross, San Francisco. A call from the famine stricken district of China and for Italian relief did not pass unheeded, each having received a small contribution.

In December, 1906, the following representative men and women from the different parts of the county were added to the executive committee: Mrs. George Crocker of Fitchburg; Dr. W. P. Bowers of Clinton; Mr. Josiah Lasell of Whitinsville; Mr. Lewis Prouty of Spencer; Dr. George A. Brown of Barre; and Dr. F. W. George of Athol.

At the annual meeting in 1907, Mr. John W. Pearl was elected as secretary of the Worcester County Branch, as this organization was then called.

In 1916 Red Cross classes in First Aid and Home Care of the Sick were conducted under the direction of the Young Woman's Christian Association. During that year \$250.68 was contributed for European War Relief and the sum of \$34.14 for military relief to El Paso, Texas.

In 1917 it was decided that the organization previously known as the Worcester County Branch should be known as the Worcester Chapter,

with the city of Worcester and such towns in the county not included in other chapters, to be under its jurisdiction, namely: Auburn, Barre, So. Barre, Barre Plains, White Valley, Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Charlton, Dodge, Douglas, East Douglas, Grafton, North Grafton, Farnumsville, Fisherville, Saundersville, Hardwick, Gilbertville, Wheelwright, Holden, Jefferson, Hubbards-ton, Leicester, Rochdale, Cherry Valley, Milford, Braggsville, Hopedale, Mendon, Millbury, New Braintree, Northbridge, Oakdale, Oakam, Coldbrook, Coldbrook Springs, Oxford, North Oxford, Paxton, Princeton, East Princeton, Rutland, West Rutland, Sutton, West Sutton, Manchaug, Wilkinsonville, Sturbridge, Spencer, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Fiskdale, Sandersdale, Uxbridge, North Uxbridge, Upton, West Upton, Warren, West Warren, Webster, Dudley, Perryville, Whitinsville, Linwood, Rockdale, West Boylston.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Charles G. Washburn; Vice-chairman, Frank H. Marshall; Treasurer, Alfred R. Brigham; Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie L. Bullock; Asst. Secretary, Miss Alice Gordon Merrill; and the following as an executive committee: Mrs. Alfred L. Aiken, Mrs. Lizzie L. Bullock, Mr. George F. Booth, Mr. Louis H. Buckley, Mrs. Homer Gage, Mrs. William Harrington, Mrs. C. F. Marble, Mr. Frank H. Marshall, Mr. Maurice F. Reidy.

On June 4, 1917, a membership campaign was begun, lasting through the week, which increased the membership from 2,662 to 70,895. On Sunday, June 17, a mass meeting was held in Mechanics Hall to open the country wide campaign to raise \$100,000,000, Judge Philip J. O'Connell presiding. The speakers were: Sir Herbert B. Ames of Canada; Hon. Chas. G. Washburn, Hon. James Logan, Geo. A. Gaskill, general chairman. The campaign closed Monday, June 22. There was raised \$517,677.07 in the city of Worcester and \$137,876.37 in the towns, making the total contribution from the Worcester Chapter \$655,553.44.

On Sunday, December 16, 1917, a mass meeting was held in Mechanics Hall to inaugurate a Christmas Membership Campaign. The speakers were: Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, Hon. Chas. G. Washburn, chairman of Worcester Chapter, George A. Gaskill, chairman of Red Cross administration committee, and David W. Armstrong, chairman of campaign committee. Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Lewis Morris, rector of All Saints' Church. 38,544 additional members were obtained, increasing the total membership of the Chapter to 117,921, March 1, 1918. In July, 1917, work rooms were started in the Salisbury Mansion, generously offered for the purpose by the Worcester Art Museum.

Under date of September 5, 1917, an Administration Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. George A. Gaskill, chairman, Mr. Geo. F. Booth, Mr. Louis H. Buckley, Mr. Harlan T. Pierpont, Mr. Maurice F. Reidy. Auxiliaries were started in the different towns, and in different

sections of the city, amounting March 1 to 97 Branches and Auxiliaries.

Since the war work began, \$121,982.50 have been expended in supplies. The different articles made have been: Sweaters, 9459; socks, pairs, 7699; helmets, 4645; wristlets, 7243; mufflers, 3965; afghans, 237; trench and sleeping caps, 5502; face cloths and other knitted articles, 1914; mittens, 60; gauze dressings, 298,516; pads, 3457; bandages, 82,501; special dressings, 33,109; surgical shirts, 6352; pajamas, 4092; convalescent robes, 1998; shoulder wraps, 1026; flannel socks, 1087; army slings, 776; comfort pillows, 5547; scrub cloths, 1106; wash cloths, 744; handkerchiefs, 4134; bath towels, 216; hospital supplies, 3550; napkins, 648; trench candles, 2232.

The department of Civilian Relief was started May 1, 1917, under the charge of Lt. Henri V. Baril. In November the duties performed by this department became so great that Miss Edith Billings was engaged as a Home Service worker. The duties performed by the Civilian Relief have been to give relief to soldiers' families, and through its Information Bureau to give any information desired by soldiers and their families at any and all times.

CHAPTER XLIII

The First Schools—Public and Private

The First Schools.—It was evidently the intention of the founders of the town to provide suitable schools as well as a church, when they reserved lands for the support of both. No record has been left, however, of schools or schoolhouses in the first two settlements.

The town had been incorporated three years when an ineffective attempt was made at a town meeting in December, 1725, to make an appropriation "to provide a writing master to instruct the youth." The first free public schools was established the next year, in accordance with a vote of the town, April 4, 1726, when Jonas Rice was engaged "to teach such children and youth as any of the inhabitants should send to him to read and write as the law directs, and to keep such school until the 15th day of December next ensuing to date hereof, said school to be supported at the town's expense." The Commonwealth, as the people generally called the colonial government, deserves credit for this action, not the town. The settlers themselves were pretty well educated in the schools of the older towns, as the writing of early records, the spelling and construction of various documents, demonstrate. But the Worcester planters were too busy with clearing land and making both ends meet to give much consideration to schools. At the meeting Dec. 19, 1726, the school was discontinued and the town was "presented," the costs of presentment (fees and costs Dec. 12, 1727), and fined for violating the colonial laws requiring a free school in every town. In January, 1727-8 the town voted money to pay the fine and 16 pounds, 10 shillings for teaching.

In May, 1727, the town appointed a committee to provide a schoolmaster for one year, and after that time annual appropriations were made. Occasionally the names of the schoolmasters are mentioned in the town records, in records of contract or payment of salary, or in directions to keep school in certain dwellings. The teacher lived at the houses in which he taught. After the schoolhouses were erected it was customary for the teacher to "board 'round," moving from one dwelling to another, as arranged by the town officers in charge of the schools.

In 1731, there being a hundred householders, the town voted to employ not only the schoolmaster but "not exceeding five school dames, at the charge of the town for the teaching of small children to read, etc." The town had reached the limit prescribed by the General Court for maintaining a grammar school, but neglected to take action. It was again presented for failure to obey the law.

As the town increased in size, the appropriations increased, of

course. In 1745 the school appropriation was £110, equivalent to much more than the sum measured in the purchasing power of labor or food at present rates. The school committee of that year consisted of Jonas Rice, Daniel Heywood, Benjamin Flagg and Ephraim Curtis, and they presented a new plan of the school system, giving to families outside the village the school money they contributed, and providing that the families in the center should make up by subscription or otherwise a sum which with their taxes would maintain a grammar school. It was also proposed that families outside the village might send pupils to the grammar school free of charge. The town outside was divided into rows and quarters. No action was taken however, on the report, but two years later some of the recommendations were adopted, the school money of those outside the village being allowed in the districts for school purposes, if schools are kept. In 1748 a committee appointed for the purposes reported several localities in the outskirts where school houses might be suitably built. From time to time the records show leases or sales of the school lands. The proceeds were or should have been devoted to school purposes.

In the summer of 1755, Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty was commissioned to secure a teacher for the grammar school here. He went to Harvard Commencement, and at that time engaged John Adams, afterward president of the United States, to teach the new school. Adams was not twenty years old when he set out for his task here. He was sent by the selectmen to board with Major Nathanael Greene. His diary gives various details of his life and experience in this town. He was received in polite society, took tea with the Chandlers and Putnams, and talked politics and religion. He remained three years, but teaching was not congenial. He began to read law here in the office of James Putnam, and, when admitted to the practice of law, removed to Boston. His connection with the Worcester grammar school gave it in later years historic distinction. A committee of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, D. A. R., after an investigation by its research committee, of which Mrs. Annie Russel Marble was chairman, Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes, Florence Waite Smith, Mary Jillson Parker, Mary E. Whipple and Emma F. Waite, members, proved the exact spot where the school house stood near the court house, and a bronze marker was affixed near the spot.

In 1752 the town voted "that the inhabitants of the Center, extending one mile and a half around the school house, should have allowed them their proportion of money for the support of teaching provided they do, bona fide, keep a grammar school the whole year: and of their proportion of money will procure a master more than 12 weeks, the usual time they have of late had schooling, then any person may have liberty to send children afterwards." This vote with no reference to any school house, excused the inhabitants of the immediate center of the town from contributing to the general support of the district schools,

provided they would maintain a grammar school—not a moving school, but one teaching Latin and other subjects necessary then for preparation for college, in the center of the town for the entire year. There is some doubt as to whether John Adams was the first grammar school teacher.

There was a committee for the center and another for the other districts. In November, 1759, the people at Pakachoag asked for the privilege of hiring a schoolmaster so that they might have school kept the whole year, but the request was refused by the town.

First Private School.—Evidently the public grammar school was not highly successful, for in 1769 came a proposal to the town to provide for instruction required in a private school previously established. It was in 1759, shortly after Adams left, that the town went back to the old "moving school," "to be kept in the same way and manner that the school used to be kept in before May, 1752," and voted that "the sum of £43 be granted for the support of schools the present year and that the parts of the town commonly called Smith's and Parker's rows have the sum allowed to them as usual to be laid out in schooling as they used to have before March, 1752."

The same spirit of economy was in force until 1763, when James Putnam and others petitioned for the privilege of erecting at their own expense a school house on the common. It is presumed that the petitioners had already kept a private grammar school for their own children. They offered to pay for the land, but the town simply voted "that James Putnam and others have liberty to set up a school house on such part of the Town's Land as the Selectmen shall think proper." As already stated, the town took action in March, 1769, appointing William Young and others to treat with the proprietors of this new school, "and to agree with them upon what terms they will allow said school to be considered as the Town's Grammar School for the benefit of such persons in town as shall incline to send their children there and also to consult some plan for keeping English schools in said town." The committee reported as follows:

1769, March 17th. A Com. on Schools report: That they have proposed to the proprietors of the Grammar School that the town allow said proprietors 16 pounds the current year, said proprietors engaging that the said Grammar School shall be free for all persons in said town desirous of learning the languages (who shall) be admitted by said proprietors to have the same privileges and upon the same terms in said school, as the children of said proprietors, which proposals the said proprietors have accepted. And your committee are of opinion that the method of keeping English school in said town (should be) each part of the town draw the money they pay toward the whole sum raised the current year, and each have their proportion of the interest money belonging to said school—to be kept in the several parts of the town in such season of the year as shall be agreed upon by the major part of said quarter. Your committee have divided the town into eight parts: Center of town; Tatnuck; Smith's quarter; Pakachoag; Sone's quarter; Stowell's quarter; Capt. Curtis's quarter; Capt. Flagg's quarter.

The grammar school was never popular, and the law requiring it was derided and condemned by a considerable part of the people. In a way it was undemocratic, for it was designed solely at first to begin the training of Congregational ministers and, until Harvard College became something more than a school to educate clergymen, the feeling was strong. In 1766 the Worcester representative in the General Court was instructed to endeavor "that the law requiring a Latin School be repealed and that no more than one such school be kept in a county," and in 1767 "to use his exertions to relieve the people from the great burden of supporting so many schools of this description, whereby they are prevented from attaining such degree of English learning as is necessary to retain the freedom of any state." But the Latin or grammar school held on until the present high school system with its admirable provision for the general education of youth of both sexes—education broader, higher and deeper, except as to ancient languages, than Harvard College maintained in earlier days.

In this year (1769), the school appropriation was £79, 17s., of which the center district had a fourth, the other seven about an eighth part each of the remainder, Tatnuck being the largest of the outside districts. It is useless to state the appropriations for schools, however, as the fluctuations in the value of currency were so great that it is impossible now to give an estimate of the actual value of the sums spent. The records show that among the teachers of the Worcester schools before the Revolution were the following: Jonas Rice, beginning in 1726; Benjamin Flagg, 1729; James Wyman, 1732; Richard Rogers, 1732; Samuel Boutelle, 1733; Nathaniel Williams, 1733; Samuel Marsh, 1738; James Durant, 1739; James Varney, 1744; Henry Gardner, 1752; John Adams, 1755; John Young, 1757; William Crawford, 1758; Micah Lawrence, 1760.

The district school system continued and the funds were divided from this time until the city was incorporated. Each district had its committee. Under the conditions of travel and for other reasons, the district system was probably the most efficient possible. The graded schools were a natural outgrowth of other conditions, of more ample public means, of higher standards of education and better trained and better-paid teachers. It is true today that school teachers are underpaid in comparison with men and women of the same ability and education in other callings, but there has been some advance. As late as 1834 the teachers here were paid \$17 a month in winter and \$9 1-3 a month in summer (women teachers). Board was \$2.50 a week for males. There were 20 women and 12 men teachers, instructing more than a thousand pupils.

After the Revolution, in 1785 and 1788, the town was presented by the grand jury for the neglect of its grammar school, and, when it was maintained, it appears to have traveled around the center in the circle of

districts until 1808 when it became statutory. Apparently the contract with the private school was not kept many years.

The high standard of the public schools maintained for nearly a century past, had its real beginning in a movement led by the best educated and most influential men of the center district of the town in 1823, when the following committee was elected to report on the needs of the schools: Samuel M. Burnside, a lawyer; Rev. Aaron Bancroft; Gov. Levi Lincoln; Otis Corbett and Samuel Jennison. The essence of their recommendations was:

Your committee recommend that the select school committee be authorized by ballot to select annually a committee of five persons, who shall have the qualifications of instructors and to contract with them for their services; to determine upon the attainments of scholars to be admitted into said schools respectively; to prescribe the course of instruction therein and all necessary rules and regulations for the government thereof; to determine upon all complaints of instructors, of parents or of scholars, which may arise in relation to said schools, or either of them; to visit and examine said schools respectively at stated periods during the year; to encourage in every suitable manner both instructors and scholars in the performance of their relative duties; and to make a report in writing annually to the District of the condition of the schools, and of the progress of the scholars.

Mr. Burnside, finding the recommendations when put into effect to be highly beneficial and practical, embodied them in an Act of the legislature to govern the school districts of the state, and laid the foundation of the present admirable school system of the Commonwealth. The members of the preliminary committee became with one exception members of the new board of overseers. For a number of years members of this board—the school committee—made addresses at the annual exercises at the end of the term, and such men as Rev. Alonzo Hill, Isaac Davis, Alfred D. Foster, John S. C. Abbott, Stephen Salisbury, Judge Ira M. Barton and William Lincoln were speakers on these occasions. The custom continued until 1836.

The Centre School Building was advertised for sale May, 1799, by the Proprietors' Committee—Oliver Fiske, Theophilus Wheeler and John Green, Jr.

During the period after the Revolution down to 1836, the following were among the teachers employed here: Dr. Amasa Dingley; Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, a distinguished minister and author in later life; Thomas Payson; Roger Vose, afterward a lawyer of Walpole, N. H.; Silas Paul, afterward a lawyer of Leominster; Andrew Morton, lawyer, Hampden, Me.; Calvin Park, afterward professor in Brown; Isaac Gates, afterward in the U. S. Army; Samuel Swan, afterward a lawyer in Hubbardston; Rev. Nathan Parker; Dr. Jason Bigelow; Rev. John Nelson of Leicester; Nathan Guilford of Cincinnati, O.; Ebenezer D. Washburn of Mobile, Ala.; Levi Heywood; Rev. Jonathan Going, N. Y. City; Jonathan Smith, Bath, Me.; John Reed, Worcester; Thomas

Fiske; Benson C. Baldwin, Milford; Leonard Worcester, Newark, N. J.; George Folsom, N. Y. City; Charles Thurber; Warren Lazell of Mendon; Albion P. Peck.

Second Private School.—In 1784 another private school was organized by Elijah Dix, Joseph Allen, Levi Lincoln, Nathan Patch, John Green, John Nazro, Palmer Goulding and others, and a building erected on the west side of Main street, on land leased in 1784, bought Sept. 29, 1787. The elementary branches were taught in one school here under Mr. Brown; the higher branches in "The Seminary," by Thomas Payson. The school began auspiciously. Dramatic exhibitions added to the attractions of the public examinations. The pupils presented the tragedy of Cato in August, 1787. But as in the case of its predecessor, when the children of the founders left the school to go to college or into business, the school languished. In May, 1799, the building was advertised for sale, the school having been discontinued, and in July, 1801, was bought by the Center district for \$950. A public school was afterward maintained there. These private grammar schools are mentioned because of their connection in one way or another with the public schools system.

First School Houses.—The town voted Oct. 7, 1729, not to build a school house. The supporters of the movement to build a school house tried again in 1733, and at the meeting May 15 it was voted "that there be a school house built at the charge of the town and placed in the center of the south half of the town as near as may be with conveniency, having regard to suitable ground for such a house to stand on and where land may be purchased in case it falls in men's particular property, provided the purchase may be on reasonable terms. The length was to be 24 feet, the width 16 feet, one story, of 7-foot studding, with a good chimney, glass, etc.

Col. John Chandler was given the job of finding the center of the south half of the town. Evidently he failed to find a satisfactory lot, for there was an article in the warrant of the meeting in May, 1735, calling for reconsideration of the vote, "and in lieu thereof build one where the center line may strike the country road or as near there as land will allow of for a convenient spot as may be reasonably purchased for that end." After the survey, it was voted "that the committee or those that still live in the town formerly appointed to build a school house, to as soon as may be, erect and finish a school house of dimensions formerly voted at or near the northward corner of the land of John Chandler Jr. where he now dwells and as his fence now stands and that the charge thereof be paid out of the overplus money now lying in the hands of the town treasurer as appears by the settlement of the treasurer's last accounts and the selectmen are directed to give order accordingly."

Evidently the objections of some of the inhabitants held up the project for two years more. In the warrant for the meeting of June 21, 1738, it is stated that petitioners suggest "that more proper place may be

found between the court house and the bridge below the fulling mills." The town meeting then voted again to reconsider and to locate the school house between the court house and the bridge. The building had been started before November, 1738, and was finished in a short time. It was the only school house for many years. Here John Adams taught school three years.

In 1748 an attempt was made to have district school houses, but it failed. Another attempt in 1752 also failed in the town meeting. A third effort at a meeting, Oct. 17, 1757, met the same fate. The town reduced its expenditures for schools instead of providing new school houses.

The second school house was erected by the proprietors of the private school already mentioned, James Putnam and others. It was finished in 1765; located at the northwest corner of the school land Main Street, near Mechanic.

Not until 1800 were the houses built in the school districts, and none of them cost over \$300. Fine buildings they must have been, 18 to 25 feet square—mere shanties. The little red school house of the orator was not in evidence in the districts of this town. The old names were discarded for numbers in 1800, viz: Tatnuck, No. 2; Jones, No. 3; Burbanks's, No. 5; Baird's, No. 6; Gates, No. 7; Fisk's Corner, No. 7; Burntcoat Plain, No. 9; Thaxter's, No. 10. Provision was also made for two new houses in the center; one at the corner of the old burial place, and the other opposite the then Unitarian Church, later the Franklin House. In 1801 the center district bought the second private school building, already mentioned, located on Main Street at the head of Central, on the present site of the Chadwick building.

Between 1848 when the city was incorporated and 1855, nine school houses were built—Pine street; in Quinsigamond village; Sycamore street; Adams square; in the Pond district; Blithewood avenue; at South Worcester and Thomas street, making a total of 35 schools at a cost of \$58,000. The 15 older school houses were valued at \$57,000. There were 3,300 pupils at that time, 56 female and seven male teachers. In 1855 the school appropriation was \$22,500.

In 1856 the school house at Burncoat Plain was built and that on Providence street. In 1859, the schools at Tatnuck and Northville; in 1861, the brick school in Salem square, in 1863 E. Worcester and Masoon street. In 1865 there were 76 schools and 93 teachers. The first truant school was opened in 1863.



OLD SHREWSBURY STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.

Demolished in 1905.

CHAPTER XLIV

The Public Schools

The School Committee.—Under the original city charter the schools were in charge of the mayor and a committee of 24, each ward electing three members annually, their terms being after 1857 three years. At first one member was elected from each of the eight wards; when the wards were increased to ten, the committee was thus enlarged by six more members. The work of the committee from the beginning was largely assigned to sub-committees, the number of which increased from time to time as the duties of the committee multiplied by reason of the growth of the city and by the development of the school system, such as the evening schools, the free school-books, etc. From 1848 to 51 the mayor was *ex-officio* chairman, and again from 1866 to 1893 inclusive. Since then the board has elected its chairman. The names of the mayors are not included in the list given below. (See Mayors). From 1853 to 1856 eight members were elected at large, two from each ward. Warren Lazell was secretary and prudential agent from 1848 to 1852. From 1872 to 75 Samuel V. Stone was secretary, afterward the superintendent was secretary of the board for many years.

After years of agitation, the charter was amended in 1916 by decreasing the school board to one elected by the people from each ward and one at large. The first board under this law came into form in 1917. Albert H. Inman, "at-large" was chairman; Rev. Charles B. Elder, vice-chairman. The other members: Prof. U. Waldo Cutler, Francis Underwood, James F. Timon, Thomas F. McGauley, John A. Clough, Thure Hanson, Michael B. Fox, Walter J. Cookson, John E. Rice. The clerk, Joseph Beals, elected by the committee, annually has served many years.

Superintendents of schools have been: Rev. George Bushnell, 1857-58; J. D. E. Jones, 1858-63; B. P. Chenoweth, 1863-67; Albert P. Marble, 1868-94; Clarence F. Carroll, 1894-1903; Homer P. Lewis, 1904—. The committeemen follow (years inclusive):

Charles F. Adams, 1887-90;
John G. Adams, 1854-55;
George I. Alden, 1893-1903;
P. Emory Aldrich, 1869-74;
Alvan Allen, 1859;
Benjamin D. Allen, 1862-3;
James F. Allen, 1849;
J. A. Andrews, 1852;
Nahum H. Andrews, 1859-60;
Calvin W. Angier, 1857;

J. M. C. Armsby, 1858;
George F. Balcom, 1889-94;
John S. Baldwin, 1862-64;
George H. Ball, 1882-83;
Helen A. Ball, 1897;
Charles Ballard, 1860-61; 1870-75; 1887-89;
Samuel Bannister, 1853;
Forrest E. Barker, 1881-86;
Levi Barker, 1861-63;



Harding & Lott, Builders

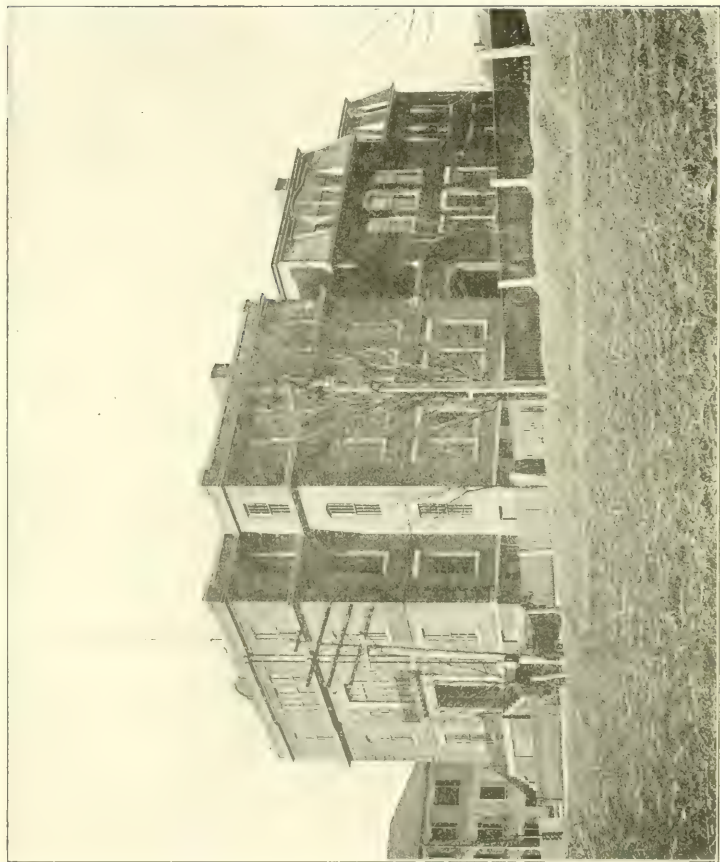
THE OLD VINICK SCHOOL HOUSE—Built 1850.
Boyd & Ball, Architects
Corner of Pleasant Street and Chestnut Avenue.
Its use discontinued upon completion of the new building.

- Isaac R. Barbour, 1848;
 Rebecca Barnard, 1880-82; 1885-90;
 Jonas Bartlett, 1856-62;
 J. M. Bassett, 1876-81;
 Edwin Batty, 1914-19;
 Merrick Bemis, 1860-64; 1870;
 Reuben Bemis, 1849;
 Nathaniel T. Bent, 1851-53;
 George W. Bentley, 1853;
 Irving E. Bigelow, 1896;
 Julian F. Bigelow, 1890-95;
 Walter Bigelow, Jr., 1851;
 William Blom, 1907-12;
 Joseph E. Bond, 1852;
 Benjamin F. Bowles, 1868;
 Louis E. Bragg, 1911-19;
 Calvin M. Brooks, 1853-54;
 George F. Brooks, 1890-1905;
 John H. Brooks, 1851-53 and 1860;
 Alzirus Brown, 1876-90;
 Alexander H. Bullock, 1855; 1860;
 Alexander H. Bullock, 1902-08;
 Amanda C. Bray, 1899-90;
 Peter H. Breen, 1907-09;
 Freeman Brown, 1886-88;
 Asa L. Burbank, 1855-60;
 John F. Burbank, 1849-53;
 William H. Burke, 1911-16;
 C. C. Burnett, 1850;
 L. M. Burrington, 1861-62;
 George Bushnell, 1850; 1853-55 and 1857;
 Daniel P. Callahan, 1911-14;
 Samuel P. Capen, 1908-14;
 Ariel B. Capron, 1861;
 Patrick J. Carney, 1910-16;
 John J. Casey, 1880-85;
 Joseph M. Cassidy, 1915-16;
 Ephraim F. Chamberlain, 1857-59;
 Daniel E. Chapin, 1854-55;
 Jason Chapin, 1872-73; 1875-77;
 Anthony Chase, 1855;
 Charles A. Chase, 1873-75;
 James K. Churchill, 1879;
 Frederick A. Clapp, 1874-75;
 Samuel Clark, 1863-65;
 Henry Clarke, 1854; 1856-57;
 George S. Clough, 1901-03;
 John A. Clough, 1913-18;
 Levi L. Conant, 1901-09;
 Thomas J. Conaty, 1874-86;
 Owen H. Conlin, 1880-82;
 Peter A. Conlin, 1885;
 Andrew A. Conlon, 1894;
 John B. Cosgrove, 1880-84;
 William H. Cook, 1904-08;
 Walter J. Cookson, 1908-17;
 Phineas Crandell, 1852;
 Austin P. Cristy, 1882-84;
 Edward I. Comins, 1897-1902;
 William H. Crawford, 1894-96;
 Albert E. Cross, 1919;
 James E. Cunningham, 1905-07;
 Albert W. Curtis, 1848; 1858-60;
 Ebenezer Cutler, 1858; 1867-68;
 U. Waldo Cutler, 1914-18;
 Appleton Dadman, 1858;
 David F. Daley, 1915-16;
 Caleb Dana, 1848-52;
 John A. Dana, 1853-58;
 Joseph D. Daniels, 1856; 1863-68;
 Charles M. Daniels, 1900-02;
 William S. Davis, 1857-58;
 Henry T. Dean, 1902-10;
 John T. Dean, 1850-57;
 Thomas F. Dean, 1889-91;
 A. B. Deland, 1854;
 Arthur E. Dennis, 1889-92;
 Wilton H. Desper, 1890-95;
 John B. Dexter, Jr., 1857;
 William H. Dexter, 1880-88;
 William Dickinson, 1856; 1897-69;
 John F. Donnolly, 1904-07;
 Jeremiah J. Donohue, 1910-12;
 Samuel W. Dougherty, 1878-79;
 James Draper, 1871-72;
 John B. Drenna, 1886-87;
 George A. Dresser, 1852-54;
 John T. Duggan, 1891-1902;
 Dana M. Dunbar, 1900-03;
 George W. Eames, 1891-99;
 Ann B. (Mrs. Edward) Earle, 1869-72;
 Edward Earle, 1862-70;
 John M. Earle, 1853;
 Oliver K. Earle, 1859-60;
 Sarah B. Earle, 1874-82;
 Thomas Earle, 1861-66;
 Timothy K. Earle, 1855-66;
 Andrew K. Eckstrom, 1900-1914;
 Andrew W. Edson, 1897;
 Charles B. Elder, 1909-18;
 John W. Emerson, 1884;
 James Estabrook, 1852;
 James E. Estabrook, 1854 and 1856;
 Michael J. Fallon, 1891-93;
 Daniel W. Faunce, 1857-59;
 Appleton Fay, 1851;
 M. P. Finnegan, 1873-74;
 Abraham Firth, 1863-64;



Cutting, Culeton & Cutting, Architects
THE NEW TATNUCK SCHOOLHOUSE.
View from Pleasant Street.

- John Firth, 1862-64;
 George P. Fisher, 1847;
 Seth Fisher, 1848;
 Austin G. Fitch, 1849;
 John A. Fitzgerald, 1901-03;
 Benjamin Flagg, 1849;
 Samuel Flagg, 1849-51;
 Joseph E. Flanagan, 1908-10;
 M. Bonner Flinn, 1894-1906;
 James Forstedt, 1889-98;
 Alfred D. Foster, 1848;
 Calvin Foster, 1857;
 Dwight Foster, 1856; 1858-59;
 Emma A. Foster, 1897-98;
 Emily F. Foster, 1915-16;
 Michael B. Fox, 1917-18;
 George E. Francis, 1880-82;
 Homer T. Fuller, 1889-91;
 George W. Gale, 1861; 1863-74;
 John E. Gallagher, 1895-99;
 P. J. Garrigan, 1872;
 W. Arthur Garrity, 1916;
 Austin S. Garver, 1889-91;
 Samuel F. Gates, 1863;
 Simon S. Gates, 1849;
 Orrin P. Gilbert, 1850-52; 1858-59;
 Edward B. Glasgow, 1883-85;
 John F. Gleason, 1855;
 Delano A. Goddard, 1858-63;
 Dorrance S. Goddard, 1867-71;
 Samuel B. Goddard, 1848;
 John S. Gould, 1903-05;
 Frank P. Goulding, 1872-83;
 George B. Gow, 1871;
 Eric O. Granberg, 1910-12;
 Louis P. Grandpre, 1904-05;
 Charles H. Grout, 1896;
 Stephanie Grant, 1911-13;
 John Gray, 1851;
 Meltiah B. Green, 1854;
 William N. Green, 1848;
 William S. Green, 1858-59;
 Henry Griffin, 1851; 1856-57;
 Thomas Griffin, 1871-73;
 Samuel Griggs, 1849;
 James F. Guerin, 1887-92;
 Henry Hague, 1898-03;
 Edward H. Hall, 1870-75; 1879-81;
 Franklin Hall, 1853 and 1856;
 Charles Willard Hamilton, 1863-65;
 T. W. Hammond, 1858;
 Thure Hanson, 1913-18;
 Samuel D. Harding, 1856-63;
 Levi Hardy, 1850;
 George H. Harlow, 1855-56;
 William L. Harlow, 1874-78;
 Laommi Harrington, 1872-73;
 Henry F. Harris, 1897-99;
 William H. Harris, 1881, 1883, 1887,
 1859;
 Thomas J. Hastings, 1877-79;
 Samuel Hathaway, 1859;
 Samuel T. Haver, 1864-65;
 Frank H. Hankins, 1915-16;
 Frank R. Hayden, 1890-99;
 John J. Heron, 1896-99;
 Frank D. Hickey, 1892-97;
 David Higgins, 1853;
 Thomas Wentworth Higginson, 1854;
 Alonzo Hill, 1849-51; 1857;
 Hamilton A. Hill, 1857;
 E. H. Hill, 1883-84;
 Terrance J. Hines, 1873-75;
 David Hitchcock, 1849, 1851, 1853-54,
 1865;
 Samuel E. Hildreth, 1888-93;
 George Frisbie Hoar, 1858;
 Clifton F. Hodge, 1898-01;
 George Holmes, 1863-65;
 Pitt Holmes, 1848; 1852;
 William R. Hooper, 1849-50;
 James Houghton, 1860;
 Henry W. Howland, 1848-49; 1851;
 Joseph A. Howland, 1888;
 John J. Hughes, 1880-88;
 Andrew Hutchinson, 1850-52; 1855;
 Albert H. Hutton, 1910-18;
 George Jaques, 1848-50; 1866-72;
 Horace James, 1854-55;
 Frederick Janes, 1848;
 Gustavus A. Jenks, 1855;
 Clark Jillson, 1891-93;
 Charles R. Johnson, 1877-78; 1896-15;
 John D. E. Jones, 1856-57; 1850-60;
 Lewis Joy, 1850;
 Daniel J. Kelley, 1885-90;
 F. H. Kelley, 1857;
 James P. Kelly, 1877-78;
 Joseph H. Kelley, 1885-90;
 Francis L. King, 1866-68;
 Charles B. Knight, 1876-78;
 Henry S. Knight, 1883-85; 1891-94; 1906-
 07;
 Calvin Knowlton, 1852;
 John S. C. Knowlton, 1849 and 1856;
 Thomas M. Lamb, 1861-67;
 William M. Lamb, 1852;
 Timothy F. Larkin, 1910-12;



New Portion.
EDGEWORTH STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.

Old Portion

- Charles M. Lamson, 1879-84;
 Warren Lazell, 1840-50; 1854;
 Daniel Waldo Lincoln, 1856;
 Nellie Weber Lincoln, 1897-01;
 William Sever Lincoln, 1853;
 Joseph F. Lovering, 1884-89;
 Thomas Magennis, 1849-50; 1858-67;
 Charles F. Marble, 1904-15;
 Edwin T. Marble, 1860; 1873-80;
 Frank J. Marlowe, 1906;
 Asaph R. Marshall, 1880-82;
 Joseph Mason, 1848; 1850;
 James J. McCafferty, 1875-77;
 M. J. McCafferty, 1871-73;
 Matthew J. P. McCafferty, 1884-85;
 M. S. McConville, 1861; 1864-65;
 John J. McCoy, 1881-84;
 James McDermott, 1872-74;
 Thomas E. McEvoy, 1896;
 Edward D. McFarland, 1858; 1866-68;
 Thomas F. McGauley, 1917-18;
 John T. McGillicuddy, 1897-03;
 William W. McKibben, 1907-09;
 James McMahon, 1874-76;
 F. J. McNulty, 1875-76;
 GAL. Two Hun & Fifty-seven—Lewis.
 S. J. McNully, 1872-75;
 James Melanefy, 1867-69;
 Rufus N. Merriam, 1868-70;
 Helen B. Merriam, 1885-86;
 Caleb B. Metcalf, 1865-67; 1869-80;
 P. Reinhold Meyer, 1913-16;
 Samuel P. Miller, 1851;
 Seth P. Miller, 1855;
 Philip L. Moen, 1854-55;
 John N. Moore, 1874;
 Eugene M. Moriarty, 1876-78; 1881-96;
 Helen A. B. Morse, 1897-1900;
 C. M. Murray, 1875;
 John F. Murray, 1870-71;
 T. Edward Murray, 1873-75;
 Jeremiah L. Murphy, 1874 to 83;
 John Murphy, 1892-96;
 John L. Murphy, 1868-70;
 Timothy H. Murphy, 1878-80;
 Natan M. Muzzy, 1856;
 Benjamin F. Newton, 1852;
 Calvin Newton, 1848-49; 1851-52;
 John C. Newton, 1849-55; 1860-71;
 Thomas L. Nelson, 1858; 1867-68;
 L. B. Nichols, 1855;
 Peter J. Nihill, 1886-91;
 Timothy J. O'Connor, 1904-05;
 Richard O'Flynn, 1877-80; 1883-84;
 Michael L. O'Meara, 1833-9; 1895-98;
 Daniel H. O'Neill, 1874;
 Michael J. O'Reilly, 1903-08;
 Patrick T. O'Reilly, 1860-70;
 George F. Orr, 1895-96;
 Melvin G. Overlock, 1901-05;
 Thomas J. O'Sullivan, 1878;
 Henry L. Parker, 1882-87;
 Levi Parker, 1862;
 H. K. Pervear, 1897-69;
 Edward H. Peabody, 1872-73;
 Francis M. Phelan, 1898-1900;
 George W. Phillips, 1881-83;
 Levi Pierce, 1853;
 Francis Plunkett, 1870-78;
 George A. Power, 1911-16;
 John J. Power, 1859-70;
 Calvin E. Pratt, 1852-53;
 Joseph Pratt, 1854 and 1858;
 Charles G. Prentiss, 1848;
 Samuel Putnam, 1861; 1863-69;
 Joseph T. Quinlan, Jr., 1913-15;
 John B. Ratigan, 1887-89;
 Jacob E. L. Rawson, 1883;
 E. T. Raymond, 1900-02;
 Werden Reynolds, 1859;
 George C. Reidy, 1882-85;
 Maurice F. Reidy, 1909-10;
 Benjamin P. Rice, 1852;
 Frank H. Rice, 1861; 1863-66;
 George H. Rice, 1905-10;
 Henry C. Rice, 1857;
 John E. Rice, 1910-18;
 William W. Rice, 1853-54; 1856-57;
 Benjamin F. Robinson, 1893;
 Anna B. Rogers, 1875-80;
 George W. Russell, 1849; 1860; 1862;
 Thomas E. St. John, 1861; 1863-66; 1877-79;
 Herbert C. Sanborn, 1914-15;
 William H. Sanford, 1895-66;
 George L. Sanford, 1887-92;
 L. M. Sargent, 1865;
 Emil Sauer, 1900-07;
 Edward M. Saunier, 1906-10;
 Daniel J. Savage, 1888-90;
 John L. Savage, 1912-14;
 Dennis Scannell, 1881-86;
 Dennis J. Scannell, 1873;
 John E. Scofield, 1916;
 Peter O. Shea, 1900-09;
 Rush R. Shippen, 1860-68;
 Henry Y. Simpson, 1871;
 Nicholas J. Skerrett, 1907-09;



CAMBRIDGE STREET SCHOOLHOUSE No. 1.

- William I. Stecker, 1853;
George A. Stearns, 1863-11;
Elam Smalley, 1878-1880-1;
Albert L. Smith, 1897-16;
E. Walter Smith, 1911-13;
George P. Smith, 1849;
Joseph A. Smith, 1903-04;
Robert L. Smith, 1860-62;
William A. Smith, 1870;
William T. Smith, 1881-12;
Moses Spooner, 1853;
Homer B. Sprague, 1855-56;
Samuel E. Staples, 1869-71;
E. S. Stebbins, 1857;
Elijah B. Stoddard, 1868-79;
Samuel V. Stone, 1854; 1858-62-64-72;
Benjamin F. Stowell, 1853 and 1850;
Samuel B. Swain, 1848; 1850-51; 1853;
Eugene E. Sullivan, Jr., 1906-16;
John H. Sullivan, 1897-03;
John N. Sullivan, 1909-14;
Oscar S. Svenson, 1906-09;
Gretchen Swain, 1871-80;
Seth Sweetser, 1848; 1853-54;
Kate C. Taft, 1881-89;
Putnam W. Taft, 1851-55;
Marvin M. Taylor, 1902-04;
Charles A. Tenney, 1865-67;
Adin Thayer, 1850;
Charles M. Thayer, 1895-97;
Eli Thayer, 1852;
Charles O. Thompson, 1874-76;
George F. Thompson, 1883-84; 1885-88;
George Thrall, 1871;
O. H. Tillotson, 1850-51;
James F. Timon, 1913-18;
John Timon, 1876-81;
Edward F. Tolman, 1885-88;
Vincent E. Tomlinson, 1904-12;
John Toomey, 1858;
Edward H. Trobridge, 1908-10;
Augustus Tucker, 1855;
Elmer G. Tucker, 1910-11;
Thomas Tucker, 1850 and 1855;
James P. Tuitt, 1879-80;
George R. Tuson, 1906-16;
J. H. Twombly, 1800;
William H. Tylee, 1902-07;
Francis A. Underwood, 1897-1918;
George R. Warfield, 1893-95;
J. Henry Walker, 1874-75;
Willard Ward, 1856-59;
Justin A. Ware, 1891-96;
Emerson Warner, 1869-87;
Henry W. Warren, 1850;
Charles Washburn, 1848-50;
Francis Wayland, Jr., 1857;
Ephraim D. Weatherbee, 1852;
John W. Wetherell, 1850 and 1853;
Loring Wetherell, 1857;
Charles A. Wheeler, 1850-51; 1865; 1869-71;
O. O. Wheeler, 1869-71;
James A. Whipple, 1855;
G. Henry Whitcomb, 1871-73;
Franklin B. White, 1870-79;
George H. White, 1894-96; 1898-1900;
Henry E. Whyman, 1897;
Edward W. Wilder, 1912-16;
Hartley Williams, 1849; 1866-73;
James O. Williams, 1854;
William A. Williams, 1852-54; 1862-03;
Herbert M. Wilson, 1899-16;
Ephraim D. Witherbee, 1854;
Pliny W. Wood, 1909-11;
Rufus Woodward, 1869-72; 1875-83;
James S. Woodworth, 1861-65;
William Workman, 1849-51; 1859-62;
Willie C. Young, 1884-86; 1893-95.

The Public Schools in 1917.—The following were the schools in 1917:

The Public Schools in 1917.—Classical High School, Chatham St. Principal, Edward R. Goodwin; assistant principal, Chester T. Porter; an assistant and thirty-two other teachers; 811 pupils.

High School of Commerce (formerly the English High). Maple St. Calvin H. Andrews, principal; Robert T. Elliott, assistant principal; three assistants and 54 other teachers; 1,460 pupils.

South High School, Richards and Freeland streets. Edward M. Woodward, principal; Thomas F. Power, assistant principal; two assistants and 29 other teachers; 832 pupils.

North High School, Salisbury St. Charles E. Burbank, principal; George H.



PROVIDENCE STREET SCHOOLHOUSE.
Report of 1897.



GATES LANE SCHOOL

Boyden, assistant principal; two assistants and 33 other teachers; 824 pupils.

Graded Schools.—Abbott St. School. Grades 8 to K. Alice M. Belding, principal; 12 other teachers; 443 pupils.

Adams Square School. Grades 8 to 1. Adams street, opposite M. Block. Mary Drake, principal. Eight other teachers; 312 pupils.

Adams Street School. Grades 4 to K. Adams street. Ellen E. Moynihan, principal; nine other teachers; 320 pupils.

Andover Street School. Grades 6 to 1. Andover street. Anna A. Foster, principal, and seven other teachers; 208 pupils.

Ash Street School. Grades 6 to 1. Ash street. Joseph E. Kiley, principal, and six other teachers; 227 pupils.

Belmont Street School. Grades 8 to 1. Belmont street, corner Charles street. Benjamin E. Martin, principal, and 18 other teachers; 665 pupils.

Blithewood School. Grades 7 to 1. Blithewood avenue. Abbie C. Knight, principal, and four other teachers; 139 pupils.

Bloomington School. Grades 6 to 1. Plantation street. Louise M. Belmont, principal, and six other teachers; 216 pupils.

Burncoat Plain School. Grades 7 to 1. Burncoat street, near Mountain. Katherine T. Kennedy, principal, and four other teachers; 113 pupils.

Cambridge Street School. Grades 8 to K. Cambridge street, corner Middle River road. William A. Tierney, principal, and 19 other teachers; 642 pupils.

Canterbury Street School. Grades 8 to K. Canterbury and South Bridge streets. Thomas J. Higgins, principal, and 23 other teachers; 836 pupils.

Chandler Street School. Grades 8 to K. Chandler street, opposite Newbury. Cora A. Baldwin, principal, and nine other teachers; 372 pupils.

Columbus Park School. Grades 6 to 1. Helen F. Walker, principal, and six other teachers; 201 pupils.

Dartmouth Street School. Grades 7 to K. Frank A. Andrews, principal, and 17 other teachers; 593 pupils.

Dix Street School. Grades 8 to K. Home and Dix streets. Frederick W. Vermille, and 18 other teachers; 621 pupils.

Downing Street School. Grades 7 to K. Downing street, near Park avenue. Kate E. Smith, principal, and 13 other teachers; 506 pupils.

East Kendall Street School. Grades 8 to K. East Kendall street. Edith M. Rolston, principal, and 17 other teachers; 606 pupils.

Edgeworth Street School. Grades 8 to K. William F. Butler, principal, and 17 other teachers; 615 pupils.

Elizabeth Street School. Grades 8 to K. Elizabeth street, near Reservoir. Emma M. Plimpton, principal, and 13 other teachers; 473 pupils.

Freeland Street School. Grades 7 to 1. Freeland street, near Lowell. Jennie L. Dearborn, principal, and eight other teachers; 311 pupils.

Gage Street School. Grades 6 to K. Gage street, near Eastern avenue. George F. McCauley, principal, and 19 other teachers; 644 pupils.

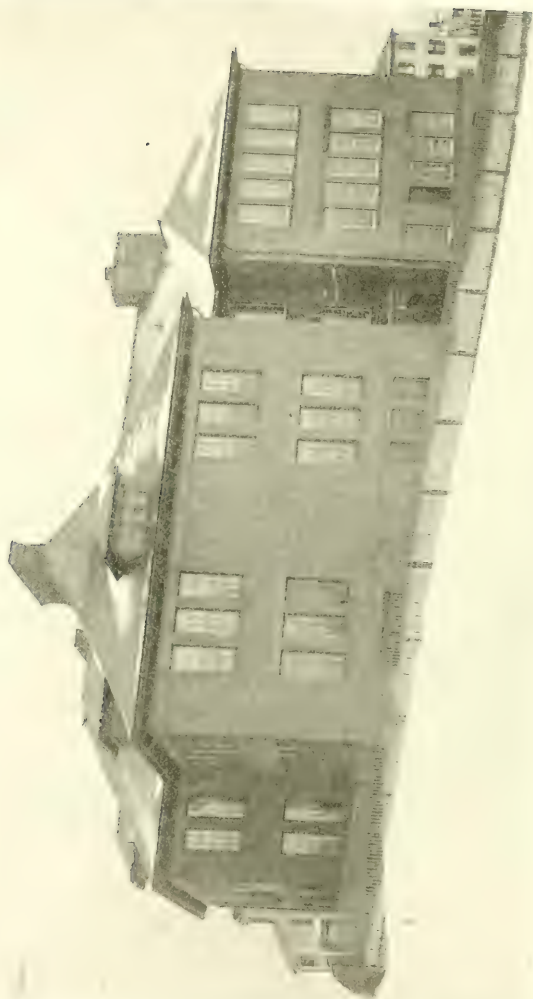
Gates Lane School. Grades 8 to K. Main street, corner Holland road. Anna W. Newell, principal, and 14 other teachers; 529 pupils.

Grafton Street School. Grades 8 to K. Grafton street, corner Wall. Joseph E. Underwood, principal, and 25 other teachers; 899 pupils.

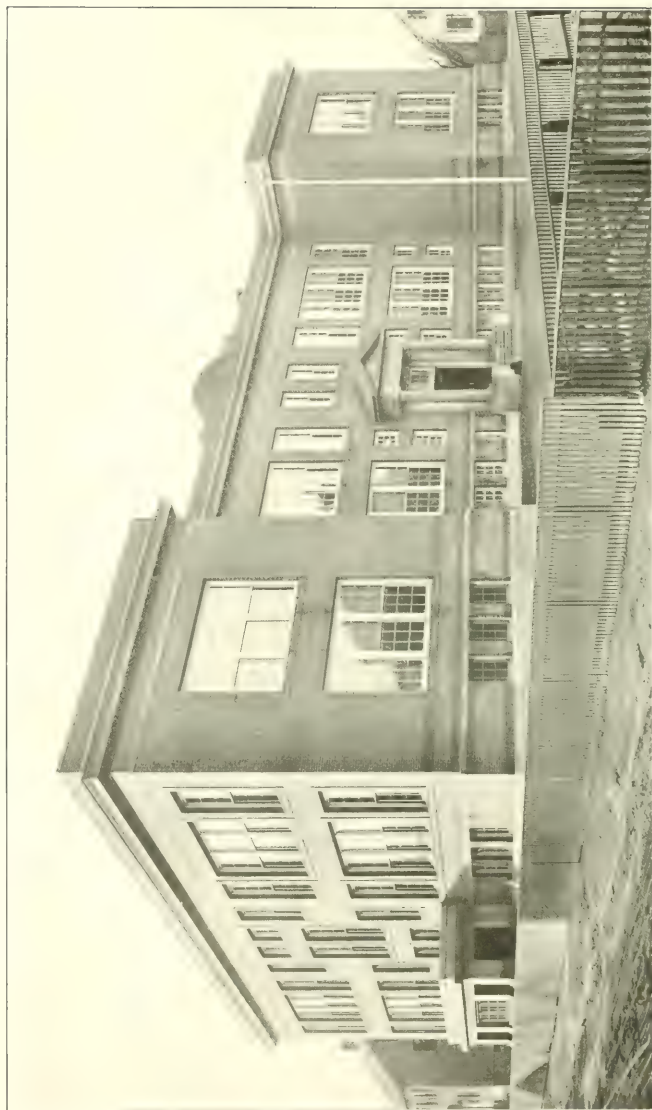
Greendale School. Grades 8 to K. Leeds street, corner Fairhaven road. Anna M. Johnson, principal, and 11 other teachers; 403 pupils.

Harlow Street School. Grades 7 to 1. Harlow street, corner Paine. Annie J. Butterfield, principal, and eleven other teachers; 420 pupils.

Jamesville School. Grades 5 to 1. James street, near Ludlow. Florence St. Arnour, principal, and two other teachers; 82 pupils.



UPSALA ST. SCHOOL BUILDING.
Report of 1903.



MEADE STREET SCHOOL

Lake View School. Grades 8 to K. Lake View street. Wilfred E. L. Todd, principal, and six other teachers; 241 pupils.

Lamartine Street School. Grades 8 to K. Lamartine street, corner Scott. Richard H. Mooney, principal, and 30 other teachers; 937 pupils.

Ledge Street School. Grades 8 to K. Ledge street. Thomas F. O'Flynn, principal, and 23 other teachers; 758 pupils.

Lee Street School. Grades 6 to K. Institute road, corner Lee street. Annie Y. Milliken, principal, and three other teachers; 141 pupils.

Ludlow Street School. Grades 6 to K. Ludlow street, near Main. Emma S. Barrett, principal, and three other teachers; 115 pupils.

Malvern Road School. Grades 8 to K. Malvern road, near Southbridge street. Carrie A. Hildreth, principal, and eight other teachers; 285 pupils.

Mason Street School. Special school for backward children. Mason street, near Pleasant. Margaret V. Kirby, principal, and one other teacher; 20 pupils.

Midland Street School. Grades 7 to K. Midland street. Mary E. Latchford, principal, and nine other teachers; 331 pupils.

Millbury Street School. Grades 8 to K. Millbury street, opposite Cambridge. G. Milton Fisher, principal, and 26 other teachers; 846 pupils.

North Pond School. Grades 6 to 1. Holden street, near Chester. Harriet E. Wheeler, principal; one other teacher; 68 pupils.

North Worcester School. Grades 4 to 1. Ararat street. Catherine M. McKenna, teacher; 18 pupils.

Oxford Street School. Grades 7 to 1. Pleasant street, corner Oxford. Alice G. Draper, principal, and eight other teachers; 296 pupils.

Providence Street School. Grades 7 to K. Providence street, corner Grafton. Henry H. Kendall, principal, and 20 other teachers; 675 pupils.

Quinsigamond School. Grades 8 to K. Millbury street, corner Falmouth. George Ruff, principal, and 20 other teachers; 823 pupils.

Rice Square School. Grades 7 to 1. Massasoit road, near Grafton street. John B. Crowley, principal, and 15 other teachers; 396 pupils.

Salem Street School. Grades 4 to 1. Salem street, near Myrtle. Mary A. McGillicuddy, principal, and three other teachers; 165 pupils.

Sever Street School. Grade 8 and 7. Sever street, near Pleasant. Edgar E. Thompson, principal, and eight other teachers; 239 pupils.

Tatnuck School. Grades 8 to K. Pleasant street, opposite Willard avenue. Mary E. Cunningham, principal, and seven other teachers; 247 pupils.

Thomas Street School. Grades 7 to K. Thomas street, corner Summer. Katharine T. Butler, principal, and 12 other teachers; 434 pupils.

Trowbridgeville School. Grades 7 to 1. Webster street, corner Bernice. Mabel E. Burrage, principal, and three other teachers; 137 pupils.

Union Hill School. Grades 5 to K. Dorchester street, near Penn avenue. Etha M. Stowell, principal, and 11 other teachers; 392 pupils.

Upsala Street School. Grades 8 to K. Upsala street. Mary C. Henry, principal, and 17 other teachers; 667 pupils.

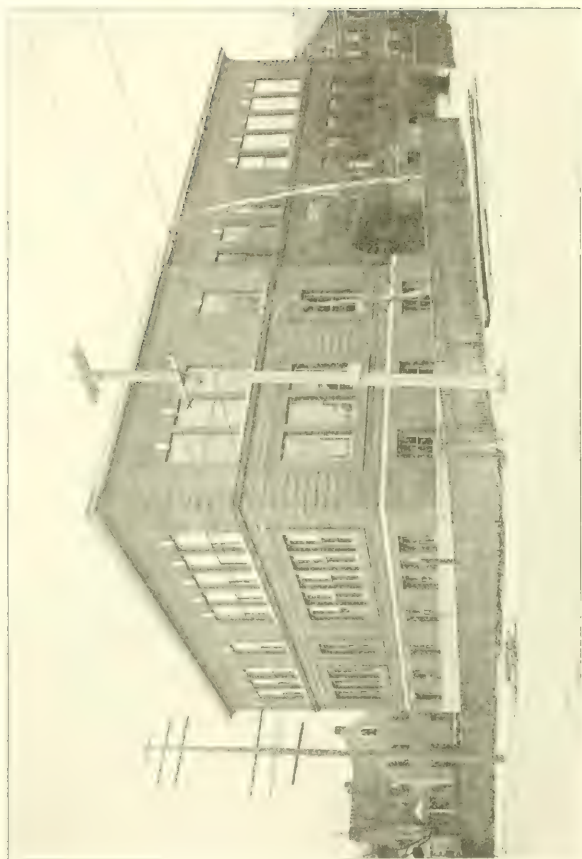
Ward Street School. Grades 7 to K. Ward street, corner Richaldrn. A. Teresa Timon, principal, and 12 other teachers; 441 pupils.

Webster Square School. Grades 4 to K. Webster street, near Main. Florence D. Gilbert, principal, and three other teachers; 128 pupils.

West Boylston Street School. Grades 7 to 1. West Boylston street. Grace E. Oliver, principal, and eight other teachers; 289 pupils.

Winslow Street School. Grades 7 to K. Edgar E. Thompson, principal, and 12 other teachers; 450 pupils.

(New) Woodland Street School. Grades 8 to 7. Woodland street. John E. Lynch, principal, and eight other teachers; 305 pupils.

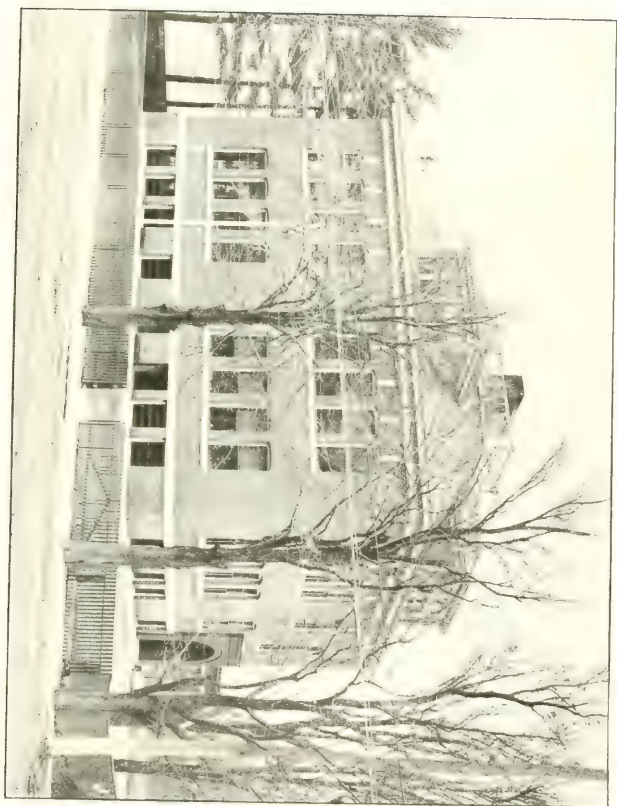


New Portion.

UNION AVENUE SCHOOLHOUSE.
View taken after alterations and additions.

Old Portion.

WEST POLYSLON STREET SCHOOL



Woodland Street School. Grades 6 to K. Woodland street, corner Claremont. John E. Lynch, principal, and 17 other teachers: 641 pupils.

Preparatory Grammar Schools.—French, three teachers; German, three teachers. Cooking Schools, Jessica Scott, director, and seven other teachers. Drawing Schools, Edward H. Thornhill, director, and six other teachers. Kindergarten, Mary H. Barker, director. Manual Training, Arthur J. Bean, director, and 18 other teachers. Music, Charles I. Rice, director, and two other teachers. Physical Training, Edward W. Wilder, director, and seven other teachers. Sewing, Clara M. Gore, director, and six other teachers. Writing, Margaret B. Toole. Salesmanship, Anjenette Newton.

Evening Schools.—High School (Walnut street, corner Maple). Daniel F. O'Regan, principal; 856 pupils. Belmont Street School, William F. Butler, principal; 149 pupils. Canterbury Street School, George F. McCauley, principal; 38 pupils. Chandler Street School, Thomas F. O'Flynn, principal; 128 pupils. Gage Street School, James M. Daley, principal; 111 pupils. Grafton Street School, John B. Crowley, principal, 73 pupils. Greendale School, Thomas F. Donovan, principal; 50 pupils. Lamartine Street School, Mark N. Skerrett, principal; 50 pupils. Millbury Street School, E. A. D. Moss, principal; 75 pupils. Providence Street School, William I. McLaughlin, principal; 163 pupils. Quinsigamond Street School, Joseph M. Tracy, acting principal; 35 pupils; Webster Square School, Joseph J. Kiley, acting principal; 14 pupils.

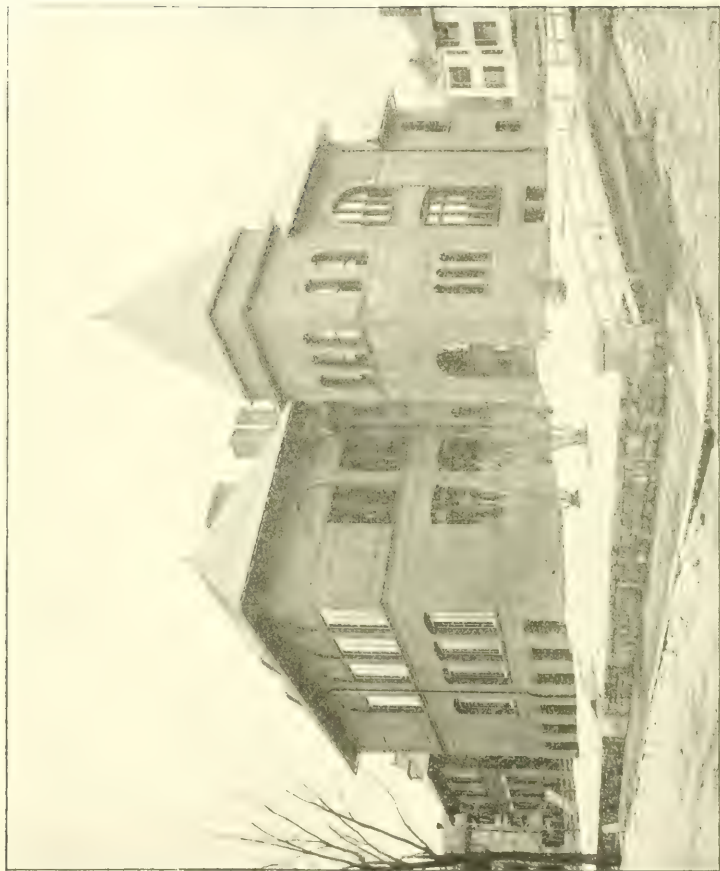
Drawing (architectural), Charles R. Hoyle; (freehand), Frank J. Darrah and Ethel M. Smith; (mechanical), Geo. E. Marble; Manual Training, Arthur H. Atkins and Daniel P. Dyer; Pattern Making, Frank E. Jones; Cooking, five teachers.

Worcester Trade Schools.—Trustees, Louis H. Buckley, president; George I. Alden, vice-president; Charles F. Marble, clerk; John M. Buckley, Cornelius J. Carmody, George N. Jeppson, Thomas J. Lynch, John B. Moss, William Wattie. Boys' Trade School, Armory square, established 1909. Albert J. Jameson, director; Anna L. Metcalf, registrar; 29 other teachers. Girls' Trade School, 2 State street, established 1911. Helen R. Hildreth, director; and 25 other teachers.

Superintendent of Schools, Homer P. Lewis; assistant superintendents, Alice L. Harris, Walter S. Young, John F. Gammon.

Qualifications of Teachers.—To obtain a position as teacher in the grade schools the applicant must have passed an examination. She must be a high school graduate, or its equivalent; must have attended the full three years' Normal School course, and have served one year's apprenticeship, and her examination mark must be 75% or better. After being put upon the list—the applicants being taken from the top of the list in all cases—her position advances according to her experience as a teacher in the meantime. All high school teachers must be college graduates, no examination is required, and no college is given preference. The transfer of a teacher is made by the superintendent subject to the approval of the School Committee. This is the same method required to obtain a leave of absence.

School Grades.—In the list of schools given in this chapter mention is made of the kindergarten (K—) and grades 1 to 8. Worcester schools had for many years nine grades; since 1911 there have been but eight. The change was effected without confusion or lowering of standards. The minimum age for entrance was raised from five to six. Children may enter the kindergarten not younger than five years. The course

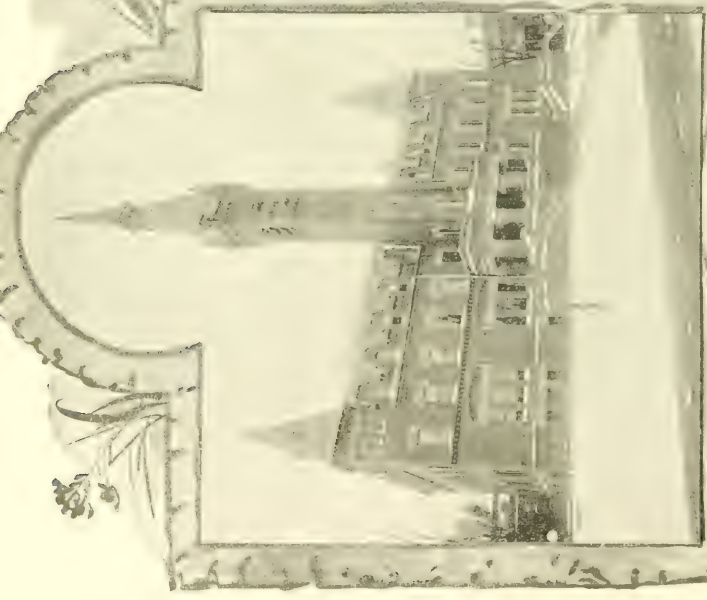


ELIZABETH ST. SCHOOL BUILDING.

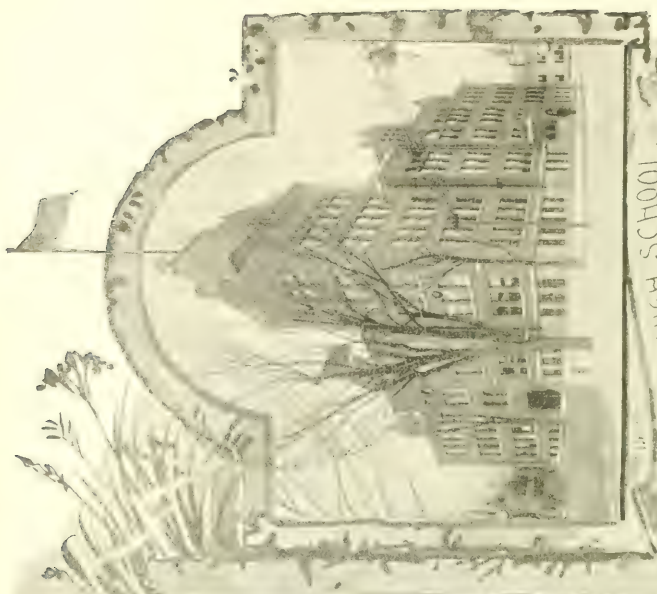
of instruction is prescribed by law and is uniform throughout the state. Since 1908 the school year has been divided so that graduations are held in February as well as June, saving many pupils a half year of time.

Medical Inspection.—In recent years the health of school children has been guarded more and more, and under the laws of the state constant medical supervision is exercised by the school committee. In 1917 the school medical inspectors are: Doctors Edward B. Bigelow, Philip H. Cook, George E. Deering, George E. Emery, Timothy J. Foley, Thomas F. Kenney, William E. Laughlin, Edwin R. Leib, Charles A. Lussier, Frank L. Magnus, John T. McGillicuddy, Lester C. Miller, George F. O'Day, John E. Rice, George O. Ward, Roy J. Ward.

Attendance Officers.—The appointment of the first truant officer of the town has been mentioned. From year to year a constable or several officers were appointed to enforce the compulsory education laws. This duty has been performed of late years by attendance officers appointed by the committee. Richard J. Kerwick, the chief, has three assistants: Michael J. English, William J. McCleary and James P. Foley (1917). There is also a supervisor of attendance elected by the committee. Miss Edith M. Dixon fills the position at the present time.



CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL



ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

CHAPTER XLV

The High Schools—Trade Schools

Worcester Classical High School.—It is not granted to every school to have as one of its earliest masters a man who afterwards became president of the United States; this distinction belongs to the Worcester Classical High School, for John Adams (1755-58) was the first recorded head of the Latin Grammar School which, together with the Girls English High School was incorporated in the Worcester Classical and English High School as it was called from 1845 to 1892.

Geniuses seldom confine their activities to one spot and, like its illustrious first leader, this school has had a varied career, even to the extent of several changes in location. From 1845 to 1872 sessions were held, including Saturdays, in the old building on Walnut street, now used as a Manual Training School. It was originally on the site of the present High School of Commerce. When new the present antiquated structure was considered a most sumptuous building and was proudly commented upon in the school board reports of that time. When the original one hundred and seventy-five pupils had so increased that the building was no longer adequate, it was moved across the street to its present site, and while the edifice at the corner of Maple and Walnut streets was being constructed the pupils were housed in various parts of the city. This building has now become a landmark, and its lofty clock tower and imposing entrance are the work of a genius, for H. H. Richardson, the designer, afterwards became one of the leading architects of the country. The original effect has been much disturbed by the recent large addition, which however houses a beautiful and spacious hall, and numerous well lighted recitation rooms.

For twenty years following 1872 this school was a powerful influence in the educational world; but in 1892 it had to share the honors with a young and lusty child, the English High School, at the corner of Irving and Chatham streets. By a curious trick of fate this offspring, now called the High School of Commerce, in 1914 seized upon the newly enlarged family homestead and offered its own smaller quarters to the "old folks." The change was, however, made amicably, but with considerable loss of traditions, for it seemed unwise to move all the accumulations of forty-two years residence, and some of the schools' most cherished possessions are still in the old halls.

It is impossible in a short sketch to mention all the noteworthy teachers who have been connected with the Classical High School, but it seems necessary to include the names at least of the sixteen elected principals since 1845. Elbridge Smith, the head master of the Latin Gram-

mar School, was the logical choice of the school board for principal of the newly formed school, and he continued in service for two years, leaving to organize a high school in Cambridge, a position which testifies to his reputation for efficiency.

Elected in 1847, Nelson Wheeler, previously head of the Manual Labor High School, now the Worcester Academy, controlled for five years the destinies of this Worcester School and then accepted a Greek professorship in Brown University. The following two years (1852-54) found George Capron at the helm. Possessed of a very muscular idea of discipline, he seems to have weeded out the unfit, for the school is reported to have fallen off greatly in attendance. He declined re-election in 1854, and apparently devoted his time to business pursuits. Osgood Johnson followed him, but left two weeks before the close of the year as a result of some differences with the school board. A man of very scholarly attainments and honored with the highest salary yet paid (\$1500), he seems to have gone to the other extreme from his predecessor, and in place of the rod he substituted the prayer meeting which was sometimes held both before school and at noon. He was apparently beloved by his pupils and was elected next year as principal of the Cambridge High School.

To fill out the school year, Homer B. Sprague, a member of the school board, took charge, and gave such satisfaction that he was retained until 1859. Some disturbance arising, the teachers resigned in a body, and the trouble resulted in a vote to lower Principal Sprague to the rank of teacher, and promote Harris Greene, one of the teachers, to the principalship. Mr. Sprague declined to serve longer in any capacity, and apparently gave up teaching, retaining, however, in the matter the respect and admiration of his pupils. He afterwards acquired a considerable reputation as a scholarly writer on English Classics. The whole incident, arising probably in the politics of the day, proves that the "good old times" were almost gruesomely modern.

The next principal, Harris Greene, elected in 1859, gave the school till 1866 one of its best administrations. Scholarly and progressive, he incited all to their best efforts, and during the trying period of the Civil War he preached the patriotism of the daily task, while speeding on their way the many High School boys who left never to return. Among these was Willie Grout, in whose honor was written "The Vacant Chair," a song now of national fame. For thirteen years after leaving the High School, Mr. Greene was principal of the Oread Institute, thus giving the best part of his life to the educational welfare of Worcester. He made many innovations, among which was the public graduation, the pupils having previously, as one commentator expresses it, "stayed till the spirit of leaving overtook them."

Of the short stay of James T. Claflin, less than a year, another result of "unpleasant conditions," it is not necessary to speak, but his

failure to please a Worcester public did not prevent his attaining high honors in the educational, political and literary life of the country.

Ellis Peterson's service (1867-75) owing to ill health, was interrupted by the principalship of Abner H. Davis (1869-72). Mr. Davis, who was a teacher in the school, cheerfully accepted his return to the ranks in favor of the re-election of his former chief. During Mr. Davis' administration, in 1871 the building at the corner of Maple and Walnut streets was dedicated. Principal Davis' felicitous remark on that occasion is worthy of mention. "The most eloquent dedication will be the touch of the children's feet." The "unpleasant conditions," which occurred with almost uncanny frequency, forced the resignation in 1875 of Mr. Peterson and his "faithful Achates," Mr. Davis. Both men, however, kept their interest in the school, and in after years by their gifts and attendance at various school reunions testified to a forgiving spirit.

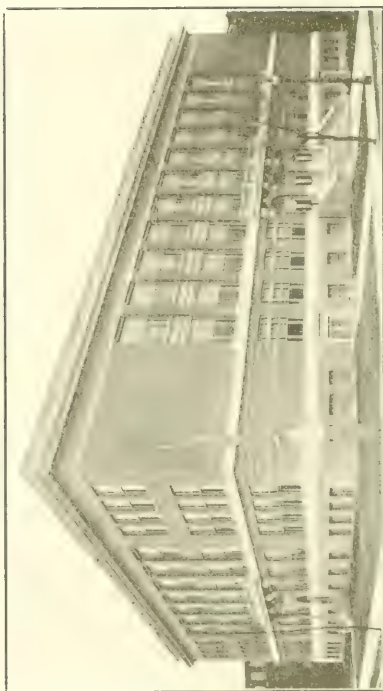
Joseph W. Fairbanks (1875-78) was an efficient and highly respected principal, but the city was compelled, evidently by hard times, to reduce the teachers' salaries twice, and Mr. Fairbanks was attracted by a more remunerative position, in this case the principalship of the famous Wiliston Academy.

Samuel Thurber (1878-80) began his term under most favorable conditions, but his superior qualities were soon recognized by the Boston School Board and he was offered the principalship of the Girls High School, a position which he held almost continually for the remainder of his long life.

No short sketch could do justice to Alfred S. Roe, who was principal from 1880 to 1890, and a teacher in the school for the five years preceding. His labors of love are evidenced on every hand, and his pupils revere his memory. His recent death gave occasion for his many friends to renew their appreciation of his service for Worcester. Memorial exercises were held in the Classical High School, at which time an oil painting of Mr. Roe, the gift of the Alumni, was presented to the school. Following his resignation he served the community in several legislative connections, including that of State Senator. In his later life he was supervisor of the Evening Schools of Worcester, a position which he held at the time of his death.

John G. Wright (1890-94) gave of his best to the school, but like that of so many of his predecessors his ability was recognized by a more remunerative position, and he became the head of a Philadelphia high school.

The next term of twenty-three years was unusual for its length, and in Edward R. Goodwin the school found a kindly friend who encouraged all school activities and rejoiced in the splendid record made by his students in higher institutions. The service of seven teachers, four of them graduates of the school, was contemporaneous with that of Mr. Goodwin, a fact which induced a family spirit difficult to duplicate in any school.



NORTH HIGH SCHOOL.

His retirement to private life was the occasion of a substantial testimonial on the part of teachers, alumni and students. He was the first Classical High teacher to receive the benefits of the new State pension laws.

Chester T. Porter, assistant principal for three years preceding his election in 1917 and a teacher in the school for sixteen years before, assumed his duties in the early days of the Great War. Under his leadership the school is making a splendid record in patriotic service, having a very active Junior Red Cross Chapter, beside subscribing generously to Liberty Loans and other war contributions. Like the previous war principal, Mr. Greene, he has emphasized attention to school duties as the students' most patriotic service, although several of the Classical High boys have left for active war work.

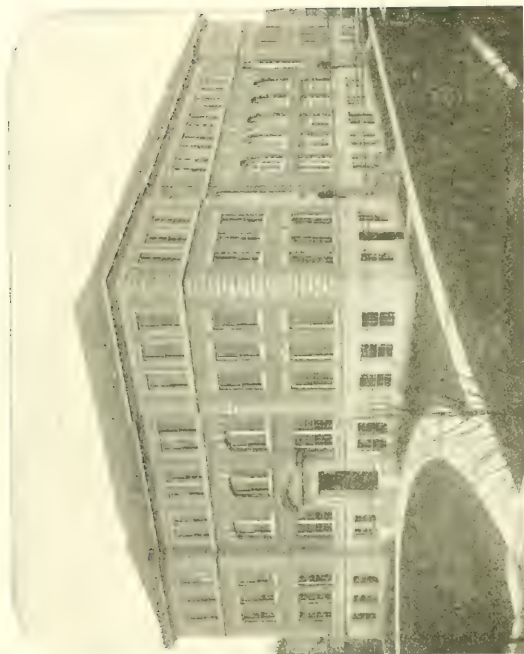
No mention has been made of any teacher thus far, but it seems impossible not to include the names of Mary P. Jefts, Caroline P. Townsend and William F. Abbot, who during nearly all of the last four principalships have been connected with the school in the departments with which they are associated. They have gained a highly deserved reputation for scholarly teaching, as well as unselfish service, and they are remembered as friends in thousands of homes.

For many years the school has held admission certificate privileges to all New England colleges which grant the right. This fact, as well as the records in scholarship won by many of its graduates, attest the thoroughness and progressiveness of its work.

Apart from the routine of the class room, the school has always been characterized by other activities which have greatly stimulated school spirit and loyalty. In 1885 an Athletic Association was formed, and since then interest along these lines has been very strong. For a number of years the school has supported successful football, baseball, basketball and track teams. The training secured in these activities has made it possible for many a boy to become a star in his chosen college. Basketball has been very popular among the girls for the past fifteen years.

Debating societies have also played a prominent part in the life of the school. As early as 1858 the Eucleia was organized. Almost a quarter of a century later the girls formed a debating society known as the Aletheia. In 1883 the Sumner Club was organized, and two years later the Assembly. The latter was transferred to the English High School when it was opened in 1892. All these societies have had varied fortunes and degrees of prosperity during all these years, but everyone of them has left its mark upon the school and upon the large number of men and women who received their first training in public speaking in the weekly meetings of these societies. In the inter-school debating contests both the Eucleia and the Sumner Club have held honorable records.

For many years it has been the custom for the graduating class to



SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

make the school some appropriate gift. This has usually taken the form of some work of art, but in 1917, directly after our entrance into war, the senior class chose a beautiful silk flag as the most fitting gift at such a time.

Dramatics, too, have had their share in the history of the school. Among the most memorable of these efforts have been the Senior Plays of 1915 and 1918. In 1915 "Silas Marner" was dramatized by Miss Maynard, a member of the class, and most creditably presented under the direction of Mr. Martin Post, a teacher of English. In 1918 "The Vicar of Wakefield," dramatized and directed by Mr. Post, was presented in the Worcester Theatre and reflected great credit upon all concerned.

In 1886 the Alumni and teachers formed an organization known as the High School Association. It meets once a year, on the evening of Graduation Day, and affords an opportunity for class reunions. For the better part of a century the Classical High School has been an important factor in the social and educational life of Worcester. At the present writing it shares these responsibilities with three other high schools, but its traditions of efficiency and service are a rich possession and are an inspiration to all who come within its walls.

North High School.—The North High School was established October 3, 1911, and graduated its first class in June, 1913. The school was first housed in the small but handsome building designed by Stephen C. Earle, and used for several years as a grammar school. Its very accessible location, on Salisbury street, near the junction of Grove, Lincoln, Belmont, and Main, is the best in the city, but the accommodations proved inadequate almost from the beginning. The very old grammar school building on Sycamore street, though far removed, was turned over to the school in October, 1912, but in June, 1914, it was made a part of the more recently organized High School of Commerce. In September, 1916, was completed, just north of the old Salisbury street building, a much larger one, of which the architect was John T. Simpson, of Newark, New Jersey. The two structures are connected and used by the one school. There is an excellent gymnasium and one of the most unique and attractive auditoriums in the city. The school numbers over thirty teachers and over seven hundred pupils.

When the school was first established, Miss Nellie C. Thomas, who had been principal of the grammar school, served for a time as acting principal, until Mr. Charles E. Burbank, a teacher of the Classical High School, was given the permanent appointment. In the fall of 1912 the North High School Record, a quarterly, began publication, and in 1915, the Aftermath, an annual, issued by the class graduating in June of each year. The athletic teams maintained are: Football, baseball, boys' basket-ball, girls' basket-ball, cross country, track, tennis, and hockey. The societies are the Orchestra, Girls' Glee Club, Dramatic Club, the Atheneum and the Forum, debating clubs for girls and boys respectively, N-

Club, Chess and Checker Club, Alumni Association. November 20, 1917, the entire school was chartered as a chapter of the Junior Red Cross.

Recently as the school had been founded, on December 17, 1917, sixty-eight of its former pupils were already in the service. About seventy pupils cultivated gardens at Green Hill, in the food conservation movement, besides many others who had them at home or engaged in regular work for farmers. Of those who finish the four years' course, a very high percentage enter higher institutions of learning.

South High School.—The third high school building in the city was erected in 1900-01 at a cost of \$180,000, and occupied in September, 1901. It is located on Richards street, and known as the South High School. It is a brick building, three stories high, with 23 class-rooms. It provided for 700 pupils; at the beginning enrolled about 400, and within four years was filled to its capacity. Before another building was provided to relieve the overcrowding of the high schools, its enrollment increased to 1025. Various temporary buildings, rooms in grammar school buildings and other quarters, were provided for the overflow.

This school has maintained a high standard and in some respects has served as a model. About 80 per cent. of its graduates enter colleges, normal or technical schools. Its laboratories were equipped and planned by Calvin H. Andrews, now principal of the High School of Commerce, and they are frequently visited by school authorities and copied by other schools. The first principal, Homer P. Lewis, resigned at the end of two years to become superintendent of schools, and was succeeded by Edward M. Woodward, who has filled the position since September, 1903. (See biographies of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Woodward). The school has attained enviable distinction in athletics and through its literary organizations. The Congress Debating Society, organized in 1902, has been active from the beginning and maintains a membership of about sixty. In contests with other high schools it has won one cup and has two points to its credit on another. The Philomathia, the debating society for girls, was organized in 1905 and has about sixty members. The South High Dramatic Club, composed of both boys and girls, was established in 1902 for the purpose of studying and presenting plays. Meetings are held weekly and plays presented twice a year. The membership is limited to fifty. The Index, a monthly newspaper, founded in 1908, edited by the board of students with an adviser from the faculty is published ten times a year. It is a neat, crisp, well-edited publication. Its motto is "Clean Speech, Clean Athletics, Clean Living." It has served a very useful purpose and is an institution of which teachers as well as pupils, are justly proud.

The South High Orchestra has been the means of developing much musical talent among the pupils. It was founded in 1902. Rehearsals are held weekly during the school year. The orchestra furnishes music at all important school gatherings. For many years it played at the

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE



graduating exercises in Mechanics Hall. It has provided a source of revenue not only for its own expenses, but for other school purposes, by playing in department stores and entertainments. Miss Elizabeth C. Woodman of the faculty has instructed the orchestra and trained the glee clubs that have worked with the orchestra from time to time in providing musical entertainments. Even comic operas have been produced very successfully by the students.

South High has maintained foot-ball, baseball and basket ball teams, and taken its share of honors in the games with other schools.

English High School.—The building at the corner of Irving and Chatham (now known as the Classical High), was occupied in September, 1892. James Jenkins was first principal. The building cost \$100,000, and the land \$50,000. Barker & Nourse were the architects. The building is 117 by 147 feet, with a tower 130 feet in height. The material is Greenfield brick with brownstone trimming. Mr. Jenkins was succeeded by Homer P. Lewis in 1896. Mr. Lewis resigned in 1901 to become principal of South High School. He was selected superintendent of schools 1903, an office he has held since that time, and was succeeded by Joseph P. Jackson who served until 1916. The history of the English High School is continued under its new name, The High School of Commerce.

High School of Commerce.—The High School of Commerce is the largest high school in the city and one of the largest secondary schools in the state. Under normal conditions about 1,400 pupils are accommodated. A faculty of between sixty and seventy teachers is maintained, and the courses offered are exceedingly varied and numerous. Every possible phase of commercial education with systematic instruction in all branches of office practice is to be found in the curriculum, and every modern mechanical device now used by progressive business houses is at the disposal of the classes. The pupil interested in the study of money and banking finds an opportunity here. Those who are interested in advertising, journalism, salesmanship, commercial drawing and designing, and many another branch of work, are afforded ample chances for the pursuit of their individual needs. At the same time the old-established branches of high school study are not neglected, and the scope of the institution is such that practically every type of student may be accommodated.

The school was opened in the fall of 1914, Mr. Joseph Jackson being the first principal. Coming from the English High School, he brought with him most of the pupils and teachers from that school, and the High School of Commerce was fortunate in having so able an administrator to engineer its start. Again the institution was most fortunate in acquiring the services of Calvin H. Andrews as assistant principal, who came ripe with experience won at the old English High School and the

South High School of this city, and who bore with him at the start the good wishes and esteem of hundreds of friends. In addition to this he was a teacher of wide reputation and an authority upon secondary school physics. In the summer of 1916 Mr. Jackson retired from service, honored by the entire community, and Mr. Andrews came into office as principal, with Robert T. Elliott, formerly of the Classical High School, as assistant principal. The team is a most happy combination, and in an institution of this size that is a tremendous factor in making for efficiency.

There are numerous flourishing student organizations at the High School of Commerce. An exceptional orchestra, carefully and successfully trained by Miss Alma Morrisette, has already built an enviable reputation. The old Britomart, or Girls' Literary Society, is active, as is also the Assembly, or Boys' Debating Society, while the Choral Club, under Mr. Stickney, does splendid work. The school publishes a bi-weekly newspaper known as the Mercury. It is run by the classes in journalism under Miss Grace Buxton, with Mr. Walter Morrill as faculty business manager. The Blackfriars is the title given to the school dramatic club which was founded by the class of 1917 with the help of R. R. Greenwood. The faculty coaches are Mr. Greenwood and Mrs. Buckley. There is in the school a splendid athletic spirit and the regular quota of teams may be found. Special mention should be made perhaps of the girls' basketball teams, for they have worked admirably and have had marked success. The fine gymnasium with its ample equipment is an incentive to good work in this line. In addition to these matters there are numerous organizations of both the boys and girls, which owe their origins to the war, and these groups are doing a most useful and patriotic duty and are attempting to support the effort and sacrifice which have been made by the boys of the school who have given their services to their country.

The educational purpose of the High School of Commerce is in a way unique, for it was established to meet a very broad demand. When the agitation for more wide-spread commercial education swept over the country a decade ago, that impulse in the community led to the founding of this school, and with that has grown the intent on the part of those in authority to make it not merely the typical business college, but a genuine institution of learning as well, where a pupil may learn not only useful things connected with commercial methods and business life, but may in addition absorb some of the more cultural phases of education at the same time, and thereby fit himself for promotion in his later vocation and find himself capable of maintaining a high position in the community as an American citizen.

Worcester Evening High School.—The experiment with evening schools in this city began Dec. 1, 1849, when three schools were opened, one in Fenwick Hall for both sexes under Addison A. Hunt; one for girls in the brick school house on the Common, under John C. Newton,

and one for boys in the Thomas Street school house. Elementary studies were taught, but were not very successful. They have continued out interruption, and since 1881 have taken an important place in the school system.

In 1881 there were seven evening schools, in 1883, nine; in 1890, twelve. In 1891 John J. Riordan was made supervisor of the evening schools. He died in 1900, and was succeeded by Hon. Alfred S. Roe, who continued in the office until his death in 1917.

The Evening High School was established by Mr. Riordan in the Washington street building, where the graded school of the evening school system was located in October, 1893. The first class graduated in March following. In 1894 the Evening High School was located in the old Walnut street building, and at the graduation March 22, 1895, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, of the W. P. I., delivered an address. Since 1895 the school has been held in the high school building on Chatham street. A course of three years was laid out at that time. The graduating exercises were held at first in the school hall, but in 1908 and since then in Mechanics Hall, and they have proved to be events of much public interest. Each year some eminent educator or distinguished public man has spoken to the graduates.

The principal of the Evening High School, Daniel F. O'Regan, graduated from W. P. I. in 1891, and has been a teacher in the evening schools since then. Other early teachers in the high school were: Dr. C. W. Whitaker, William I. McLoughlin, Philip Russell, Dr. D. T. O'Connor and Thomas C. Carrigan. In recent years there have been about thirty teachers and 800 to 1000 pupils. Besides arithmetic, grammar, history, civil government, algebra, chemistry and rhetoric, the subjects originally taught, Latin, German, French, Spanish, civil service, English literature, geometry, typewriting and stenography, bookkeeping, physics and other subjects have been added. The school ranks high and is one of the few holding five sessions a week. For the past seventeen years a four-year course has been maintained and the list of graduates has constantly increased. There is also a separate and highly successful evening school for drawing.

The Latin School for Boys.—A bequest in the will of Isaiah Thomas furnished the lot for the Latin School for Boys. At a town meeting Nov. 21, 1831, a committee consisting of Alfred D. Foster, Lewis Bigelow, Alpheus Merrifield, Frederick W. Paine, William Keith, Isaac Davis and George T. Rice, chosen at a previous meeting, to consider the provisions of the will, recommended the building of a school house on the lot at the corner of Summer and Thomas streets, two stories high, 30 by 67 feet, estimating the cost at \$2,250. The report was accepted, and Frederick W. Paine, Otis Cornett and Lewis Barnard appointed a building committee. In 1834 Nathan Heard succeeded Mr. Paine, who resigned. The committee finished its work in 1835. The house was

built of brick, but was called "old" in 1851, when the present building took its place. The material in the old building was used in constructing the Pine street school house at the corner of Shrewsbury street and East Worcester street.

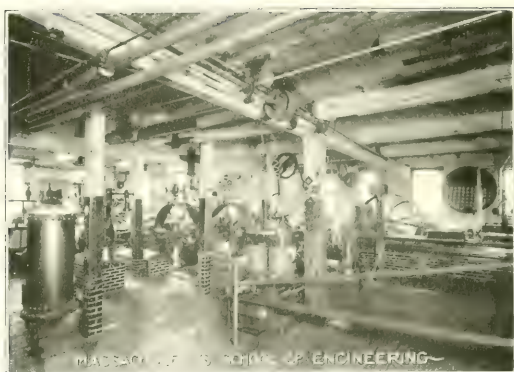
The need of more room at Thomas street was felt as early as 1846, and during the next five years various committees considered the problem. Once the town voted \$1,200 for changes in the old building, but the appropriation was not used. The new building was dedicated Sept. 1, 1851. It was built by Horatio N. Tower; seated 380 pupils. Charles A. Thurber, master of the school for several years before 1840, and Elbridge Smith was afterward a principal of the school.

Warren Lazell taught the boys' school on Thomas street for eighteen years, and had previously taught in the New Worcester district. He was highly commended in the reports of the committee. He came to this city March 18, 1827, and taught until 1846, when he became secretary of the school board. He had a book store at 177 Main street, and afterward was in partnership with William Hovey in the manufacture of straw-cutters. When the business was destroyed by the Merrifield fire in 1854, he went to New York and was with the firm of Lazell, Marsh & Hunn, druggists, New York, of which his son was senior partner. He died there Dec. 23, 1845.

George A. Willard had charge of the Third Boys' or Boys' Primary School, Thomas street, for a short time, resigning in 1840. He was succeeded by Charles W. Hartwell, who had taught the Apprentices' School very successfully and previously in Phillips Academy, Andover, and in East Douglas; he died in New York City, Dec., 1889. Albion P. Peck was elected teacher of the Boys' School, June 22, 1835, and stayed until 1839; after he left this city he became register of probate of Hampshire county; was trial justice; well known writer on agricultural subjects; member of the Northampton school committee; died November 7, 1884, at Vineland, N. J., where he spent his last years.

Austin G. Fitch taught the Second Boys' School from 1839 to 1844 or 1845; acquired a high reputation as a teacher; had previously bought a farm at Quinsigamond, later engaged in milling at Springvale, Me.; afterward lived in Holliston and Watertown, where he died in July, 1891; he claimed to be the first to introduce music and drawing in the Worcester schools.

Charles A. Thurber, mentioned above, was a graduate of Brown, 1827, principal of Milford Academy; was principal of the Worcester Latin Grammar School, Thomas street, until June, 1839; became associated with Ethan Allen in the manufacture of pistols; was county commissioner; state senator; trustee of Brown University; lived later in Norwich, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Germantown, Pa. James Sullivan Russell, of Lowell, who succeeded Mr. Thurber, remained but six months; John Wright was the next principal and when he left became officer in a Lowell mill. Mr. Russell attended school here as a boy and



MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
BOYS' TRADE SCHOOL.



WORCESTER BOYS' TRADE SCHOOL.

taught the Quinsigamond school, 1828-9, later at Hingham and Lexington; was a student at Brown afterward; then a teacher at Arlington and in the Lowell High School; after leaving this city he took a course in the Normal School at Barre, then returned as teacher of mathematics to the Lowell High School, in which he taught until 1879, making fifty years of his life devoted to teaching; in 1840 he wrote Russell's Rational Arithmetic. George W. Russell of this city, a carriage manufacturer, was a brother. Caleb B. Metcalf began teaching in Thomas Street School in April, 1846, and was headmaster until 1866, when he established the Highland Military Academy.

The Latin Grammar School came to an end with the administration of Rodolphus Baker Hubbard, who was master from May, 1842, to December, 1844; he was praised without stint in the committee reports; during his term the school was provided with apparatus for the study of natural philosophy and the beginning of the present era of mechanics and physical science in the public schools had its beginning. He was a student of Amherst and Union, a graduate of the former college; studied theology and preached in various places; was principal of the Academy at Kingston, N. Y., and of Mt. Pleasant Institute, Amherst, several years; taught at Northampton before coming here; after resigning here he was candidate of the Liberty party for Congress, but not elected; editor of the Worcester County Gazette, an anti-slavery paper, in 1845; president of the Worcester County Teachers Association 1845-6; chairman of the committee that arranged the celebration of the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in British colonies, Aug. 1, 1845; chairman of a convention of the Liberty party, Oct. 22, 1845; represented the town of Sunderland in the General Court, 1848; was associated with Horace Mann in holding teachers' institutes; member of the Governor's Council, 1851-52; trustee of Williston Seminary; from 1855-68 conducted a boys' school at Amherst; farmer during his last years at Amherst. (See papers by Henry M. Wheeler, Wor. Soc. Ant. Proc. Vols. XXVIII and XXX). James H. Newton succeeded Mr. Metcalf and in turn was succeeded in 1864 by Edward I. Comins as principal of Thomas Street School.

Boys' Trade School.—The most important new departure of modern times in public education is the trade school, supplementing the technical schools. Milton P. Higgins of this city was the chief advocate and originator of these schools, and the virtual founder of the Worcester School. In his biography in this work, some details are given of his advocacy of this practical and useful extension of the public school system. He spoke, wrote, planned and influenced other leading men, the city government and the legislature, until the trade school here was established. In 1909 the Worcester School was established. It was one of the first in the state, and for several years has been the largest in New England.

The school was authorized by the city council, Dec. 31, 1908, and

the original building was opened to pupils Feb. 9, 1910. The building is in Armory Square, one of the finest school structures in the city. Within four years the school had 400 day pupils attending, and nearly 800 men in evening classes. The original building was of brick, three stories in height, 42 by 210 feet with an administration building, now the central section, 50 by 57 feet, four stories in height. It was planned for 200 pupils. The addition completing the building doubled its capacity a few years later. The building was equipped with the necessary machines for iron, steel, wood working, etc. The building committee consisted of Milton P. Higgins, John M. Buckley, George I. Alden, George F. Brooks, George N. Jeppson and Levi L. Conant; the finance committee: Charles F. Marble, Cornelius J. Carmody and Milton P. Higgins.

The school opened Feb. 1 with about fifty pupils, half in the iron-working section, half in the wood-working, and for a time twenty-five more were admitted every three months. Boys over fourteen years are admitted; the course of study is four years; the sessions are 8 to 12, and 1 to 5 daily, except Saturday afternoon. The boys are taught not only how to run a machine, but how to strip it and reassemble it; not only how to make something, but how to make it perfectly and economically; not only how to discover the trouble with his tools when they work badly, but how to repair them.

When the second section of the building was added the boys of the school did 90 per cent. of the work of the interior. Inside of five years it became necessary to double the size of the school. This second wing was made possible by the gift of \$25,000 from the estate of Mr. Higgins in March, 1912. The 150 boys who contributed their labor to this section of the school worked with fine enthusiasm and their work is the pride of the school and the city. They built stairs, laid floors, put on the finish of all kinds, installed the electric lights, constructed the running track, the iron stairs and in fact everything within the building, valued at more than \$15,000.

The new part of the school has a modern and well-equipped gymnasium; a drafting room, lunch room, library, carpentry-room, auditorium. A section was given over to the Girls' School for domestic science and what they learn about cooking at State street, they utilized here in a practical way in the lunch room. The printing class has quarters here. The school has succeeded beyond the fondest expectation of its founders; the boys are taught the various trades, are accepted in the shops of the city as journeymen and hold their own from the start with the craftsmen taught in the shops. The classes in machine shop, cabinet making, pattern making, house carpentry, steam engineering, painting, electrical work, printing and drafting, have been most popular and useful. The boys have their athletic teams and enter competition with the other high schools of the city. (See *Wor. Mag.* 1909, p. 5; 1914 9, 249. Tulloch p. 161).

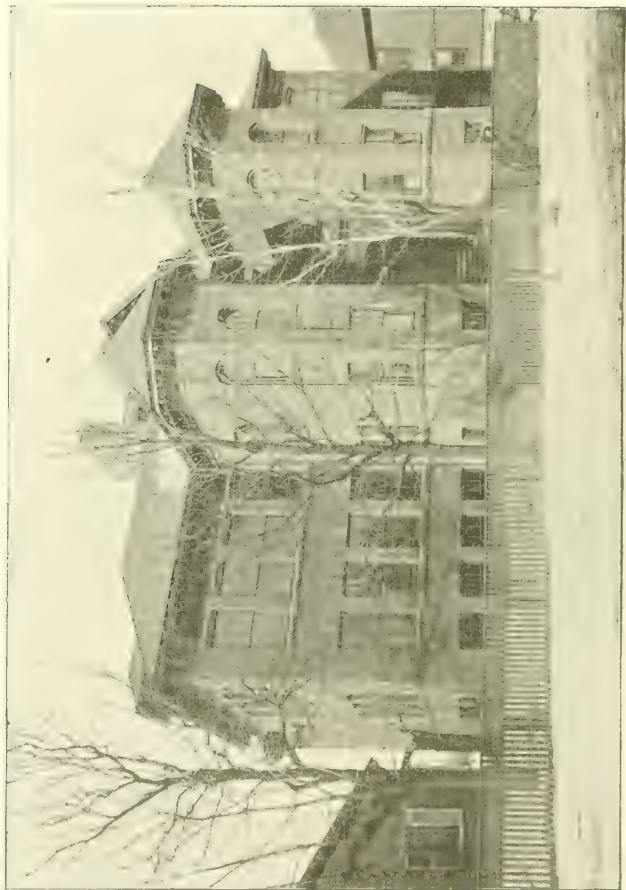
Much of the machinery has been earned by the work of the students. The school finds a market for its product and at the same time keeps its equipment at the highest standard. There are studies as well as work-shop computations, formulas, geometry and study of triangles; commercial arithmetic and geography; mechanics, hydraulics, electricity. The boys are taught English, the history of commerce and invention and civil government. Great attention is paid to drawing, of course.

Since October, 1910, the school has been open to pupils on the half-time plan. The regular schedule of the school sends each pupil into its shops for a full week, then for a week into its school rooms. The half-time boys work for wages at their trades in the industries of the city for a week, then take a week of study in the school, thus being self-supporting. The manufacturers of the city have readily co-operated in carrying out this plan, but the number of these students has not been large. The buildings and equipment of the school have been furnished by the city, including the gift of the Higgins estate, \$25,000 from the labor of pupils and \$3,000 in gifts of other citizens. The cost of maintenance is divided between city and state. Louis H. Buckley succeeded Mr. Higgins as president of the board of trustees. Elmer H. Fish has been director of the school from the beginning.

Trade School for Girls.—As soon as possible after the successful inauguration of the Trade School for Boys, a similar institution was established for girls. In September, 1911, the school was opened in this city, in accordance with a plan submitted by a sub-committee of the board of the trustees of the Independent Industrial Schools of Worcester, consisting of Charles F. Marble, Cornelius J. Carmody and William Wat tie. The building on State street occupied by the school has since been bought by the city. The school had at the start 15 pupils, and the number has constantly increased. Miss Cleon Murtland was elected director of the School; she had been an instructor in the New York Trade School for Girls for four years.

"While the purpose has been to equip the building for a school in which trades will be taught, there has been a strong wish to maintain the home aspect both within and without. We also hope that the girls may gain in this school, through direct and subtle influence, standards and motives for higher living which shall give to them a broader horizon of life and nobler ambitions as home-makers, whether their relations in the home shall be that of daughter, sister, wife or mother."

At the dedication addresses were made by Louis H. Buckley, Miss Murtland, Dr. Charles A. Prosser, Helen R. Hildreth of Boston, Rev. Bernard S. Conaty and Hon. James Logan. Miss Murtland's address was published in the Worcester Magazine, Oct., 1911. She outlined the plans of work. The principal courses at first taught in the school were millinery, all kinds of sewing and dress-making; cooking and other



GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOL.

household arts and other trades for women were added. The course of study is two years. English, arithmetic, textile study, civil government, industrial history and similar subjects are taught. In its work the school has been reckoned fully as successful as the Boys' School. The school has about 200 pupils at present.

In November, 1917, David H. Fanning gave to the city \$100,000 for the purpose of building a school house for the Girls' Trade School. This generous gift will provide a building adequate for many years and equal in architecture and equipment to the magnificent Boys School. The Gazette says editorially:

Nearly all of Mr. Fanning's industrial life has been spent in Worcester. Here is his fortune here. His home and other social ties are centered here. And it is here that he considerably chooses to place of the fruits that his business ability have won in Worcester. The example cannot fail to be of force in causing other citizens of means to take a like course toward their home city. The Fanning gift is one that well rounds out a life of eminent usefulness and is a benefaction that is to be enjoyed by the people of the present who know and are known by the donor as well as by posterity.

Note.—The view of the High Schools on page 712 were made prior to 1914, in which year the English High School (right hand view) became the Classical High School, and the left hand view (Classical High School) became the Commercial High School.



WORCESTER ACADEMY, WALKER HALL, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

CHAPTER XLVI

Academies—Business Schools—Domestic Science Schools—Private Schools

Worcester Academy.—There were three purposes in the minds of the founders of the Worcester County Manual Training School (the Worcester Academy since 1847); first, to have an academy or preparatory school governed by officers of the Baptist denomination; second, a school for manual training; third, an academy that would give the poor boy an opportunity for liberal education. Most of the founders were Baptists. They raised \$5,000 in 1834, and formed a corporation of which Isaac Davis was president, Otis Corbett, secretary, Ichabod Washburn, treasurer, and Daniel Goddard, trustees. They stated their purpose "to found a school whose advantages for elementary instruction should be of the first order; under good moral and decidedly religious influence; where every possible advantage should be afforded for productive manual labor; so that the instruction, while good, should not be expensive." In other words, the students could pay for their education by working for the school.

A farm of 60 acres on what is now Main street, extending from near Lagrange street to Hammond street, with a frontage of 1,100 feet was bought. There were no old buildings and no highway crossed the property. The first building, the chapel, and the Mansion House where the steward and students lived, stood on the ridge on what is now Oread street. In 1848 Academy Hall was built, only to be demolished six years later, the material being used to build tenement houses, known as "brick city" on Canterbury street.

The students who needed the money received eight cents an hour for labor on the farm, if they had arrived "at years of manhood," but less in accordance with their age and strength. The price for board was \$1.50 a week; if tea and coffee were not used \$1.30. The simplicity and frugality of life in the academy is shown by the following extract from C. C. Baldwin's diary, March 17, 1835:

Eden Augustin Baldwin, my nephew, came from Templeton today, having been sent here by his grandfather, with the request that I would put him to the Baptist School in this town or send him to Leicester Academy, as I might think most for his advantage. I concluded to send him to Leicester, though I was inclined to put him to the first named, and should have done so had it not been for their regulations about board. No tea, coffee or milk are given to the pupils, who board in the institution. In my judgment this is a bad arrangement. If a boy is not well treated at school he will hardly know what he has a right to expect when he becomes a man. We should learn children their rights if we would have them respected when they become men.

The late Nathaniel Paine is authority for the statement that the boys who worked sat at different tables from those who paid their tuition in cash, but the only difference in food was that the latter had doughnuts and the former had not.

The first principal was Rev. Silas Bailey, who opened the school with 20 pupils. Four years later the school had 135 pupils, 18 of whom were from this city. In 1838-40 Prof. S. S. Green was principal; in 1840 Nelson Wheeler succeeded him. Lack of funds caused the temporary closing of the school in 1844. About a year later a sum of \$6,000 was raised and another "fund of \$5,000 for tuition of pious, indigent young men of the Baptist denomination." The land south of Southbridge street was sold at this time, including the present sites of the gas-works and the Bowler brewery; in 1845 the tract between the Norwich & Worcester railroad and Southbridge street was sold, bringing more funds to the depleted treasury. In 1852 the trustees leased the real estate to Eli Thayer, who had graduated from the school and later at Brown in 1845, and immediately became a teacher in the school and was afterward its principal. In 1848-9 he had founded the Oread Institute, and there he offered the first opportunity for collegiate education to young women of this country. Under the lease Mr. Thayer conducted the academy until 1854, when he bought the building of the school corporation.

The school was then moved to the old building of the American Antiquarian Society, Summer street, corner of Belmont, where it had a precarious existence for fifteen years. In 1867 the trustees were about to transfer the assets of the school to the Newton Theological Seminary, believing that the public high schools filled all the essential purposes for which the academy had been founded, but this action was opposed, and the petition for authority to make the transfer was accordingly refused by the General Court.

Isaac Davis in 1869 by private purchase acquired the property on Union Hill, (used during the war by the government and known as the Dale Hospital), buying of the defunct Ladies' Collegiate Institute. Mr. Davis took the assets of the academy and contributed the balance necessary. In the main building on the new site, Dr. Calvin Newton has established in 1845 a Botanico-Medical College, incorporated in 1849 as the Worcester Medical College. In 1862 in Aesculapian Hall (later the chapel) ten graduates including one woman received their degrees of M. D. The Ladies' Collegiate Institute, founded also by the Baptists, acquired the property after Dr. Newton died in 1853, bought a large tract of land and set about to make a seminary like that of Mt. Holyoke. The wings of the main building were added before the institute failed. An account of the Dale Hospital is given in the history of the Civil War in this work. Fourteen wooden barracks, each 25 by 160 feet, provided for 60 beds each; but it was in use only from Feb. 22 to Dec., 1865, when the temporary buildings were sold and removed, excepting the

central barrack, which was used by the academy for a gymnasium until 1890.

The school continued as a second-rate co-educational academy until 1880. The foregoing facts are taken from an article by Dr. George O. Ward (*Wor. Acad. Bulletin*, V. No. 4).

To Isaac Davis and Dr. A. P. Marble, principal for two years at the time the trustees decided to discontinue the academy, credit must be given for saving the school and preserving for the institution a past filled with interesting history. Dr. Marble was afterward superintendent of the Worcester public schools and later assistant superintendent of the schools of New York City.

Through thick and thin, the school stuck to its original purposes; the high moral and religious ideals of the academy have never been lowered, and notwithstanding all the vicissitudes it has had almost from the beginning, a reputation for thorough training, scholarship and system. Every college welcomes graduates from Worcester Academy on account of their excellent preparation. Among its graduates is a long list of distinguished men.

When the academy was moved to Union Hill and again became a boarding school, Prof. William C. Poland, later of Brown University, was principal. He was succeeded by Prof. Nathan Leavenworth, who died in 1882. Since that time Dr. Daniel W. Abercrombie, has been principal. (See *biog.*). The academy owes its high standing to the energy, courage, determination and executive ability of its head. He built well. The history of the school is a biography of the principal. He secured endowments and gifts of all kinds and erected building after building to provide for the constantly increasing number of students and to give the institution all the advantages of a modern preparatory school. He stirred the loyalty of former students and graduates and they responded to every call. The spirit of Worcester Academy was developed until it is become a model for similar institutions. During his administration the number of students has grown from about 50 to more than 300.

To the one old administration building, the checkered history of which has been told, a group of substantial fireproof buildings has been added one after another. Davis Hall, the first dormitory built, was named in honor of the first president of the board of trustees, who for 39 years filled that office. Walker Hall, erected in 1889, was named for Hon. Joseph H. Walker, LL.D., the second president, from 1873 until he died. (See *biog.*). It contains the office, the chapel, recitation rooms, the Nelson Wheeler Library. Adams Hall is a model dining hall, erected in 1892. Dexter Hall, named for one of the most generous benefactors of the academy, William H. Dexter, was built in 1892. The Kingsley Laboratories, named in honor of a distinguished benefactor, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, was built in 1897-8 at a cost of \$90,000 and equipped with modern apparatus. It contains a group of seven

laboratories for different purposes, and rooms for manual training and mechanical drawing. Since acquiring this building the academy has been able to offer exceptional opportunities for fitting students for technical schools as well as college. It is significant that more academy men go to the W. P. I. than any other college. During the present administration the faculty has grown from five to nineteen, each of whom is a specialist in his own department.

The new gymnasium of the academy, erected in 1915 at a cost of about \$100,000, at the corner of Penn avenue and Dorchester street, designed by Parker & Stearns of Boston, is one of the best arranged and most fully equipped buildings of its kind of any possessed by preparatory schools, public or private, in this country. The exterior is particularly attractive. It stands on the old athletic field and completes the third side of the quadrangle of buildings. The swimming pool is 28-75, of the latest model.' The main room of the gymnasium is 58 by 100 feet and is well fitted for basket ball. Exercise in the gymnasium is compulsory. The Academy athletic teams have received every encouragement from the trustees and faculty. The new Gaskill field, named in honor of Judge Francis A. Gaskill, third president of the board of trustees, is the best of its kind in New England. It contains two base ball fields, football gridiron, a quarter-mile track with 220 yards straightaway track, three tennis courts, a field house of cement. The field cost \$70,000 and contains ten acres.

The academy is the oldest of the higher institutions of learning in the city; it stands fourth among the academies of the country in number of students.

Oread Institute.—The Oread Collegiate Institute was important as an institution of learning because it was a pioneer among colleges for women; it was important as an institution of the city because of the large number of girls of this city educated there. From beginning to end it was a center of interest. The Oread Castle, which still stands unchanged in its exterior, was the home of the institute and built for the purpose by Eli Thayer. Goat Hill, as the site was known, was in the suburbs when Mr. Thayer bought it in 1845. Subsequently he added a field of ten acres including the present site of Piedmont Church. He designed the building which followed the lines of a medieval castle and it was built partly of native stone. It was to have an inner court 170 feet square. Circular towers 50 feet in diameter and four stories in height were to be placed at the four corners. The building was designed for 600 students, more than were at that time students in any American college. The north and south towers and connecting hall were completed in 1852, the whole having a frontage of 250 feet, but the rest of the structure was never built.

The Institute was opened May 14, 1849. At that time Oberlin was the only college open to women, and no college exclusively for women

had been established. In 1854 there were a dozen teachers and the building was full of boarding students. As the history and its roster of students and graduates shows, the school attracted pupils from the best known families of the cities. There were three departments, primary, academic and collegiate. The college course was modeled after that of Brown University. Instruction was also given in music, drawing, painting and other branches considered necessary for the education of girls at that time. Rather ahead of the times also was the regular prescribed gymnastic exercises "as means to health and to develop symmetry of form and grace of carriage." Students were expected to walk daily out of doors. A riding amphitheatre was built soon after the school was opened.



• OREAD INSTITUTE.

Mr. Thayer asked no help of others in his experiment. He said: "We sell education at cost. If our merchandise is not worth our price or if we have brought wares to the market for which there is no demand, we ask no one to share our loss. Oread Castle was founded in good faith under the honest conviction that it might serve the country and the world by advancing in some degree the able cause to which it is devoted." The Oread continued for a period of thirty-two years, and was closed on account of the failure of the health of John Alden Thayer, son of the founder and at that time principal.

In 1910 the Oread Collegiate Institute Association gave \$3,000 to Brown University for the "Eli Thayer Scholarship of the Oread." This association has maintained an active existence to the present time. A history containing portraits and illustrations with biographies of former pupils was published in 1881; edited by Martha Burt Wright and Anna M. Bancroft. A supplement was published in 1915.

Henry D. Perky, who afterward bought the Oread and converted into a domestic science school, described elsewhere, continued until 1904. For a number of years the property has been used for a riding school. It is described as a large and perfectly appointed riding academy, with an excellent indoor tanbark ring, where expert instruction in horsemanship is given to men and women and children by classes or private lessons. Dr. W. J. Hennessey is president; Harry W. Marsh, treasurer.

Highland Military Academy.—For more than fifty years the Highland Military Academy, a preparatory school, took rank among the best in the country. It was founded by Caleb B. Metcalf and owned by him and his estate from the beginning to the end. He had been a principal of the Thomas Street Latin School.



HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1866.

As it was when Willie Grout was a student there.

The school was located on Salisbury street on the plateau at the top of the hill. It began business Oct. 5, 1856, with accommodations for sixteen boarding and twenty day pupils. Many prominent men of this city were students there in their youth. The school was primarily to prepare students for college, but in the case of many it was their finishing school. The military drill was added in 1858, and no less than fifty out of 150 boys who drilled here before 1863 served in the Civil War that came soon after the school was established. Among these were Wil-

him and Frank Bacon, Darius Shaw, George W. Huntington, and M. Brooks, Lt. Col. William N. Green and Willie Grout, who lost their lives in the service; Henry M. Bragg, Sheriff R. H. Chamberlain, Maj. E. T. Raymond, Capt. Charles H. Pinkham, William H. Hobbs and Capt. Levi Lincoln. By 1863 the school had 87 students, or Cadets as they were called. Col. John M. Goodhue was military instructor, a captain in the Civil War; Col. E. B. Glasgow and Maj. L. G. White were among his successors. Until 1868 Mr. Metcalf himself was among the instructors, but afterward he devoted all his time to administrative duties. He retired from active management in 1888, but retained the title of superintendent emeritus until his death. He lived for two years at 36 Lincoln street, where his wife, Roxanna C. (Barnes) Metcalf, a daughter of A. S. Barnes, the publisher, died March 7, 1890. Mr. Metcalf died July 31, 1891, at the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. McElrath, at Seabright, N. J. He served on the Worcester school committee from 1869 to 1881 inclusive. George L. Clark was business manager of the school through its entire existence.

Joseph Alden Shaw who succeeded Mr. Metcalf had long been associated with him. (See biography). He continued until the property was sold for residential purposes in 1912 and the school discontinued. Most of the buildings were immediately torn down. Through its fifty-six years it had been a prosperous and successful institution, a source of pride to the city. The familiar gray uniforms of the cadets were decidedly missed when the school ceased to exist.

Business Schools.—For half a century or more, the business schools of this city have attracted pupils not only from Worcester but from all the towns of the county and more distant points. Howe's Business College had for its students a generation ago many men since distinguished in business and public life. W. H. Eaton had a Commercial Boarding School established in 1851, and continued about ten years. He advertised in 1857. Becker's Business College, 98 Front street, is one of the oldest business schools of this section and has had uniformly high reputation. L. G. Fairchild has an office school at 619 State Mutual building. His school, formerly known as Phoenix Institute, was for several years in the Graphic Arts building. His graduates have been in great demand for private secretaries and office work.

The largest school of this class is the Worcester Business Institute, of which C. B. Post is proprietor and principal. The school has facilities second to none. It trains its pupils thoroughly and places them in positions as stenographers, book-keepers and other office work and serves the employers of the city in the selection of those properly qualified for the positions to which they are recommended. The school was established in 1899 by Mr. Post (see biog.). It has been located from the beginning at 476 Main street.

The Massachusetts School of Engineering, for the education of firemen, engineers and electricians, was established in 1905, by Thomas F. Myers. (See biog.). It is located at 26 Austin street.

Female High School.—Dr. John Park established the Female High School here in 1831. He had previously been at the head of a female academy in Boston. It was a sort of finishing school, patronized by the leading families. Under date of April 13, 1832, C. C. Baldwin wrote (diary, p. 173): "In the evening I attended a party at His Excellency Gov. Lincoln's. It was given for the purpose of introducing the senior class of misses in the Female High School into company. They were all over 15. One party of the same kind was given while I was at Templeton a fortnight ago, and they are to be given every other week by different families during the summer. The number of young ladies present from the school might be about 15, many of whom were pretty and interesting. Some of them are natives of Worcester, but a greater part from out of town. We were employed about two hours in dancing, though we had no music but from a piano, which was played upon by the lady of Dr. John Park, who moved to Worcester from Boston, where for many years he was at the head of a female academy, in 1831. April 14, 1832. This morning I had a visit from the lady of Rejoice Newton, Esq., accompanied by 21 young misses, most of whom were from the Female High School. They remained in the (Antiquarian) Hall an hour and a half. They left their names."

The Bancroft School.—This, a high-grade preparatory institution, was established by Frank H. Robson, who was its principal from the beginning until 1914. In 1902 it was incorporated and the present building erected at 111 Elm street. The school provides classes from kindergarten to college entrance. Since 1913 girls only have been admitted to the high school department, but both boys and girls to the lower grades. The school has grown until it is the largest private day school in New England outside of Boston. There are thirteen teachers.

The Salisbury Mansion School was advertised in the Aegis March 12, 1855, by Rev. N. T. Bent, principal. The teachers were Rev. J. V. Beane, mathematics; Miss E. S. Bacon, music; Mlle. Louise Forestere, French and German.

Worcester Domestic Science School.—For a number of years Henry D. Perky conducted a model domestic science school in the old Oread Castle. It was established in 1898 and leaped into popularity at once. He founded a scholarship for each state in the union, and students came hither from all parts of the country. The school opened in January, 1899, with 40 young ladies and the number grew rapidly. The school seemed to take a position of great importance as one of the pioneers in this field. But it was a personal enterprise, and collapsed at the time of the founder's death. Its existence of seven years demonstrated the need and value of a school of domestic science and home arts.

Mr. Peck, had agents for the sale of their goods, as demonstrated in various other enterprises. He made the idea of domestic science schools attractive to the young women of the country. Had he chosen to devote his whole energy to the school, there can be no doubt that this city would now be the home of an institution rivalling Simmons College of Boston.

The work he began did not cease entirely, however. One of the teachers, Mrs. Frank M. Wethered, opened a school at her residence. Her school also became widely known and attracted students from distant points as well as from the city and vicinity. She added to the facilities from year to year and the school occupied several buildings on Institute road and Dean street, all well equipped for their purposes. The graduates have been placed in important positions in this country, Cuba and Canada. A two-year course is given, training students for teaching the subject in public schools, trade schools, and for institutional and playgrounds supervision. The Worcester Domestic Science School ranks as one of the most important private educational institutions of the city.

Private Schools.—Two private schools intimately associated with the public school system and at times taking the place of the public Latin School here, have been described under the heading of public schools. Infants' schools and Dames' schools were very common in the early part of the nineteenth century.

In 1828 Madam Collins kept an infants' school in part of the old meeting house on School street. About the same time there was a private school kept in the court house. Mrs. Jonathan (Sykes) Ward had a school in the thirties in her house near Jo Bill road on Salisbury street. Miss Sarah Ward, daughter of Artemas, kept a school on Lincoln street. Mrs. William Bickford rented a room in the rear of a new brick house. Mrs. Heywood, mother of Rev. John, had a little school opposite the house of Dr. B. F. Heywood, Main street. Miss Sarah C. Ward had a school in the post office building. Miss Lucretia Bancroft used a rear room in the house of her father, Rev. Aaron, for her school. Miss Martha Stearns opened a school in the wooden building adjoining the Granite block. Miss Hannah Stearns, sister of Martha, had a school for girls on Main street, not far from the Salisbury block. John Wright and his wife had a school room in the post-office building, Main street, and later in his own house at the north end of Salisbury block. It was called "A Female Academy." Robert Phipps came here in 1836 and opened a school in the Butman block, where he had two rooms on the third floor. He had a French teacher, a gymnasium, taught drawing, and offered other educational novelties, but like all those mentioned, his school had a short and doubtless unprofitable life. Thomas Payson opened a private school under the name of Seminary for Young Ladies in the spring of 1819; its existence was brief. Hannah Spofford opened a female seminary here in May, 1804. The tuition was \$2 to \$4 a quarter-year,

according to the courses. The school was not a success. Mrs. Nugent opened an academy for girls in 1805. These academies taught sewing, reading, embroidery, writing, arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, painting in water colors, drawing, geography, music, and some other subjects, according to their advertisements.

In 1823-4 Rev. Benjamin F. Farnsworth had an academy. A corporation was formed and a building purchased for the Worcester Female Academy in 1832 and was kept by Mrs. A. M. Wells one year and by John Wright for a short time afterward. It failed and the building was sold.

After the Phipps School closed about 1840 the Misses Stearns opened another school in Salisbury block and kept boarding pupils as well as day scholars. This school continued until the early fifties, Hannah continuing alone after her sister married and moved to Salem. Hannah had been a governess in the Randolph family in Virginia. Rev. Edward Everett Hale was a boarder in the Stearns home after the school was given up. Hannah moved finally to Exeter, N. H., and died there.

The school sessions in the thirties were usually from nine to twelve and two to five, with half-hour recesses during each session. The vacations were two weeks in summer and two in winter. The young girls were not sent to the public schools as a rule and small boys were sent to the Dames' schools with the girls, if the family purses warranted the expense. (See Wor. Soc. Ant. Proc. p. 246, 1903).

CHAPTER XLVII

Colleges and Institutes—Worcester Polytechnic Institute—College of the Holy Cross—Clark University—State Normal School—Assumption College

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—Three of the four men who may be called the founders of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute were prominent citizens of this city: Ichabod Washburn, Stephen Salisbury (2d), and David Whitcomb, through whose advice and administration of the gift of John Boynton, his former partner, the original fund of \$100,000 was applied to the purposes of this institution. Fortunate was it that other men had kindred purposes in view at the same time. Fortunate too were the founders in securing men such as Milton P. Higgins and Seth Sweetser to carry into effect their purposes. The original name was the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science. In 1887 it was changed to the present title.

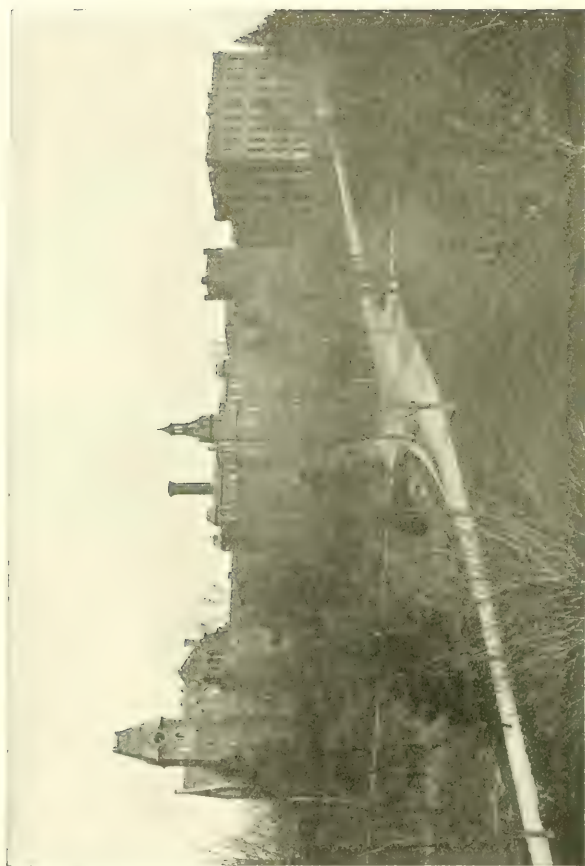
John Boynton's letter of gift was dated May 1, 1865. The Institute opened in 1868, with scope and aims as outlined by its first president, Charles O. Thompson, a graduate of Dartmouth, a chemist of distinction, who had spent five years abroad studying technical schools. The course at first was three years, but was soon extended to four. Mr. Thompson's ideals were high and he made the standards to correspond and fought to maintain them. That they have never been lowered is the chief reason for the success of the school.

The second principal, Homer T. Fuller, Ph.D., began his administration in 1883, and with the aid of an able board of trustees and a faculty of unusual attainments and talents, he extended the usefulness and achievements of the school rapidly. New buildings were erected; additional endowments received.

Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, the third president, was in charge from 1894 to 1901, and the work of broadening the scope of the Institute, of strengthening it financially, of developing it in various lines, was carried forward. Every year brought additional prestige; every alumnus became a bulwark of strength, as he demonstrated his value in the world of business or industry. Dr. Edmund A. Engler, the next president served from 1901 to 1911.

The growth and reputation of the Institute has never receded, and never greater than during the administration of the present president, Prof. Ira N. Hollis, who came from a chair in Harvard University, where his reputation had already been established.

The Institute has 53 acres of land, including the new athletic field. The buildings are located on an eminence on Salisbury street. Boynton



WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Hall, a veritable landmark on the crown of the hill, built of stone from Worcester quarries, has always been the administration building; the home of the library of general reference, of the department of engineering and various recitation rooms. One by one the other departments have moved to buildings of their own.

The Washburn shops, the gift of Ichabod Washburn, gave distinctive character to the school from the beginning. His letter offering them was dated March 6, 1866, and he not only erected the buildings soon afterward, but gave an endowment of \$50,000. In these shops the students are employed in commercial work, making patterns, doing machine work, working in the forge and foundry. It was the first and is yet the best shop operated by a technical school of the country. The present foundry was erected in 1902 and other extensive alterations and additions have been made from time to time in the original Washburn shops. The shops have a substantial business in manufacturing machine tools, having in addition to the students a force of skilled workmen.

The chemical and physical laboratories in a building named for Stephen Salisbury, one of the largest benefactors from the beginning until his death, and for his son, Stephen (3d), who was equally interested and generous in supporting the school, is a four story fireproof building.

In the three-story building occupied by the department of mechanical engineering, is the laboratory for classes in hydraulics, testing metals and materials, gas engineering, and the general laboratory for research and experiment. The building has rooms for mechanical drawing, machine design, library, besides offices and recitation rooms. The electrical engineering department has one of the finest buildings devoted solely to its use of any technical school or college, erected at a cost of \$250,000. It is 200 feet in length and including its galleries has floor-space of 20,000 square feet. Other buildings are the non-magnetic laboratory, the power plant which serves as a laboratory as well as furnishing the heat, light and power for all the buildings: Newton Hall, a dormitory; the hydraulic laboratory at Chaffinsville, where the school owns a water privilege. Each department has a special reference library in addition to that in Boynton Hall.

The Institute in recent years has offered these four distinct courses of study—mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, and chemistry and general science. The first degree is B. S., and to graduates after prescribed study, the degrees of M. S., M. E., E. E., C. E. and D.Sc. are granted. About two thousand students have received degrees, and perhaps three times that number have been students here for a time.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a branch at the "Tech." An Athletic Association has charge of the business of all the football, baseball, track and other teams. Its officers are elected by the students

and they co-operate with an advisory board composed of members of the faculty and alumni. There are branches of the student members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering and the American Society of Electrical Engineering, each holding regular meetings at which addresses are given by students, instructors, engineers of distinction and specialists. The Greek Letter fraternities having chapters here are: The Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Tau, Phi Kappa Psi, Lambda Chi and Theta Chi, each of which maintains a club house. The students have published a newspaper for many years. In recent years it has been entitled the Tech News, and while giving all reports of current events and all the matters of interest relating to the school it has been especially active in promoting athletics and aiding the work of the Athletic Association. Alumni Associations have been formed in Worcester, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, and elsewhere where graduates have located in sufficient numbers.

"Tech" received gold medals for its exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; the Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charlestown, S. C., in 1902 and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

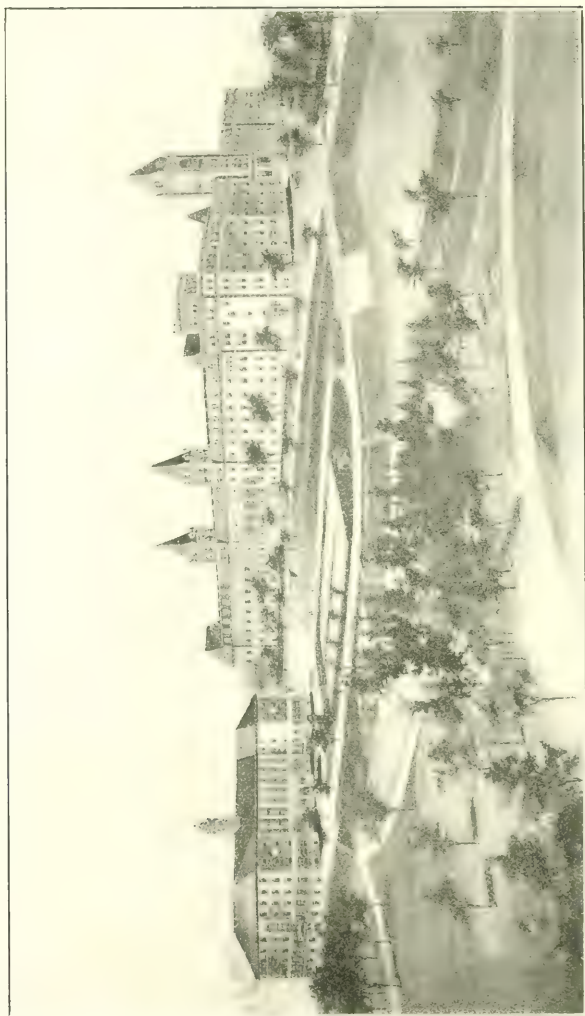
In recent years the alumni of the Institute have begun to repay their debt to their *alma mater*. In 1914 the magnificent athletic field on Park avenue, providing unsurpassed grounds for baseball, football, track games and other sports, was completed at a cost of \$100,000. Many of the gifts for this fund were large, but the school takes pride in the fact that almost without exception the alumni responded to the call and contributed according to their means.

The building itself is like the Institute, thoroughly up-to-date. The swimming pool is one of the chief attractions. The meeting rooms for the use of the student fill a long felt need of the school.

Two years after the field was dedicated, the present gymnasium was finished. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremony at Commencement, 1916. The principal speakers were Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., President Ira N. Hollis, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, J. C. Miller ('86); Edwin H. Brown ('98); Z. A. Gibson ('91) of the Central Building Company; Prof. A. W. French; Prof. P. R. Carpenter; Vice-president A. C. Comins of the Alumni Association, '93; Dr. Homer Gage of the trustees.

Among the former professors of the Institute deserving special mention are: George I. Alden, Levi L. Conant, U. Waldo Cutler, Thomas E. Eaton, George E. Gladwin, Milton P. Higgins, F. R. Jones, Alonzo S. Kimball, Albert Kingsbury, L. P. Kinnicutt, Orie W. Long, William McDonald, John H. Nelson, Sidney A. Reeve, George I. Rockwood, John E. Sinclair, Edward P. Smith, Charles O. Thompson and George H. White.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE



College of the Holy Cross.—The College of the Holy Cross, founded in 1843 by Rt. Rev. Joseph Benedict Fenwick, second Bishop of Boston, is the oldest Catholic College in New England.

The most cherished wish of the bishop was to establish such an institution in his diocese. He was aided greatly at the start by the work of Rev. James Fitton, the first priest of this section, who had erected on the present site of the college on old Pakachoag Hill, "the hill of pleasant springs," the Seminary of Mount St. James. This building with about 60 acres of land, Father Fitton deeded to the bishop in 1842. The location for a college was ideal. From the top of this hill there is a magnificent view in every direction. The city itself stretches to the northward. Beyond looms Mt. Wachusett in the background of clustering hills. And since the building of the college it has been a landmark of the first order and beauty, visible from every point of vantage for many miles.

The first classes were organized in the Seminary of Mount St. James, Nov. 2, 1843. The bishop called to his aid the priests of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., of the Society of Jesus, and they took charge of the instruction. Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, S. J., was the first president. The cornerstone of the main college building was laid June 21, 1843, and it was occupied Jan. 13, 1844. It was used for all the college purposes, recitations, office and dormitory. The first annual exhibition July 29, 1844, was a great occasion among the Catholics of New England. When Bishop Fenwick died, Aug. 10, 1846, with his great work just under way, he was buried at his own request in the college cemetery. A few days before he died he gave to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, then in charge, the legal title to the property, and they have conducted it since then.

The main building was burned, July 14, 1852, and the disaster threatened at first to end the existence of the college. Rt. Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, then bishop, determined that it should survive, and funds were raised and the construction of a larger and better structure was begun. A class of students who had entered in 1843 and 1844 had advanced to philosophy, as the senior year was called, and were ready to graduate in 1849. The college then asked the State for a charter, which was not granted, and it was not until after the Civil War had eliminated sectarian prejudice at Beacon Hill that the charter was granted by the General Court March 24, 1865. While the lack of state authority prevented the granting of degrees earned by the students, Georgetown University granted the degrees to Holy Cross students until the act of incorporation was passed. The charter gave the college the right to confer all except medical degrees. At Commencement in 1868, Gov. Bullock of this city, speaking for the Commonwealth, took occasion to praise the patience of the friends of the college during the period of waiting for the charter—"Patience which under the circumstances he should hardly

have dared to expect from many Christian denominations." While governor he attended three commencements here.

During the war the college became dear not only to Catholics but to many non-Catholics of New England. Gov. Andrew visited it in 1862 and presided at Commencement, speaking highly of the college and showing his friendship then and afterward in various ways.

The college has erected new buildings from time to time, as required by its growth. In 1875 the east wing of the main building was raised and extended. This wing, the only part of the old building not destroyed in 1852, gave place in time to a structure 112 feet in length with an easterly frontage of 90 feet. On the first and second floors are the refectories; on the upper floor the chapel. Adjoining this wing on the southeast corner is the infirmary. A later structure known as the O'Kane Building was completed in 1895, and formally opened in September of that year; it contains the gymnasium, 50 by 139 feet, one of the largest and best in New England. On the third floor is Fenwick Hall, an auditorium for public meetings, lectures, debates, student assemblies, etc. Alumni Hall, a dormitory with rooms for 200 students, was completed in the fall of 1905.

An important addition to the college equipment was the completion of Fitton Field. This athletic field is superbly located, lacking in nothing that makes for a place for baseball, football, track athletics and other sports. Since it has been in use its value has been demonstrated not only in the improvement in athletics generally but in the vast increase of attendance at games and in the public support of the college teams in the city of Worcester.

Beaven Hall, the latest building, was erected in 1912. The cornerstone was laid with elaborate ceremony May 21 and 22 of that year, during a special reception in honor of the Bishops who were graduates of the institution—of whom there were thirteen—Bishops Healy, McMahon, Baltes, Bradley, Michaud, Delaney and Gravel; Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., '70, of Springfield; Rt. Rev. Mathew Harkins, D. D., '64, Providence, R. I.; Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., '69, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Rt. Rev. Michael J. Hoban, D. D., '74, of Scranton, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D. D., '78, of Portland, Me.; Rt. Rev. Joseph J. Rice, D. D., '91, of Burlington, Vt. Beaven Hall, the new administration building, is a substantial and spacious structure, of artistic design and proportions.

The system of education is the same as that of all the colleges of the Society of Jesus, guided by the principles laid down in the famous *Ratio Studiorum*, elaborated by centuries of experience. The college adheres to a classical education and announces that instead of abolishing prescribed studies and enlarging the elective plan, it advocates a wise, deliberate and prudent selection by men whose profession is education, and not an unwise, sudden and rash choice by inexperienced

youths just entering on the process of education. "It is not a system of ever-changing theory and doubtful experiment, but one on which have been built the characters of the world's best scholars and statesmen for centuries. It meets the demand for modern improvement by wise adaptation and readjustment. The natural sciences and modern languages are by no means overlooked or neglected in this system, but the ancient languages and their literature are still retained as prescribed studies and with mathematics and philosophy, form the essential trinity of courses, which Prof. Ladd of Yale considers absolutely necessary for a truly liberal education."

The college possesses an excellent library. That as well as every other department has grown rapidly in recent years. The college has given degrees to more than a thousand students. At the present time the alumni are engaged in raising a large endowment fund, and a large sum has already been pledged.

The past presidents of the college have been: Rev. Thomas Mulledy, S. J., '43-'45; Rev. James Ryder, S. J., '45-'48; Rev. John Early, S. J., '48-'51; Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '51-'54; Rev. Peter J. Blenkinsop, S. J., '54-'57; Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '57-'61; Rev. James Clark, S. J., '61-'67; Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., '67, six months; Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S. J., '67-'73; Rev. Joseph B. O'Hagan, S. J., '73-'79; Rev. Edw. D. Boone, S. J., '79-'83; Rev. Robert W. Brady, S. J., '83-'87; Rev. Samuel Cahill, S. J., '87-'89; Rev. Michael A. O'Kane, S. J., '89-'93; Rev. Edw. A. McGurk, S. J., '93-'95; Rev. John T. Lehy, S. J., '95-1901; Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J., 1901-06; Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., 1906-11; Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J., 1911—.

Clark University.—Clark University was founded by Jonas G. Clark, and opened in 1889. Dr. Granville Stanley Hall, the first president, is still at the head of the institution. The original board of trustees, selected by Mr. Clark, consisted of Gen. Charles Devens, Stephen Salisbury (3d), Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, Hon. William W. Rice, Dr. Joseph Sargent, Hon. John D. Washburn, Frank P. Goulding and George Swan, all of whom have passed away. The charter was granted by the legislature May 4, 1887.

The land for the University, a tract of eight acres, 400 by 800 feet, had been acquired by Mr. Clark on Main street, a mile and a half from City Hall. The cornerstone of the main building was laid with appropriate ceremony, Oct. 22, 1887. Gen. Devens presided and made an address (see *Worcester Past and Present*, p. 99a). Addresses were also made by Hon. John D. Washburn, Senator Hoar, Rev. D. O. Mears and Rev. Daniel Merriman. Mr. and Mrs. Clark handled the first trowel of cement used.

The trustees in a letter to Mr. Clark on May 5, 1887, described his benefaction as "the largest single charitable gift ever made by a private person in New England, and with very few exceptions the largest



CLARK UNIVERSITY.

ever made by a private person in his life time, and which, at the death of the original giver of a million dollars, Mr. Clark set apart as a building or construction fund \$500,000 to be applied in the erection of buildings and equipping them with appliances for the work of the University; \$100,000 as a library fund and \$500,000 as a University endowment fund for the general uses and support of the University. In the fall Mr. Clark proposed to add another gift of \$500,000 in real estate, library and works of art, and the further sum of \$500,000 for the maintenance of three or more chairs. The latter gift was subject to the condition that an equal amount be contributed by other founders.

The first story of the main building is of stone; the four upper stories of brick. The dimensions are 204½ by 114 feet; 78 feet in height and 96 to the face of the clock in the tower. At first this building contained office, library, recitation rooms, laboratories and gymnasium. It has 90 rooms. The chemical laboratory was erected immediately after the main building.

At the opening exercises Oct. 2, 1889, in the hall of the University, Mr. Clark stated his purposes, the chief of which was original research, General Devens presided. The story of the founding of the University may be told best in the words of Dr. Hall at the celebration of the completion of the twenty-fifth year:

I was at the outset sent on an eight months' trip to Europe with special letters of introduction, including a letter to the Kaiser. I soon became closely connected with the inside workings of Kultus ministeria and university inner circle, so that my trip constituted a pedagogic journey I think almost without precedent. I was surprised to find the most eminent men of learning in Europe profoundly interested in it and so lavish with their line, sympathy and counsel. I was entertained by Lord Kelvin, Pasteur, Helmholtz, Jowett and some score of others of the greatest living leaders in scientific thought; went on a trip of inspection of German universities as the guest of the Prussian minister of education, Von Goslaarm, and perhaps most embarrassing of all, was taken in state by Gen. Trepanof on a visit to the two great Russian military schools near St. Petersburg in each of which an all day's program of military evolutions had been arranged for my special edification; was a guest of honor at a meeting of Swedish universities, etc.

My instructions from Mr. Clark had been to see everything and every institution possible, collect building plans, budgets, administration methods of every kind. I came home slightly intoxicated with academic ideals, so were all of us in some degree, according to our temperament, but a reality that was sobering enough soon confronted us. If ever there was an academic tragedy, a *via crucis*, a veritable descent into Avernus, it was here. We began the fourth year, 1893-4, with only one-fourth the total annual resources that we had the first year. In the seven years that followed, down to the founder's death in 1900, we had for all purposes only—less than \$30,000. Several of us who remained here were tempted by larger offers to what seemed more promising fields.

There was no friction. We stood and worked shoulder to shoulder.

Compared either with the size of our faculty, the number of departments or our annual budget, we have fitted more men for higher degrees, seen more of them in academic chairs, where they are found in all the leading institutions of the land, including some dozen of presidencies, first and last; published more original contribu-

ments which seek to add to the sum of the world's knowledge; have a larger proportion of members of our faculty starred as of the first rank in Cattell's census of the competent; had closer personal and often daily contact with students, and given more individual help outside of classes had more academic freedom (for no one in our history has ever suffered in any way for his opinions); had more autonomy in our departments, each of which is a law to itself; had less rules and formalities of every kind; had less drudgery of marks and faculty rulings; had a president who was less president and more teacher, good or bad; spent less time in devising ways and means of seeking contributions from our friends here; advertised less and avoided all publicity more, until now (when I am just for this one moment, throwing all our traditions of silence and modesty to the winds). In these respects, we exceed any of the other twenty institutions of the Association of American Universities.

From 1892, when several instructors resigned, the faculty remained intact for twenty-one years. Then Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, professor of biology, resigned to accept a chair in Oregon. The death of the founder brought a large addition to the endowment, making the total gift of Mr. Clark about \$4,000,000. The department of chemistry was reopened and enlarged; departments in history, economics and philosophy added. A library building has been erected at a cost of \$225,000.

The original library fund of \$100,000 given by Mr. Clark, was increased by a bequest at the time of his death in 1900 by about \$600,000, besides \$150,000 for a building. The new building was opened in the fall of 1903, the formal dedication taking place Jan. 14, 1904. It contains 13 rooms and a floor space of 25,000 square feet. The main library room has a capacity of 60,000 volumes. It was modeled after the library of Trinity College at Cambridge, England, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The stack room has shelves for 75,000 books. The library is conducted on the open-shelf plan, every book being accessible to authorized persons. "There was probably no department of the University," said Mr. Wilson, the librarian, at the time of dedication, "in which Mr. Clark took more interest than the library. 'It is difficult to understand,' he said, 'why men have so long worshipped books as books, and have not realized that, after all, they are merely tools to be used in working for higher things. . . . If there is any place on earth where a liberal spirit must be shown, it is in a university library, I would say especially in the Clark University library.'"

In course of time the library room in the main building proved inadequate and an addition was decided upon in 1909, was completed in the summer of 1910, and has been in use since the fall of that year. The main room is 53 by 80 feet, having shelf capacity of 15,000 books. Access to the University library is provided by means of a corridor. The building is English collegiate Gothic in style. It cost \$100,000, making the total cost of the two library buildings \$225,000. (See *Worcester Mag.* 1908, p. 129; 1911, p. 384). Both library buildings were designed by Forst, Briggs & Chamberlain, and built by Norcross Bros. Co., of this city. Few colleges in this country have as good buildings and as well endowed and equipped libraries as Clark.

Clark College.—Clark College was founded in 1902 under a codicil of the will of Mr. Clark, which charged the trustees of Clark University with the creation of "a Collegiate Department—where young men, who have graduated from the high schools and other preparatory schools and have not the means to enable them to attend universities where the expense is large, may obtain at a moderate cost and in a three years course a practical education which shall fit them for useful citizenship and their work in life." Other provisions stipulated an administrative organization wholly independent of the University and responsible directly to the trustees. Clark College is thus an independent undergraduate institution, separately endowed, with a separate faculty and student body, but governed by the trustees of Clark University and having joint privileges in the Library and making use of the same campus and buildings as the University, with which its relations are those of intimate and cordial cooperation. The productive endowment of the College is \$1,300,000.

To organize a new college in New England and not to duplicate admirable institutions already in the field was no easy task and called for special care in the selection of the first president. Under the guidance of Senator Hoar, then chairman of the board, the place was offered to Col. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, who accepted early in 1902, though duties in Washington and in connection with the great anthracite coal strike, prevented the new president for some months from taking personal charge of affairs. The details of organization were meanwhile carried out by the first Dean, Prof. Rufus C. Bentley. The selection of Col. Wright for the presidency was most fortunate for the new institution. He brought to it fresh points of view, large experience in administration, an international reputation in science, and high qualities of leadership and character.

The marked features of the college, in addition to the low tuition and the three year course required by Mr. Clark's will, were the substitution of admission on trial for the usual entrance examinations, a group system of studies, close personal supervision of student work and the prohibition of intercollegiate athletics.

The first class was received in October, 1902, sixty-three strong. The formal exercises of President Wright's inauguration were held October 9, 1902, with addresses by Senator Hoar, President Hall and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The first class, reduced by the exigencies of the curriculum and other causes to 43, was graduated June 21st, 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of the College on this occasion and received the degree of LL.D. at the hands of President Wright. The commencement oration was delivered by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

The institution grew steadily in students and instructors until in 1909, the year of President Wright's death, the numbers were 186 and 23 respectively. The second president, Dr. Edmund C. Sanford, was

elected by the trustees in October, 1909. Under his administration the organization of the institution has been developed and the standard of requirement in scholarship raised without essential departure from the main lines already laid down.

The great war has made serious inroads upon the College personnel as upon that of other institutions of higher education. Even before the declaration of war against Germany, several of the students and one member of the faculty had taken the training at Plattsburg and a voluntary military company had begun drilling on the campus. With the declaration of war still greater attention was given to military matters. The voluntary company was taken over as a regular part of the college work; courses were immediately offered in military map-making, military hygiene and in wireless telegraphy. With the friendly assistance of Worcester citizens a fund of \$8,000 was raised and a unit of 22 motor ambulance drivers sent to France to work under the auspices of the American Field Service—18 of them college undergraduates. At the same time others left college to enlist in the Naval Reserve, and a little later still others for special work on the farms and in various sorts of indirect war service. At the present time some 30 or 40 of the alumni of the College (numbering in all but 451) are commissioned officers in the army and navy of the United States; 100 or more—students and alumni—are non-commissioned officers or privates; while 20 or 30 are in scientific work for the government or for war industries, in Y. M. C. A. work, or in other indirect forms of service. Of the faculty two are commissioned officers, one is in Y. M. C. A. work in France, one has been released in order to give full time to government work, and several more are assisting without interrupting their college duties, as opportunity offers.

State Normal School.—The State Normal School at Worcester was established by act of the State Legislature in 1871, and was opened Sept. 15, 1874. Although a state institution, this school has been able by its location in the populous city of Worcester to offer the youth of the city exceptional advantages of training for the profession of teaching and by its close affiliation and alliance with the city school system has virtually become a local institution. For this reason the student body has always come largely from the city and its immediate vicinity and a large proportion of its graduates have become teachers in the city schools.

The site of the school was formerly known as Hospital Grove, and is situated on one of the nearest of the circle of hills on which Worcester is built. It has an elevation of 688 feet, which makes it very admirable in many respects. The view is inspiring in all directions and the grounds, comprising nearly six acres, are of great beauty, due to the rolling character of the hill, the fine grassy slopes and the noble oaks which stretch in great numbers up to lofty heights all about the buildings and walks. Rarely does one see a more attractive and fitting setting for a school than

this one. The main building, of the style of an old French castle, is rugged in appearance, as if built to endure rather than to adorn. It is constructed of gray stone which was quarried on the very site of the school itself from the ledges that crop out in many places here and there. Adjoining the main school building is the gymnasium, erected in 1896, also of stone, possessing considerable architectural beauty. Besides these two buildings there are two frame houses, one a school dormitory with a capacity for twenty boarders, known as Stoddard Terrace in honor of Colonel E. B. Stoddard, for many years the official school visitor appointed by the State Board of Education, and the other the home of the school principal.

The design of the Normal School is strictly professional; that is, to prepare in the best possible manner the pupils for the work of organizing, governing, and teaching the public schools of the Commonwealth. To this end there must be the most thorough knowledge; first, of the branches of learning required to be taught in the schools; second, of the best methods of teaching these branches; and third, of right mental training. Throughout its history the methods of instruction have been original and progressive with a definite basis in child psychology. The first principal, Mr. E. Harlow Russell (see biography) was a pioneer in the investigation of the child as a problem of instruction and did much to advance the study and the knowledge of child life. In all the work of the school through the years, the same aim and spirit have persisted, and the individual pupil, with attention to his talents and his defects, his interests and his possibilities, has been the object and center of all studies. More than six thousand written exercises prepared by students of the school and based on actual observations of children were some years ago presented to Clark University and made the subject of further investigation, classification and tabulation. To facilitate this study of individual pupils, classes of children are taught at the school by the students in training working under expert supervision and those who are able to secure entrance into these classes are deemed especially fortunate. Since 1910 the Elizabeth Street School has also been officially connected with the Normal School for the purpose of giving the students additional advantages of observation of good teaching in the various subjects of all grades from the kindergarten to the eighth grade.

Since its foundation the school has graduated about eighteen hundred students and the attendance varies from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. Since 1915 the admission has been restricted to young women only. The principals of the school have been three, as follows: Mr. E. Harlow Russell, 1874-1909; Dr. Francis R. Lane, 1909-1912; and Dr. William B. Aspinwall, since 1912 (see biography). Mr. Russell, who served the school for thirty-five years, was present at the 40th anniversary in 1914 and was greeted with great affection and many

tributes by his former pupils. Other speakers on this occasion were Dr. Austin S. Garver of Worcester; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Dr. David Snedden, State Commissioner of Education; and Dr. William B. Aspinwall, the present principal. Governor David I. Walsh, who was to have had a part in the celebration, was prevented by a painful accident from attending.

In 1913, under the direction of the present principal, an annual conference on the problems of rural education was organized which has since its inauguration had a conspicuous influence in improving the physical condition and social efficiency of the country schools. Educators and rural workers of national reputation participate each year in these meetings which are attended by teachers, superintendents, members of school committees and of granges, and others interested in rural school progress.



ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

The subjects considered by these conferences have been: 1912 (February 10), The Improvement of the Rural School. 1914 (March 27), Rural School Hygiene. 1915 (March 26), The Improvement of Rural School Grounds and Interiors. 1916 (April 28), The Rural School as the Community Center. 1917 (March 23), Vitalizing the Rural School Curriculum. 1918 (March 15), Teaching the Duties of Citizenship.

In January, 1917, the *American Journal of School Hygiene* was first published, and is now issued monthly by the Head of the Department of Hygiene and Psychology of the school.

Assumption College.—The youngest of the institutions that may grant college degrees in this city is Assumption College at Greendale. The shorter name was taken in 1917, by virtue of an amendment in the

charter, which was granted by the legislature to the Society of the Augustinian Fathers of the Assumption in Worcester, Dec. 1, 1901, with authority to grant the degree of bachelor of arts, Rev. Omer J. Rochain is the president.

The college began with classes in 1901 in a small wooden building on the slope of the hill between West Boylston street and Burncoat street, with half a dozen pupils. In the following year the number of students was so great that the adjoining house was also used for the infant college. Confident of the future of the institution provided adequate buildings and facilities were available, the Fathers in charge made an earnest attempt to raise the funds to build a college building. Assisted by the generosity of Mgr. Brochu, they acquired a few acres of land on Baltimore avenue, north of their original location. Here they laid the foundations of a handsome and solid structure of brick and granite, intended for about sixty students. The building was outgrown in less than five years.

At the time of the visit of the Superior General of the Assumptionists, Rt. Rev. Emmanuel Bailly, in 1911, it was decided to erect a large central structure to which the original building should be a wing. Work was begun at once and by September rooms were ready for three times the original capacity, and 120 students registered. That was before the first class graduated in 1913. The building has a sightly location and is one of the landmarks of the northern part of the city. Besides erecting this spacious building, the trustees have purchased all the land between Boylston and Burncoat streets, north of their other property. Baseball fields and tennis courts have been laid out and the students instructed in athletics. The institution is the especial center of interest of the French-Catholic population. (See *Woe. Mag.* 1912)

CHAPTER XLII

Entertainment Societies

The Worcester Lyceum.—The Worcester Lyceum was organized in November, 1829, with forty to fifty members. The first officers were: Rev. Jonathan Going, president; Anthony Chase, secretary, and an executive committee: Frederick W. Paine, Moses L. Morse, William Lincoln, Ichabod Washburn and Thomas Chamberlain. The chief purpose of the organization was to provide a course of lectures each year; establish a circulating library; and for debates. Classes were formed for study of various topics, and chemical apparatus purchased. In 1855 the library of the Lyceum was transferred to the Young Men's Library Association, but the lecture courses were continued until the Lyceum was merged with the Library Association by act of the legislature, approved March 15, 1856.

Worcester Natural History Society.—The Young Men's Library Association was originally formed for purposes similar to the Young Men's Christian Association, from which those of liberal religious denominations were then excluded. A call was issued in August, 1852, in the *Spy*, for "young men connected with the Unitarian, Second Advent, Universalist, Friends and Free Churches, and all interested, to meet at Waldo Hall to consider the propriety of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association worthy of the name." The meeting was called to order by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, pastor of the Church of the Unity; George F. Hoar was elected chairman, William Mcconney, secretary. About fifty names were taken as prospective members, and a committee appointed to confer with the Y. M. C. A., looking to a union of the two organizations. Though the committee reported that such a union was feasible, it recommended that no further action toward union be taken.

The new society perfected its organization under the name of the Young Men's Library Association, its objects being the improvement of the young men of the city by affording them intellectual and social advantages, by the maintenance of a library, reading room, and such courses of lectures and classes as may conduce to that end. The society took over the rooms which had been fitted up by the Y. M. C. A. The first officers, elected in December, 1852, were: Francis H. Dewey, president; George W. Bently, vice-president; George F. Hoar, corresponding secretary; Nathaniel Paine, recording secretary; Henry Woodward, treasurer. An act of incorporation was accepted April 16, 1853. In 1854 a campaign for a library resulted in securing gifts of 867 books and more than \$1,300 in cash. The library was opened June 18, 1853, and the public was given the use of the books on payment of a dollar annually. A reading room was soon added.

In 1855 the Young Men's Rhetorical Society was merged with the Library Society, continuing until 1858. In 1856 the Worcester Lyceum, established in 1829, was merged with the Library Society, and the corporate title changed by act of the legislature to The Worcester County Lyceum and Library Association.

In 1851 a natural history department was formed for the study of the natural sciences. Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Harvard, came by invitation to assist in planning its work, April 28, 1854. At that time the collection of the Worcester Lyceum of Natural History, then in possession of the American Antiquarian Society, was given to the Lyceum and Library Association, and formed the nucleus of the present Natural History Museum. Rev. E. E. Hale was elected chairman of the natural history department, William E. Starr, secretary, and James B. Blake, treasurer. Henry A. Marsh succeeded Mr. Blake a few weeks later. In 1856 the miscellaneous library of Dr. John Green came into possession of the society. In November, 1859, after the death of Mr. Gray, the librarian, a committee consisting of Dr. George Chandler, Albert Tolman and T. W. Higginson, appointed to consult with Dr. John Green about the appointment of a new librarian, learned that he had the intention of giving his library to the city as the foundation of a public library. The committee recommended that the society library also be given to the city. The gift of Dr. Green and the association were accepted by the city council in December, 1859. (See Public Library).

The Natural History Department was the main activity of the society after the library was given away. In 1860 the name was changed to Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association. Since that time the organization has devoted itself to the study of natural history and collection of specimens, except that for a long time a yearly course of Lyceum lectures was maintained, which brought before the public such people as Hayes, the explorer, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Douglass, Gough, Chapin, Beecher, Collyer, Kate Field, Mary Livermore, and other prominent people of the period. In 1880 the plan of giving instruction by means of free classes for the study of natural history was inaugurated. Since 1882 the museum has been open to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. A system of loans was devised to assist schools and students in the study of natural history. Some results of its work are that the Museum is visited yearly by thousands to see the exhibits, permanent and transient; many to attend lectures and classes, and thus through those who are teachers, hundreds of school children are reached; many teachers bring their classes or send individuals for study; many come for specimens to study at home or to illustrate lessons before classes; many to identify birds, insects, minerals, rocks; some to learn how to combat harmful animals and plants. Especial attention is being paid to interest children in the study of Nature. The purpose of its col-

lections is to start at the simplest forms of life and follow up to men on the one hand and the highest plants on the other, on the plan suggested by Agassiz, namely, the outside world represented by a type of each important group or order and Worcester county by every species; also to represent the inorganic kingdom.

The final change in name was made by act of the legislature March 6, 1884, the present title being The Worcester Natural History Society. In the same year a tract of about 40 acres was secured on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, and called Natural History Park. In the summer of 1885 the first summer camp for boys was established there. Thomas H. Dodge gave \$1,000 for the purchase of tents and the building of a structure since known as the Dodge Pavilion, in which lectures were given and classes heard. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge subsequently added \$500 to this gift. In 1888 Joseph H. Walker gave \$5,000 to enable the society to perfect its title to the real estate, and in the same year, through the efforts of Horace H. Bigelow, a workshop well stocked with tools was added to the camp property. Various merchants contributed the lumber and tools. The summer school and camp proved very popular until recent years, when the Boy Scouts and other organizations working along similar lines proved more attractive to the youth of the city. From 1880 until the summer school was discontinued, Dr. W. H. Raymenton was president of the society and took personal charge of the camp.

The bequest of Edwin Conant in 1891 gave a much-needed and very suitable home for the museum at the corner of State and Harvard streets, which is now outgrown, more room being needed for collections and classes.

At the monthly meetings of the society papers are read on topics relating to the work of the society. It has published "The Physical Geography of Worcester" by Joseph H. Perry, with photographic illustrations by the late J. Chauncy Lyford; "Geology of Worcester, Mass.," 1903, by Joseph H. Perry, teacher of chemistry and geology, Worcester High School, and B. K. Emerson, Professor of Geology at Amherst College; "Flora of Worcester County," 1903, by Joseph Jackson, Principal Worcester High School; "Birds of Worcester County," 1911, by Chester A. Reed.

The society has placed in the mansion at Green Hill a collection of Worcester county birds, and it is said to be a most complete and valuable collection of local birds. At the State street building, classes are formed each year at the proper season to study mushrooms, mosses, ferns, flowers, trees, insects, birds, minerals, geology and astronomy. From early spring until late in autumn all of the wild flowers of this vicinity, gathered fresh from the fields and woods, properly labeled, are displayed for the benefit of the public. Particular attention is being paid to make its collection and pressed botanical specimens complete.

Mothers' Child Study Circle.—The idea of this club originated with

Mrs. Alfred F. Longley, one of its devoted members until her death. She confided her idea to a friend, Mrs. C. P. Earley, who promoted it. Young mothers already interested in the new child study movement pledged their support. A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. William H. Gates and there, on the third of February, 1897, the Mothers' Child Study Circle was organized with fourteen members; officers: Mrs. Earley, president; Mrs. Gates, vice-president; Mrs. Longley, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Nelson, librarian.

The circle was to meet bi-monthly at private homes, and for this reason and to promote efficiency, its membership was limited to fifteen, later to twenty. The child and everything which contributes to child development were to be subjects for study and report; experts in these lines of study occasionally secured to speak; the scientific child study work reported; magazines and books helpful for child study circulated, and mothers' problems discussed in a question box meeting each year. This plan of work proved largely practicable, satisfactory in its results and, minus the magazine and book circulation, is still followed by the circle.

Features have been added, notably a picnic in June; a Christmas party for the children, at which Christmas gifts are prepared for less favored children; fathers' night, informal and popular with the fathers; extension work, long desired, possible at last through legacies in the wills of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Dodge; story-telling and report of current events. In the extension work money is not given, but clothing is made for various city charities; dolls dressed by the members, toys, stockings, mittens and Christmas goodies are given to public kindergartens, and open meetings are held designed to instruct young mothers in the care and training of children. The circle at the present time numbers nineteen active members and several honorary ones (all past members). It is more vigorous and efficient than ever in its history. The present officers are Mrs. E. I. Morgan, president; Mrs. Robert Whittemore, first vice-president; Mrs. Charles T. Haven, second vice-president; Mrs. James C. Davis, secretary and treasurer.

Public Education Association.—The following is from the pen of Mrs. Eliza D. Robinson:

Early in January, 1905, a group of Worcester citizens, among whom were Charles M. Thayer, Dr. William H. Burnham, of Clark University, Rufus B. Fowler, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. Russel Marble, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, met at the home of Mrs. Joseph J. H. Robinson to discuss the advisability of an organization of both men and women, to advance the cause of public education in the city. A public meeting was held Jan. 17th, in Memorial Hall, with James P. Munroe of Boston, for the principal speaker. At a later meeting February 7th in the same place, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Esq., Secretary of the National Municipal League, gave an address on "Public Education and the Citizen."

Charles M. Thayer, Esq., presided at both meetings, and remarks in favor of an organization were made by Hon. James Logan, Prof. George L. Alden, Rufus B.

Fowler, Esq., Homer P. Lewis, Supt. of Schools, Rev. A. W. Hitchcock, Prof. Arthur G. Webster and others. A constitution was adopted and the following were elected: President, Prof. George L. Alden; Vice Presidents, Philip J. O'Connell, Col. E. B. Glasgow; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Assistant Secretary, Cora Greene; Treasurer, William Woodward. The object of the society was: "To secure and maintain the highest educational standards for Worcester." The necessity of working constructively and in cooperation with established authority, was emphasized both by Mr. Woodruff and President Alden. The first meeting of the executive board was held in Room 12, City Hall, and the following standing committees established—school hygiene, manual training, education extension, school organization, and school visitors. Headquarters for the Association were secured by President Alden at No. 11 Foster St., and on the occasion of the opening, Dr. G. Stanley Hall delivered a stimulating address on "Citizens Initiative in School Reforms." The Manual Training Committee later known as Committee on Industrial Education, encouraged by means of lectures and exhibitions from other cities where the manual training was co-extensive with the course of study, aided the extension of manual training in our schools. In 1906 a law was passed making it possible for a city to erect and equip schools for industrial and agricultural training, the state to reimburse for half the maintenance. Milton P. Higgins, chairman of the committee, had already given much study to the problem of securing skilled workman for the industries. On January 4th, 1907, a meeting was held in Washburn Hall in the interest of Industrial Education for Worcester, under the auspices of the Public Education Association; members of the Mechanics Association, Metal Trades and Board of Trade were invited to cooperate. Mr. Higgins presided, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Pres. of Clark College and Chairman of the Douglas Commission, which investigated industrial conditions in Massachusetts, honorary member of this association; Magnus W. Alexander, organizer of the Apprentice School at General Electric Co., Lynn, were speakers. A subsequent conference resulted in the choice of a committee of five to draft a petition to the city government composed of Milton P. Higgins (Pub. Ed. Assn.), Rufus B. Fowler (Board of Trade), Charles F. Marble (Metal Trades Assn.), John R. Back (Mechanics Assn.), and George L. Alden (Public Education Association). The Secretary of this association after correspondence with the Independent State Industrial Commission was empowered to call a meeting in behalf of a trade school for girls, in Woman's Club building. Secretary Morse of the commission, addressed the meeting and a Conference Committee was chosen, composed of delegates from Woman's Club, Twentieth Century Club, Council of Jewish Women and the Public Education Association, to make investigations of industries in the city employing women, and a petition, asking that provision for a trade school for girls as well as boys, and that two women be appointed on the Commission for Industrial Education for Worcester were sent to the committee of five, to be included in petition to city government. At the hearing, before the Committee on Education of the City Council, Messrs. Alden and Fowler presented the case of the boys, and the Secretary of the Public Education Association of the girls. Today there are two flourishing trade schools in Worcester for boys and girls.

The subject of Vocational Guidance was first brought to the attention of Worcester citizens by this association. Meyer Bloomfield, Director of Civic Service House, Boston, spoke at the fifth annual meeting, and later, Supt. Stratton D. Brooks of Boston Public Schools. President Alden believed that while Trade Schools now had the approval of public sentiment, there was a large majority of boys and girls in our public schools whose needs can best be met by the "half time plan." Prof. Alden outlined a plan for "a better education of boys and girls who leave the grammar school to seek employment in unskilled industries" and recommended a special supervisor who would be a helper and friend, in other words "a vocational guide." Favorable consideration by school committee was obtained but business conditions prevented the adoption of the plan at that time.

The School Hygiene Committee under the able leadership for several years of Dr. William H. Burnham of Clark University, an expert in this field, gathered facts in regard to the practice of school hygiene in the cities of the U. S. and recommended features specially commendable for safeguarding the health of the children. The committee recommended: i. e., the passage of the bill for medical inspection of the schools of Massachusetts; better control of contagious diseases; erection of school houses sanitary in construction and equipment; sanitary drinking fountains which were first introduced in Worcester school houses at request of this committee; the best methods of cleaning schoolhouses, especially use of oil in sweeping and prohibition of all dry sweeping and use of feather duster, and the following year these recommendations were first put in practice; attention was called to the neglect of outdoor recesses and investigation and improvement followed, also adequate playgrounds and the care of school yards were recommended.

Attention of this committee was called by the school visitors' committee to the fact that High School pupils were without gymnasium and physical training. A petition from this committee, Dr. Kendall Emerson, then chairman, fortified by data collected by Miss Robinson, resulted in appointment of two physical directors, one for boys and one for girls. At the present time, Oct. 1917, there are two fine gymnasiums, one at North High, the other at High School of Commerce, with some provision for physical training in all four High Schools and competent directors, both men and women in all, and a general director in charge of the entire system, thus securing breadth and unity of purpose.

The psychological clinic for examination of backward children was encouraged by addresses from specialists in this most important field of Health Education and a clinic is now held weekly in City Hall, under director of state alienists.

The committee has from time to time continued in the daily press, particularly in the Gazette, the campaign for "Wider use of the School Houses for Civic Betterment" and Miss Miriam Abbot of the committee prepared a valuable questionnaire on the present use of the school buildings which was sent to all principals. "The most striking fact brought out with regard to present use of the schools was the number of different types of groups using the buildings in comparison with the number of times the buildings were used in toto. This would seem to indicate that there is a demand from all classes of people for the use of the buildings, which is checked only by the expense involved. In summarizing the value of this enquiry, the most encouraging and stimulating fact is the interest which the principals of the public schools have expressed, and the cooperation with which they are ready to unite in developing an adequate policy of civic recreation." Dr. Ray Greene served two years as chairman of this committee. In 1918 Dr. Caroline A. Osborne was elected chairman.

The School Visitors Committee has had the inspiration of seeing the work done in the school rooms and also of receiving from the teachers valuable suggestions for practical work. Attention has been given to sanitary conditions, recesses, single and double sessions, compulsory physical training in high schools, home gardens, and parents have been urged to buy text books for their children when possible as health precaution. Dr. Florence H. Richards of Philadelphia, medical director of the William Penn High School for girls, was secured for a lecture on "Physical Education for High School Girls." A demonstration of gymnasium work, (the first one of its kind in the city) followed, under the direction of Miss Florence Bennett, physical director, assisted by Miss Aileen Foley. The Education Extension Committee under the leadership of Prof. U. Waldo Cutler, conducted evening lectures for two seasons in three school neighborhoods and in spite of the lack of proper assembly halls, the attendance was gratifying. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger of New York City, was engaged for a lecture on "The School for all the People," with the result that the School Committee arranged a course of lectures, for which the City Council appropriated \$1,000. These were not continued and the P. E. A. established a committee on "Civics, Social Centers

and Recreation." Prof. Frank H. Hankins, chairman, in a series of important press articles, called to the attention of the public "that with our present highly complex civilization we have lost the communion, fellow feeling and neighborhood interest on which New England town life rested, and that the most effective means of restoring the community spirit and raising the level of civic life toward that of the democratic ideal, is the Social Center." One such center was established at Union Hill, another attempt in a new building equipped with a fine assembly hall proved abortive for the reason that the neighborhood was made up of non-English speaking people, but the knowledge gained has resulted in classes for teaching English to the foreign mothers under the supervision of the School Department.

The Home and School Visitor, trained in social service, but unofficial, and supported by the Public Education Associations had proved of great value in bringing about a closer relation between home and school, and it was decided to endeavor to secure one for Worcester who should be a regular officer of the school department. The effort was successful and the office of "Supervisor of Attendance" was created. The changed character of the problem of school attendance was called to the attention of the state superintendents and the recommendation that "Truant Officer" be changed to "School Attendance Officer" was adopted in the recodified law.

A lecture by Prof. George Pierce Baker, of Harvard University, on "The Child and the Theatre," resulted in the formation of a committee on *"The Theatre as an Educational Force,"* Prof. Samuel P. Capen, chairman. The committee publicly encouraged worthy dramatic productions and stood sponsor for several plays. A questionnaire to ascertain the theatre-going habits of children, was sent to the schools and the data secured presented to many groups of people. Under the direction of Chairman Prentiss C. Hoyt, a study of the condition in the cheaper theatres was made, and assisted by Miss Marietta Knight and Miss Sarah B. Hopkins, children's plays were successfully given at Endicott House, the use of which was generously granted by the Worcester City Missionary Society. Recognizing the value of dramatization and pageantry in history teaching, and interpretation of the life of a people, the committee was changed to "Dramatization and Pageantry Committee." Prof. Horace G. Brown of State Normal School read an important paper on "Dramatization in History teaching," and Charles H. Lincoln, Ph. D., one on "The Significance of American National Holidays," and Dr. William E. Bohn of the Ethical Culture School, New York City, gave a lecture before the association on "The School Festival." Dr. Bohn said that a Festival is any celebration which nobly embodies a noble ideal." This was finely illustrated by the "School Festival" entitled "A Parade of Nations," given by the pupils of Elizabeth street school (seventeen nationalities being represented) under the direction of Miss Emma Plimpton, the principal, with the cooperation of Dr. William B. Aspinwall, principal of the Normal School, who has well said that "The amalgamation of the races is the triumph of the American Public School."

Two pageants have been successfully produced—both on Fourth of July and with the cooperation of the committee appointed by the mayor for the observance of a "Safe and Sane Fourth." The first "The Spirit of Liberty," given in 1912, was planned and directed by Mrs. Savage, chairman of the P. E. A. Committee; the second in 1913, "The Children of America," was directed by Miss Lotta T. Clark of Boston, secretary of the "Drama League of America," Mrs. J. M. Talamo of the city committee, and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, secretary of the association, were chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Executive Committee in charge. Both pageants were held on Clark College campus.

Moral educational conferences were held annually for several years, with the cooperation of the superintendents of schools. Afternoon sessions were held so that the teachers could attend, and evening sessions were open to the public, and many eminent speakers were secured. A bibliography on moral education was prepared and also important reprints distributed among the teachers.

Public addresses have been given by many eminent speakers, among them, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, Prof. J. William Hudson of University of Missouri, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, president and editorial writer of the New York Evening Post.

Practically every Public Education Association in the country has occupied itself with the question of small school boards for the more efficient administration of our public schools. A bill was presented to the Legislature during the administration of Prof. George Q. Alden. This bill called for a non-partisan committee of seven elected at large—in place of the committee of thirty elected afterwards. This bill was opposed by the City Council and defeated. In 1916 the Committee on School Organization and Administration, Prof. C. B. Randolph, chairman, secured a city wide interest in a bill for smaller school committee, which called for eleven members, one from each of the ten wards and one at large, and with a referendum to the people attached. Prof. Frank H. Hankins, of Clark University, conducted the hearing. Mr. J. Russell Marble, president of the association, was made chairman of a "Citizens Committee," to work for the referendum. The work of the campaign outlined by the committee was carried out almost entirely by Mr. Marble, Mr. Rowland T. Hastings and Mr. Levi Bousquet—other members actively interested were Prof. U. Waldo Cutler, Mr. Maurice F. Reidy and Mr. Ernest Adams, and contributions to the expenses of the campaign expenses were made by Mr. J. Russell Marble, Hon. James Logan, Prof. George Q. Alden and by the association. The Worcester Evening Gazette, Post and L'Opinion Publique pledged their support and were a great factor in the overwhelming victory which carried every ward and precinct in the city.

The association has had for honorary members, presidents of Clark University and Clark College, Worcester Polytechnic, College of Holy Cross and Principal of the State Normal School, President G. Stanley Hall, honorary president. Presidents of the Association since organization are as follows: Prof. George Q. Alden (3 years), Prof. Samuel P. Capen (3 years), Prof. U. Waldo Cutler (3 years), Dr. William B. Aspinwall, Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, Mr. J. Russel Marble, Rev. Austin S. Garver. Treasurers Charles E. Burbank and Prof. Charles B. Randolph served three years each and Mr. James Green seven years. Secretary, Mrs. Joseph H. Robinson, served ten years. Assistant Secretary, Alice Thayer, four years, Camilla G. Whitcomb, Elizabeth S. Campbell, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, Olive M. Brooks, two years each. Miss Arabella H. Tucker, one year. Presidents Alden, Capen, Cutler, Marble, Treasurer Randolph and the secretary have given active service as chairmen of committees, and also Prof. William H. Burnham, specialist in School Hygiene; Prof. George H. Blakeslee, History and International Relations; Dean James P. Porter, chairman of Committee on Moral Education; Dr. Amy E. Tanner, Committee of School Visitors; Prof. Frank H. Hankins, Civic Centers; Prof. Prentiss C. Hoyt, The Theatre as an Educational Force, and Prof. Horace G. Brown, History and Moral Education.

CHAPTER XLIX

Historical and Literary Societies—Worcester County Historical Society—American Antiquarian Society—Worcester Society of Antiquity—Worcester Book Club—The Shakespeare Club—Fraternity of Odd Fellows—Worcester Art Museum—Public School Art League—St. Wulstan Society

The Worcester County Historical Society.—At the beginning, this Society had a promising future. Incorporated Feb. 19, 1841, the charter members were John Davis, Samuel Johnson, Isaac Goodwin, William Lincoln. The purpose was "to collect and preserve material for a complete and minute history of Worcester county,—the origin, advancement and social relations, geographical limits and appearance of the territory," etc. John Davis, the first president, held the office for many years. The centennial anniversary of the county was celebrated with formal exercises, John Davis being the orator. The date of dissolution is not known.

American Antiquarian Society.—Founded here by Isaiah Thomas in 1812, this is a national institution, its membership including the most distinguished scholars, authors, literary men, public officers and statesmen, not only of the United States, but of various foreign countries. But the energy, interest and devotion of a small group of men, mostly of Worcester, created the society, collected its library, and contributed the funds which have maintained it, built its home and have sustained its purpose for more than a century. Prominent among these men have been Isaiah Thomas, Stephen Salisbury, Sr., Stephen Salisbury, Jr.; the librarians, especially the present one, who has accomplished through modern methods and a genius for this work, more than in many previous decades; Waldo Lincoln, the present head of the institution, whose personal presence and attention, refined taste and good judgment are in evidence on every hand; the late Nathaniel Paine, who collected everything within his reach for this library; Franklin P. Rice, who has given his service faithfully in recent years, a service that counts beyond that of a score of ordinary men on account of his lifelong experience in compiling and printing historical works and on account of his natural gifts in research.

Those who signed the petition for incorporation were: Isaiah Thomas, Nathaniel Paine, Dr. William Paine, Rev. Aaron Bancroft and Edward Bangs, all leaders in their professions, known from one end of the country to the other. The petition states "that its immediate and peculiar design is to discover the antiquities of our continent and by providing a fixed and permanent place of deposit to preserve such relics of

American antiquity as are portable, as well as to collect and preserve those of other parts of the globe." These purposes were never realized. They indicated an intention to have a museum such as the Smithsonian Institution. The American antiquities have been collected and stored in various museums. The small collection made by this society in early days has been distributed among institutions most suitable for preserving the articles, excepting some choice furniture, jewelry, china and other relics of value. The society turned its attention to the collection of American-newspapers, historical books and magazines, manuscripts and records, and has made a library of incalculable value to the American people and their historians. Much of the material in this library can be found nowhere else.

The charter limited the amount of its income from real estate to \$1,500. The first meeting was held in the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, Nov. 19, 1812. At the next meeting President Isaiah Thomas gave books valued at \$4,000, and was requested to allow them to remain in his house until the society found other quarters. The first meeting in this city was at the tavern of Col. Reuben Sikes, now the Exchange Hotel, Main street, Sept. 29, 1813. The Boston meetings were held in Exchange Coffee House until it was burned in 1819, and when it was rebuilt, resumed its meetings there for a period of fifteen years; from May, 1836, to May, 1847, the semi-annual meetings were in the Tremont House; then, until April, 1900, in the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and since then in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Thomas provided a building on Summer street at his own expense, and the library was formally opened Aug. 24, 1820. Two wings were added in 1831; it was never deeded to the society, however. Mr. Thomas left \$30,000 to the society and valued the library building and land at \$8,000, leaving \$12,000 in books and \$12,000 in money. The building on Main street, corner of Highland, was erected on land given in 1850 by Stephen Salisbury, who also gave \$5,000 to the building fund. The old building was sold to the trustees of Worcester Academy.

The society published a volume of archaeology by Caleb Atwater in 1820; a volume on aboriginal languages by Albert Gallatin in 1835; the early records of the Massachusetts Bay Co. in 1850. At the annual meeting in 1863, completion of the half-century, an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. William Jenks, who had delivered the address at the meeting fifty years before, and was one of the four survivors of the original members, the other three being Gov. Levi Lincoln, Josiah Quincy and Dr. John Green.

Samuel Jennison, who succeeded Mr. Thomas as librarian, served until 1826. William Lincoln, who succeeded him, was a graduate of Harvard, lawyer, editor, author of the history of Worcester. Christopher Baldwin, the next librarian, served October, 1827-1835, except when

he practiced law at Barre, 1831-37, during his absence Samuel M. Burnside acting as librarian. To Mr. Baldwin the society is indebted for many of its rare books, and especially to enlarging its collection of American newspapers. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Baldwin both received as exchanges, while editors, most of the important newspapers of the country and they kept the files, depositing them in the library. Maturin L. Fisher, acting librarian two years, was succeeded in October, 1837, by Samuel F. Haven, who served until April, 1881. He was succeeded by Edmund M. Barton, now librarian emeritus. The present librarian, Clarence S. Brigham, who served on the committee in charge of the new building which was dedicated in 1912, had charge of the removal and classification necessary at the time of removal. He was formerly librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Mr. Thomas was succeeded as president by Thomas Lindall Winthrop. Edward Everett, the statesman, was next in this office. Since then the presidents have been residents of Worcester. Everett was succeeded by Gov. John Davis, Congressman, Governor and United States Senator. The second Stephen Salisbury was president from 1854 until he died in 1884. He was a man of learning, and next to Mr. Thomas the foremost benefactor of the society up to that time. Stephen Salisbury (3d) was president from 1887 until he died. He was the third great benefactor and builder of the library. The new building was erected from the generous legacy that he left the society. Senator George F. Hoar was a member from 1853 until he died; and was president from 1884-87; Nathaniel Paine, member from 1860 until death, 1917. Rev. Edward Everett Hale served as president for one year. He was a member of the society for sixty years and spoke often at its meetings.

In October, 1918, the library had nearly 6,000 books, the larger part being the Thomas Collection, valued at \$5,000, but at present prices worth many times that amount. The library has copies of nearly all the publications in the country before 1700, and a large part of those published before 1800. It is rich in old manuscripts. It has the best collection of early newspapers in the country. Among the more important acquisitions of the library in later years may be mentioned the bequest of books and manuscripts of Dr. William Bentley of Salem, gifts of books valued at \$5,000 by the estate of George Brinley of Hartford, a gift of the same amount in the will of Joseph J. Cooke of Providence; the bequest of William Bentley Fowle including the manuscripts of Dr. Bentley. Substantial funds were bequeathed by Isaac Davis and Benjamin F. Thomas of this city. In recent years the bequests of books have been too numerous to mention. From these collections many duplicates have been used to good purposes in securing volumes by exchange with dealers and other libraries.

The library of the famous old Mather family constitutes one of the treasures of the society. It contains many priceless manuscripts of Rich-



NATHANIEL PAINE.

ard, Increase and Cotton Mather. The collection of engravings and portraits is very valuable. (See p. 1494 *Hist. of Worcester County*, Hurd).

Mrs. Mary (Robinson) Reynolds has been connected with the library since February, 1881, and since Feb. 1, 1889, has been assistant librarian. Her natural aptitude for the work and her intimate knowledge of the library have made her invaluable in her position. She has been occupied during a greater part of the time in work on the card catalogue. No printed catalogue has been prepared since 1837.

The centennial celebration of the society was celebrated by the opening of the new building and exercises of unusual importance Oct. 16, 1912. It was attended by President Taft; Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador plenipotentiary of Great Britain; Senor Federico Alfonzo Pezet, Minister from Peru; U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, all of whom made addresses; by delegates from all the great libraries and learned societies of the country and many from abroad. The annual meeting was followed by an historical address by Hon. Charles G. Washburn, to whom the writer is indebted for some of the material of this sketch. Formal exercises were held in the afternoon in the First Unitarian Church, and a dinner in the evening at the Worcester Club, at which Mr. Taft spoke. Some 2,000 persons attended the various exercises.

At that time the assets aside from the collections were reported as \$491,441.51. The progress and growth of the library since 1912 has been greater than during any previous period. The new building at the corner of Salisbury street and Park avenue, is admirably located. The building is of imposing architecture. The front is similar to that of the original building on Summer street. The library stacks are of the best modern construction. The reading room is beautifully appointed. A striking feature of the main room is the circle of massive pillars of polished Siena marble. The alcoves about the main room are lined with books relating to American history—town, county, national, civil, and Revolutionary War. In the main room are genealogies, and the collection of family history is one of the best dozen genealogical collections of the country. Special attention has been paid by Mr. Brigham to collecting volumes on American biography and genealogy. Mr. Brigham has been engaged also in preparing a bibliography of American newspapers and at the same time by purchase and exchange adding to the files of old American newspapers in the library. It has been a monumental task and when complete will be of immense interest and value to historians.

To this library every writer of general history must come for some of his material, if his work is done thoroughly. There are constantly at work throughout the year in the library investigators and writers, genealogists and historians. Students in the colleges often come here for material for their theses and special researches. The professors of the

colleges are frequent visitors. Hundreds of important books have acknowledgments by their authors of obligations to the society and appreciation of its resources.

Worcester Society of Antiquity.—This was organized by Samuel E. Staples, Franklin P. Rice, John G. Smith, and Richard O'Flynn, at the residence of Mr. Staples, Lincoln place, Jan. 23, 1875. Daniel Seagrave and Albert Tyler, the printers, were among the founders; and some of the preliminary meetings were held in their office. The constitution of the society was adopted Feb. 13, 1875; the first officers elected March 2,



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY.

were: Samuel E. Staples, president; Henry D. Barber, vice-president; Daniel Seagrave, secretary; Henry F. Stedman, treasurer; John G. Smith, librarian. During the first two years meetings were held at the homes of members. The society was incorporated by act of the legislature secured by Hon. Clark Jillson. The charter members were Samuel E. Staples, Clark Jillson, Ellery B. Crane, Daniel Seagrave, Franklin P. Rice, James A. Smith, Albert A. Lovell and Albert Tyler. The first meeting of the incorporated society was held March 6, 1877, at the home

of Edward I. Comins, and the following officers elected: President, Samuel E. Staples; Vice-Presidents, Clark Jillson and Ellery B. Crane; Treasurer, James A. Smith; Clerk, Daniel Seagrave. In 1878 there were 69 members.

The first rooms were occupied Oct. 2, 1877, in the Bank Block, on Foster street, where members met informally every Tuesday evening. In addition to establishing the library largely from books given by members, the society began the publication of its transactions and of various other records, beginning with the inscriptions from the tombstones of the Mechanic street burial ground. Inscriptions in the old cemeteries of Worcester and adjoining towns were also copied. The society co-operated with Mr. Franklin P. Rice, who copied and printed as part of its proceedings the early records of Worcester from the beginning to 1848, including the vital records. This work extended over a period of years, and is a monument to the industry, painstaking and persistent effort of Mr. Rice, and a source of pride to all interested in the history of Worcester and its families.

A portion of Rev. George Allen's library was bought by the society, amounting to some 300 books, more than doubling the society's previous library.

The tenth anniversary was celebrated in the Old South Church, Jan. 27, 1885, Rev. Carlton A. Staples delivering the principal address. At a banquet served in the Bay State House, Hon. Alfred S. Roe was toastmaster.

Through the generosity of Stephen Salisbury (3d) the society came into possession of the building-lot on which the society erected for its purposes on Salisbury street. The property is now valued at \$50,000. The building was dedicated Nov. 24, 1891. The audience room is named for Mr. Salisbury. The society has more than 27,000 bound books, about 40,000 pamphlets and an interesting museum of American history, containing more than 6,000 Indian relics, also a large collection of Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War relics and numerous mementoes of domestic life.

Hon. Ellery B. Crane, present librarian, formerly president and one of the two surviving charter members, has been indefatigable in his services from the beginning, not only in contributions to local history published in the proceedings, but in securing additions to the library and museum, also in giving his time to the work of the organization. The society numbers among its members many of the prominent citizens and scholars of the town, especially those interested in local history and in genealogy. (See *Historic Homes*, etc., of Worcester County, edited by Mr. Crane, Lewis Pub. Co., 1907; *Worcester, City of Prosperity*, by Tulloch, p. 217; *Worcester Co. Hist.* (Hurd) 1, 1607).

The officers in 1917 are: President, U. Waldo Cutler; Vice-Presidents: Arthur P. Rugg, William F. Abbot, Adaline May; Recording

Secretary, Walter Davidson; Financial Secretary, Edward F. Coffin; Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson; Librarian, Ellery B. Crane.

Worcester Book Club.—This club, established late in 1839 and still active, may be the oldest in the country. The first book club was started in Cambridge in 1832. Another had been organized in Northampton, Massachusetts, before 1839, and the Misses Martha and Hannah Stearns were members and perhaps among the founders. To them credit is given of introducing the idea in Worcester. Mrs. Emory Washburn was an active promoter. Emory Washburn, Samuel F. Haven, Dr. Oliver Blood and Henry H. Chamberlin and Lincoln Newton were original members. In addition to books bought, the club ordered magazines, such as the English quarterlies, Blackwood's Magazine and the North American Review.

At first an attempt was made to hold monthly meetings, and social and literary features for entertainment, but the meetings were never popular, and the club devoted itself entirely to the circulation of books and magazines. Gradually the administration of affairs was left to the book or executive committee. In later years the executive officer was the secretary and treasurer. The records of the society date from 1844 to the present. In 1844 the members were: Dr. John Green, Theophilus Brown, Frederick W. Paine, John Milton Earle, Dr. Sargent, Samuel Hathaway, Levi A. Dowley, Miss Woodward, L. L. Newton, Samuel F. Haven, Henry H. Chamberlin, Albert Tolman, George T. Rice, F. H. Dewey, Samuel Jennison, F. H. Kinnicutt, Emory Washburn, George A. Trumbull, Miss Hamilton, Miss Stearns, Alonzo Hill, Dr. Oliver Blood, M. D. Phillips and Daniel W. Lincoln. A social directress was elected in 1846, Mrs. John M. Earle; in 1847 Mrs. Emory Washburn held this office, and in 1848 Mrs. Henry Chapin. The directress had full charge of the social affairs of the club. Beginning in 1850, meetings were held quarterly instead of monthly. At first the dues were a dollar a year, then three dollars and later five.

There were few changes in membership. As members resigned others were elected, the membership for many years remaining at twenty-four. Some of the later members elected were: Sarah Tucker, 1845; H. G. O. Blake, 1846; A. H. Bullock, 1843; Henry Chapin, 1847; Rejoice Newton, 1849; Peter C. Bacon, 1850; Stephen Salisbury, 1851; Charles Paine and P. LeBaron, 1853; Mrs. Eliza Davis and W. A. Wheeler, 1854; Dwight Foster, 1856; Thomas Kinnicutt, C. Hartshorn, 1864; Miss Canfield and Mrs. Willard, 1865; Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Wetherell, 1866; Philip L. Moen and Mr. Hamilton, 1867; Alice Miller and Mrs. Bigelow, 1869; Miss Bartlett, 1874; Joseph Sargent, 1875; Mrs. W. W. Rice, 1877; L. N. Kinnicutt, 1881; James T. Paine, 1883; Rockwood Hoar, 1886; Mrs. William Workman, 1886; Mrs. J. C. Throop, 1889; Mrs. George T. Rice; Miss Trumbull. G. S. Paine was treasurer from 1845 to 1860. Albert Tolman was secretary a short time,

and his son Edward F. Tolman for many years, 1890 to 1910. Since then Miss Paine has been treasurer. Some of the early presidents were: L. A. Dowley, George A. Trumbull, 1846; J. M. Earle, 1848; Henry Chapin, 1848; Rejoice Newton, 1849; Col. A. H. Bullock, 1850; H. H. Chamberlin. The membership has remained largely in the families of the early members. In recent years the club has been smaller in point of membership. The present members are: Miss Lois O. Paine, Ellen Dana, W. B. Allen, O. S. Kendall, A. S. Pinkerton, Fannie Hamilton, Margaret Harlow, Mrs. Benjamin Stone, Caroline Townsend, Russell S. Paine, Mrs. M. L. T. C. Roberts.

The Worcester Shakespeare Club.—The following account is contributed by Mrs. Louisa Cogswell Roberts:

The club was founded in 1887 by Mrs. Josephine Heard Cutter, with the participation of Harry Leverett Nelson, an enthusiastic Shakespeare student, and Miss Grace Cleveland (Mrs. Reuben Colton); then of Eben Francis Thompson, Worcester's leading dramatic reader. Among those invited to organize the society were Col. E. B. Glasgow, a man of scholarly attainments, Samuel S. Green the librarian, and the Misses Earle; while prominent among the 25 or 30 at the first gatherings were Col W. S. B. Hopkins, an accomplished amateur actor, Rev. A. H. Vinton, afterwards Bishop of Massachusetts, Charles M. Rice and the Moen family.

The active membership is limited to fifty; but the honorary (past members, resident or non-resident, and wives and husbands by courtesy) reaches a higher figure. It is largely drawn from professional and professorial classes, and has included two college presidents and four judges.

The purpose of the club, as stated in the by-laws, is "the study of Shakespeare's writings, and of other kindred subjects." While the primary object is still the reading of his plays, the elasticity of the second clause has been stretched to cover a vast variety of activities. Other dramas, from the ancient Greek down to contemporary, have been studied, with the history and poetry of many lands. Essays, some of high literary quality, informal talks and illustrative readings have extended over as wide a range.

Thirty-five of the thirty-seven Shakespearean plays have been read, some of them many times, and discussed. One year was devoted to other Elizabethan dramatists. Among modern plays considered may be cited: Sheridan's comedies; The Piper, by Miss Peabody (a Stratford prize-winner); Jeanne d'Arc by Percy MacKaye; Lady Windermere's Fan by Oscar Wilde, and Shaw's Caesar and Cleopatra. A group from the Irish Players' repertory was read by Thomas A. Watson of Boston (since made an honorary member by compliment).

Some topics of papers are:—Shakespearean Characters, individually or in groups as the Witches, Demons, Ghosts, Fools and Fairies; Hamlet's Sanity by Prof. Meyer, psychiatrist; an original emendation of Hamlet by Rice; Early English Speech by Prof. Webster; Etymology, Versification; Political and Social Conditions; Magna Charta; Military Science; Customs and Costumes; Shakespeare's Life by Dr. Getchell, Prof. Haynes and others; his legal lore, his portraits, by Mr. Thompson; Sonnets; Famous Actors by Profs. Coombs, Webster, etc.; Rostand's Chanticleer by Prof. Capen; The Rubaiyat by Mr. Thompson with excerpts from Fitzgerald's and his own translations; and the wars of the world from the Caesarian to the present European conflict, for which a six-star service flag might be displayed, since Prof. Webster, Prof. Duff, Dr. Emerson, Prof. Blakeslee, Dr. Clark and the Rev. Mr. Knapp are rendering patriotic service in various lines here or abroad.

Occasionally an outsider has favored the society with a paper: Mrs. Georgia Tyler Kent gave *Reminiscences of the Boston Museum*, and Thomas A. Watson of the *Benson Players in England*.

Some evenings have been enlivened by music. The songs of Shakespeare have been sung; and selections from Gounod's opera, *Romeo and Juliet*, rendered. Mr. Thompson's arrangement of *Midsummer Night's Dream* with the Mendelssohn music has been presented several times. Browning's *Toccata of Galuppi's* was read with accompaniment of old Italian airs. Miss Morse and the late Walter S. Knowles freely gave their services, instrumental and vocal; and outside talent has sometimes been enlisted.

The social side has been enjoyable. Refreshments are served at the regular fortnightly meetings held at the homes of members. On special occasions the honoraries appear, and guests are bidden, a club house being often pressed into service for larger assemblies. The closing annual meeting is marked by extra festivities, a musicale, the reading of a modern play, theatricals, etc.

Public lectures, readings and entertainments have been given by the club or under its auspices. In the first decade there were courses by James E. Murdock, Henry A. Clapp and Alfred Waites, whose name as that of a Shakespeare scholar honors the club roster. J. C. Black of Harvard was another early speaker. Judge Putnam defended the Baconian Theory which was later refuted by Mr. Thompson. It was again Mr. Thompson who, having addressed his fellow-members on the notable discovery of the Shakespeare Deposition and presented to each a facsimile with transcription, arranged a lecture by the discoverer, Prof. Wallace. The members were the guests of Judge William T. Forbes at a Shakespeare recital by Samuel King from the University of London; and Frank H. Robson at a reception for the Ben Greet players, for whose *Macbeth* the club stood sponsor. Theatre-parties have attended noteworthy performances.

The most ambitious effort of the club was the presentation in the Worcester Theater, April 27, 1905, of the *Dream of Shakespeare's Women* by a company of 115 under Miss Hopkins' management, the net proceeds of which (\$1000) formed the nucleus of a fund to build the Children's Ward of the Memorial Hospital.

In the decennial year, 1897, a sketch of the club by Mrs. Cutter was printed. The appointment of Hon. Arthur P. Rugg as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 1911, was celebrated by a dinner with speeches. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the club, 1912-13, was commemorated by a banquet, with Shakespearean menu cards, music, addresses, and a dramatic skit on the personnel, by Prof. Webster; also by the preparation of its complete history by Mrs. Roberts, which, with continuation to the present time and a compilation of the records, will be published later.

The 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, 1914, was marked by a performance of *Midsummer Night's Dream* (the Mendelssohn-Thompson arrangement); the Tercentenary of his death, 1916, by an exhibition of Shakespeariana with explanatory talks by Mr. Shaw, etc., at the public library, and by another banquet taking the form of a costume party with Elizabethan glee and scenes from Shakespeare's plays enacted by members, Mr. Thompson supplying a prologue. A pleasant incident of this season was a refection prepared by the Marbles from Tudor receipts. At this time too the project of a community theatre was broached; with the co-operation of the Park Commission, an arena has been partly constructed on the northern slope of Newton Hill, where, it is hoped, a Shakespeare garden may be later planted.

Coincident with the Shakespeare Tercentenary occurred the Centenary of Sheridan's death; and *The School for Scandal* and *The Rivals* were performed at the Stratford-on-Avon joint celebration. In this the following season these plays have been read by the Shakespeare Club.

Presidents, 1894-1918, (term of office, 1 year).—Thomas Goddard Kent, Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster, Col. Edward Brodie Glasgow, William Fitzhale Abbot, Hon. Charles Thornton Davis, Dr. Albert Colby Getchell, Prof. William Edward Story,

Prof. George Henry Haynes, Prof. Zelotes Wood Coombs, Hon. William Trowbridge Forbes, Joseph Russel Marble, Frank Huson Robson, Samuel Heald Clary, Charles Moen Rice, Dr. Kendall Emerson, Prof. Samuel Paul Capen, Hon. Arthur Prentice Rugg, Robert Kendall Shaw, Chandler Bullock, Dr. Ray Woodville Greene, (Mrs.) Josephine Heard Cutter, Eben Francis Thompson, Prof. Alexander Wilmer Duff, Miss Frances Clary Morse, Dr. Albert Milo Shattuck, president-elect.

Fraternity of Odd Fellows.—This, a literary society, not connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized about 1820. Among the members were Emory Washburn, John Davis, Thomas Kinnicutt, Isaac Davis, Isaac Goodwin, Stephen Salisbury, C. C. Baldwin, Henry and Gardiner Paine, James Green and William Lincoln. The fifth anniversary was celebrated Dec. 8, 1824, when an oration was delivered and a poem read. In 1827 the society celebrated the Fourth of July with an oration by Thomas Kinnicutt (Aegis Nov. 24) and a poem by Richard H. Vose. Jubal Harrington was secretary in 1829. The society ceased to exist many years ago, but no definite date has been discovered.

Phrenological Society.—When phrenology was popular, the Phrenological Society was formed here in May, 1834. The first officers were: Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, president; Stephen Salisbury, vice-pres.; Isaiah Thomas, sec.; Dr. William Paine, treas.; Dr. John Green, Dr. O. H. Blood and Christopher C. Baldwin, directors. The society began with much enthusiasm but its life was brief, and of its death there is no record.

Worcester Art Society.—At a public meeting held April 16, 1877, in the Board of Trade rooms, it was decided to organize the Worcester Art Society. Stephen C. Earle, Burton W. Potter, Henry Woodward and Nath. Paine were appointed to present a plan of organization. In October, Lucius J. Knowles presided, and a draft of the constitution and by-laws presented; on Nov. 27, 1877, officers were elected: Pres., George F. Hoar; Vice-Pres., Lucius J. Knowles, Edward H. Hall and Charles M. Lamson; Sec., Rebecca Jones; Treas., Joseph E. Davis; Directors, Charles O. Thomson, Stephen C. Earle, Burton W. Potter, Mrs. Philip L. Moen and Mrs. Joseph H. Walker. The society was incorporated in December, 1887, when Nathaniel Paine was elected president.

The first exhibition was held in the Board of Trade rooms in the Taylor building; and more than seventy water-colors and oil paintings lent by members were shown. Subsequently exhibitions were held regularly; lectures on art were given from time to time. The society became from the outset the leading organization devoted to art, until the Art Museum was erected. Since then its members have cooperated with that institution.

The presidents have been, besides those mentioned above: Samuel S. Green, Charles S. Hale, Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, and Austin S. Garver. Rev. Dr. Garver is now writing a history of the society. Charles A.

Chase and Frederick S. Pratt served as vice-presidents; Charles T. Davis clerk and Prof. Zelotes W. Coombs treasurer, and for many years the faithful secretary.

As being the pioneer art organization in the city, the society exercised a great influence for many years. Composed of leading citizens who were later prominently identified with the museum, it was undoubtedly instrumental in no small degree in the establishment of that institution by Mr. Stephen Salisbury. It continued its independent existence for some time, maintaining annual courses of lectures of much distinction; then, the membership having declined, it voted to turn over its funds amounting to more than \$2,000 to the Art Museum, to establish and administer a fund to be known as the Worcester Art Society Lecture-ship Fund.

Art League.—At a meeting of the Worcester School Board in March, 1895, at the suggestion of Rev. A. S. Garver, a member, an organization to be called the Worcester Public School Art League was formally approved, and the following persons were appointed to have charge of its management: John T. Duggan, M. D., and Rev. Austin S. Garver, representing the School Board; the President of the Worcester Art Society; the President of the Art Students' Club; the President of the Woman's Club; the Librarian of Worcester Public Library; the Superintendent of Schools; the Supervisor of Drawing; the Art Supervisor of Drawing; Mrs. Edith Loring Getchell and Miss Frances M. Lincoln.

Later the School Board gave the League the privilege of adding a limited number of persons to its membership. The first official meeting of the League was held April 9, 1895, through the courtesy of the Librarian, in his private room at the Public Library. The following officers were elected: Rev. A. S. Garver, pres.; Frances M. Lincoln, vice-pres.; Jeanie Lea Southwick, sec.; Samuel S. Green, treas.

With the clearly defined purpose of attempting to beautify the school-rooms, the Art League began its work. For several years the work was necessarily largely of an advisory nature, owing to the lack of funds at the disposal of the League. As time went on, private individuals became interested, and many gifts were received, among them framed pictures, casts, and occasional small sums of money.

During the past few years the work has been greatly enlarged, because of the generous annual gift of \$500 from the St. Wulstan Society. With this sum each year added to the amount raised in many of the schools by the pupils, by means of entertainments, candy sales, and class gifts, it has been possible to reach practically every school-room in the city, and the work has overflowed to the corridors and school yards, until many of them are hardly recognizable, so great has been the improvement.

The meetings of the League are held regularly at the Public Library the third Tuesday of each month of the school year. The annual meet-

ing occurs in January. The present officers are Pres., Frank J. Darrah; Vice-Pres., E. H. Thornhill; Sec., Carrie A. Hildreth; Treas., Robert K. Shaw.

From time to time lectures and exhibitions have been held under its auspices.

St. Wulstan Society.—This was organized for social and literary purposes on the initiative of J. Everts Greene, who called the first meeting, held at his home in June, 1890. The original membership consisted of Senator George F. Hoar, Judge Hamilton B. Staples, Rev. Daniel Merri- man, Very Rev. John J. Power, Samuel S. Green, Stephen Salisbury, Judge Thomas L. Nelson, Frank P. Goulding, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Dr. George E. Francis, Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Henry A. Marsh, J. Evarts Greene and E. Harlow Russell. As vacancies have occurred, men of similar distinction have been elected, but the limit of membership has been kept at sixteen. At the meeting in October, 1890, Mr. Marsh, one of the executors of the estate of Helen C. Knowles, suggested that the society become trustees of the bequest known as the "Helen C. Knowles fund for the advancement of art education in Worcester," and, having accepted the proposition, the society was incorporated in 1891, "for the purpose of promoting literature, art, historical and social science in Worcester, and holding and administering the Helen C. Knowles legacy for promoting art education in Worcester and such other funds as may be acquired for the same and kindred objects." The fund amounted to about \$35,000. The income has devoted to the Art Museum, the Art Society and other art organizations. The first officers were: Pres., George F. Hoar; Vice-Pres., Stephen Salisbury; Clerk, J. Evarts Greene; Treas., Henry A. Marsh.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An addition has since been built for a Children's Department



PUBLIC LIBRARY, SOUTH WORCESTER BRANCH.

CHAPTER L

The Free Public Library—The Law Library—The Medical Library— Worcester County Athanaeum—The Art Museum—Art Students' Club

The following is contributed by Mr. Robert K. Shaw

The Free Public Library.—The early history of the Free Public Library has been written so exhaustively by Mr. Samuel S. Green, Librarian Emeritus, for Hurd's "History of Worcester County," 1889 (vol. II, p. 1498-1504) that it would be useless to retrace the ground so admirably covered by Mr. Green. Suffice it to say that two private libraries, those of the Worcester Lyceum, organized in 1829, and the Young Men's Library Association, dating from 1852, were united in 1856, and three years later gave their joint collections, amounting to some 4,500 volumes, to the city to form the nucleus of the circulation department of the Free Public Library.

The Reference Department, at the same time, was set on a firm foundation by the munificence of Dr. John Green, who on December 27, 1859, gave to the city his splendid private library of about 7,000 volumes "in trust for the free use of the citizens and the public forever, as a library of consultation and reference, but to be used only in the library building."

To his gift of books Dr. Green added in his will a legacy of \$30,000 for the maintenance of the Reference Library, with the wise provision that one-fourth of the income should always be added to the principal until the latter should amount to \$100,000. Thus in the half-century since Dr. Green's death, his legacy has more than doubled, and furnished at the same time a steadily increasing source of revenue.

After the close of Mr. Green's narrative of library history in 1888, the first important event was the erection of what is now (1918) called the New Building, adjoining the old, which was erected in 1861. In 1888 the city acquired the land for \$35,000, and three years later, in April, 1891, the building was opened for public use. Its cost was \$100,000, and the architect, the late Stephen C. Earle.

The early months of 1895 saw the small beginnings of our branch library system. Quoting from Mr. Green's annual report: "An expressman going thru Greendale on his way from West Boylston to Worcester, stops at a store in Greendale every Wednesday and Saturday; takes thence a locked box of books and cards of users to the library building, and, calling at the latter place in the afternoon, takes the box filled with newly selected books back to the store, at which residents call for them." For the next three years no more stations were added.

In 1896 was issued the last supplement to the printed catalogs of the library, of which the first appeared in 1861. Formerly considered indispensable, such catalogs are no longer issued by the larger libraries, as their expense is enormous and they are out of date before received from the press. Monthly bulletins of new books and frequent reading lists on timely topics more than compensate for the absence of an obsolete printed catalog in the home.

After several years of effort by the librarian and directors, in May of 1898 eight delivery stations at various points between Greendale and New Worcester were opened. At these stations, held in stores or private houses, books and readers' cards are sent back and forth between the station and the main library, twice each week. Tho falling far short of the facilities offered by branch libraries, they extend the library's clientele, and sometimes pave the way for the establishment of a regular branch.

At this same time the recataloguing and reclassifying of the library were in full swing. Begun in 1894, this really heroic task of putting into logical arrangement for public use at the shelves, a great circulating library of 70,000 volumes, formerly shelved in their order of accession to the library, required great courage on the part of the librarian to attempt, and persistence to execute. The same might be said of the preparation of three public card catalogs: in the Reference Library, a complete catalog of everything in the whole system; in the circulation department another for that department and the children's room, which latter has also one of its own.

The year 1900 saw the opening of the addition to the old building (20x35 feet) which cost \$7,000 and provided also for the beginnings of a children's department on the second story.

Five years later a modified form of civil service was adopted as a means for filling all regular positions in the library except the very highest. By removing all chance for favoritism in appointments and making examinations absolutely free to all applicants, whether Worcester residents or not, the system has accomplished much good. Of the forty-three regular members of the staff in 1918, thirty-four were appointed through the library civil service. A set of printed rules for governing the Directors, the library staff and the public, was adopted at the same time. Samuel Swett Green was the second librarian. Zephaniah Baker, the first, served from Feb. 17, 1860, to Jan. 14, 1871.

Early in 1909 Mr. Green resigned as librarian, on completing his thirty-eighth year of active service in that position. A pioneer and recognized leader in his profession, and one of the incorporators of the American Library Association, Mr. Green gave practically all his best years to the upbuilding and maintenance of the highest type of public library in this city. For his unremitting zeal and persistence in making this library known and appreciated in Worcester, and throughout the country at large his native city must now and forever remain profoundly grateful. His successor, Robert K. Shaw, entered the library service as assistant librarian, in February, 1905, having resigned the librarianship at Brockton to accept this position.

Branch libraries, after more than five years of agitation, finally became a reality and opened their doors to the public in February, 1914. First mentioned in library publications by Mr. Green in his last report, for 1908, this movement received efficient support from Messrs. Charles T. Tatman and Frederick W. Vermille on the Board of Directors. Chiefly to Ex-Mayor James Logan is due the credit for securing from Andrew Carnegie a gift of \$75,000 to build three branch libraries, and from local property owners the admirable sites at 470 West Boylston, 812 Millbury and 705 Southbridge Streets respectively. At Greendale several manufacturers joined to present the land to the city; at Quinsigamond the American Steel and Wire Company and at South Worcester Messrs. Whittall and Thomas gave the sites.

At the laying of the three corner-stones on March 27, 1913, Mr. Carnegie was present in person, entering with great zest into the proceedings. In the following February the buildings were opened to the public; Judge Frederick H. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Directors, conducted the simple exercises at all three branches in the presence of crowds that taxed the capacity of the buildings and made it impossible for many to find seats. Prof. Z. W. Coombs, president of the Library Board for 1913, deserves the enduring thanks of the library's patrons for the great amount of time and expert assistance offered in getting these branch libraries ready for the public.

As aids in the development of community life, all three branches have enjoyed marked success. The community room, fitted up attractively in the basement, has been in each case, a welcome meeting-place for boys and girls clubs, Red Cross and other war relief work, food conservation demonstrations and classes, as well as many other activities. Since their opening the branches have been one of the library's most valued assets.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREEN OAK BRANCH



PUBLIC LIBRARY, QUINSIGAMOND BRANCH

Overcrowding at the main library has grown steadily worse for many years, during which adequate service could not be rendered, while many priceless books and pictures have been in constant danger of destruction from fire. Plans for a new building have progressed only so far as the endorsement by the Directors of a site at Salem Square. Our entrance into the war has necessarily postponed activity in this direction.

Service to Worcester's highest educational interests has always been the library's watchword. With the development of the children's department, and of the intimate and helpful relations which the library has enjoyed during half a century with the public schools, has come an opportunity to instill into the mind and heart of the child a love for the best in all literature, domestic or foreign, which should help steadily to raise the ideals and morals of our people toward that noblest internationalism which alone can make future war impossible.

The total number of volumes in the library in 1917 is 218,473, and in the branches 17,395. The additions yearly are about 6,000 volumes.

Worcester County Law Library.—This came into existence with the formation of the Worcester County Law Library Association, June 21, 1842, under the provisions of a law passed that year. The association consisted of the members of the bar of the county. From time to time amendments have been made, but the law has provided from the beginning a fund for the purchase and care of books, from the fees paid to the county clerk. The library has had quarters in the court house. From the beginning the clerk of the courts has been librarian. For many years the collection was small. Credit for making it a library of importance belongs to Judge Thomas L. Nelson, who for thirty years neglected no opportunity to build the library through gifts and purchase. In 1858 Charles D. Bowman of Oxford bequeathed 800 volumes to the library. William T. Harlow was clerk of the association for many years. In 1888 there were about 11,000 volumes.

When an addition was made to the court house in 1878, a large room was provided for the library, and it was occupied until the last remodeling of the court house, when the present rooms in the old south wing were provided.

Since 1898 the library has been in charge of Dr. George E. Wire, as deputy librarian, and its value and usefulness wonderfully increased in a card catalogue, through the accession of many thousand volumes of carefully selected books, and the intelligent aid given to readers by the librarian. The aim of Dr. Wire has been not to get as large a collection or as complete a collection as some of the great law libraries, but to select books wisely for their value to workers. When he took charge there were 19,500 volumes; in 1917 there were 34,506. The collection includes all American law reports of value, text books, statutes, English law works, and some historical works. The library is open to the public as well as the courts and members of the bar.

Dr. Wire's first assistant was Miss H. C. Taft. Miss E. A. Clark was assistant from 1899 to 1903. Miss Lydia L. Kirschner has been assistant since March 31, 1903. The directors in 1898 were Francis A. Gaskill, Thomas G. Kent and Theodore S. Johnson. Willis E. Sibley in

1907 succeeded Mr. Kent who had been a director from 1884, and Arthur F. Rugg succeeded Mr. Gaskill in 1910. Mr. Gaskill was elected in 1898.

As many as 25,000 books are used annually in the library, by about three thousand persons. On the walls of the library are portraits of Pliny Merrick, Benjamin F. Thomas, Charles Allen, Dwight Foster, Peter C. Bacon, George F. Hoar, P. Emory Aldrich, W. S. B. Hopkins, Thomas B. Nelson. Other portraits belonging to the law library have been hung in the court rooms. Among the notable gifts of later years was the briefs of the late Frank P. Goulding, covering the period from 1868 to 1900.

Medical Library.—The library of the Worcester District Medical Society, a very valuable collection, is deposited with the Public Library and in the care of the librarian, though not owned by the city. The nucleus of this library was the collection of books given by Dr. Elijah Dix to the County Medical Society, which preceded the Worcester District Medical Society (founded in 1804). In 1813 Dr. Oliver Fiske and Dr. John Green started a subscription to procure a library for the society, but the library amounted to little or nothing until 1822. In that year the society received a quota of books from the Massachusetts Medical Society as a loan, but practically as a gift, for the books were never reclaimed. In 1825 Daniel Waldo was thanked for "his splendid and liberal donation of books." It is estimated that the society then had about a hundred volumes. In 1836 it had 128; in 1843 over 200, but we are informed that the books were not used to any extent. In 1845 a bequest of \$6,000 was made by Daniel Waldo, the income of which was used for the purchase of medical works; in 1851 Dr. Charles W. Wilder of Leominster bequeathed \$500 for the same purpose. In 1882 Harrison Bliss left the sum of \$1,000 for library purposes. Since the library has been in the care of the Public Library, the interest of its funds have been devoted almost wholly to buying books, and the income of about \$500 has gone a good way to keeping a good medical library in the county. The books may be used by the public in the reference library, and may be taken out by members of the medical society. The books have a separate card catalogue.

Worcester County Athenaeum.—This was formed in 1830 for the purpose of establishing a public library. The funds were raised by issuing stock at \$25 a share to members. The first officers were: Rev. George Allen, pres.; Rev. John Nelson, vice-pres.; Frederick W. Paine, treas.; William Lincoln, sec. The society opened rooms in Dr. Green's block, Main street. In March, 1830, the society received the library of the Worcester County Lyceum of Natural History. In the same month the society was incorporated. Later, the library of the society was deposited with the American Antiquarian Society, and it then ceased to be active.

Military Library Society.—The first public library in Worcester was organized April 3, 1841, under an act of the legislature providing for

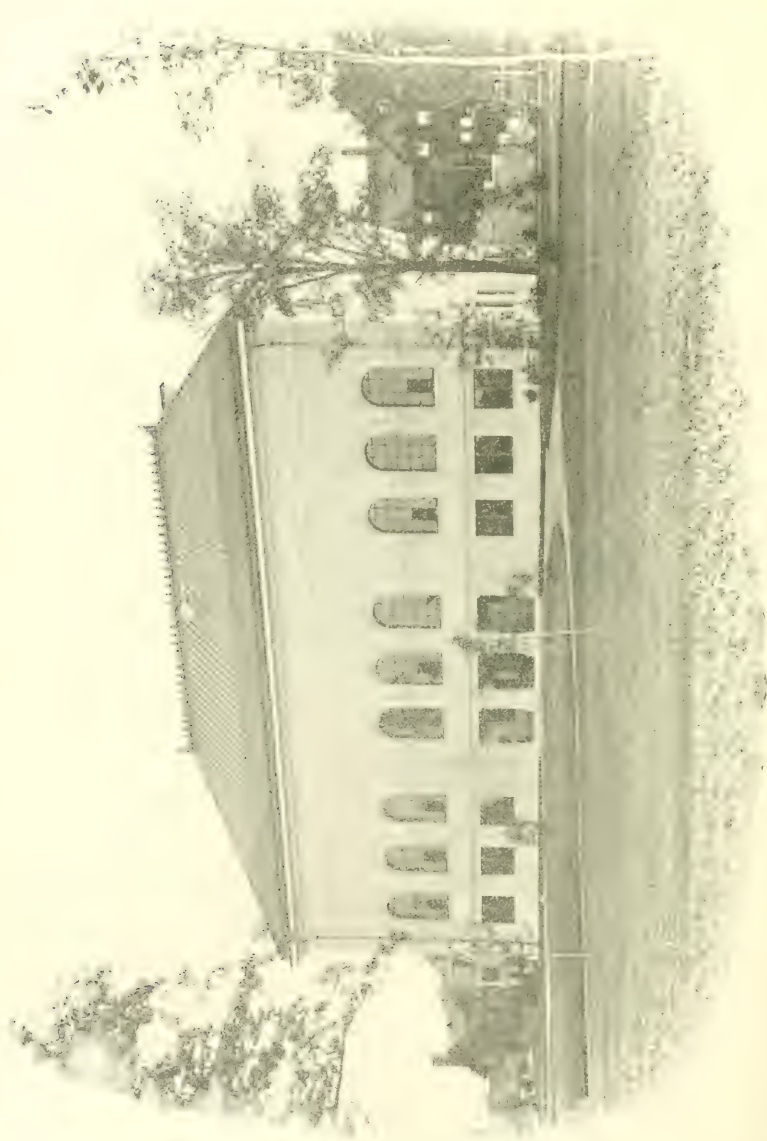
the creation and encouragement of a library designed for the military inquiry and the diffusion of military knowledge. The resounding title, "The Military Library Society in the Seventh Division," was adopted, and Maj. Levi Lincoln, Jr., Lt. Gardner Burbank and Dr. John Green appointed a committee to procure books. John W. Lincoln was the librarian and clerk, June 24, 1812, and Dr. Green, Mr. Lincoln and Maj. Isaac Sturtevant were made a committee to procure books. As to the library, nothing exists to show that it amounted to anything. It probably contained a total of 33 books of a military character, afterward deposited in the library of the Odd Fellows, mentioned elsewhere. In 1827 the Odd Fellows had 163 books.

Worcester Art Museum.—The Art Museum began with a meeting called by Stephen Salisbury (3d) at his home, Feb. 25, 1896, attended by about forty men and women interested in art. Mr. Salisbury announced plans that he had made to establish an art museum, offering a tract of land, more than an acre, on Salisbury street, and a fund of \$100,000, half for the erection of a building, the rest to be an endowment fund. On March 24, 1896, steps were taken to procure a charter. Mr. Salisbury planned for a corporation of fifty to hold in trust the property given for the benefit of all the people of the city of Worcester.

The first board of directors consisted of Daniel Merriman, pres.; Francis H. Dewey, vice-pres.; T. Hovey Gage, Jr., sec.; Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, treas.; Charles H. Davis, Lyman A. Ely, George E. Francis, John G. Heywood, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Mrs. Helen B. Merriman, Miss Mary Perley and Nathaniel Paine.

The architects of the building were Earle & Fisher of this city, and Norcross Brothers were the contractors. In 1897 Mr. Salisbury gave more land at the rear of the lot and at his own expense graded and laid out the grounds. Subscriptions to the Art Museum in sums ranging from three cents to \$3,000 increased its funds by about \$50,000. The cornerstone was laid June 24, and Gov. Roger Wolcott and Mayor A. B. R. Sprague made addresses. The building was formally opened May 10, 1898, with a loan exhibition of oil paintings and water-colors arranged by the Worcester Art Society. This society made the first gift, a cast of the Venus de Melos; the Woman's Club presented a cast of Nike of Samthrake; and soon afterward a score or more casts were presented by other organizations. The accessions grew from year to year. All classes of the people took keen interest in the upbuilding of the collection of paintings, statuary and other works of art. The society has a very large collection of photographs, colonial silver, the Bancroft collection of Japanese prints, old costumes, laces, pottery, etc. There is also a valuable library.

Rev. Austin S. Garver recently said: "It is difficult to assess the value of the treasures of all kinds now in the Museum. In one sense they are priceless. Perhaps half a million dollars would not be an excessive



ART MUSEUM.

prosaic estimate. Paintings constitute the most important part, many of them of first rank, and altogether as choice a collection as can be found anywhere."

The munificent legacy of Stephen Salisbury made this institution one of the foremost in the country, as to endowment and resources. Other contributions of money and works of art have continued since this princely gift of about \$2,750,000. The trustees in administering the gift have taken into account all the expressed wishes of the donor and have made various gifts to the city, the Woman's Club, and for other purposes that Mr. Salisbury had in mind.

Raymond Wyer, of New York, a well equipped writer and lecturer on art, succeeded Philip J. Gentner as director, Jan. 1, 1918.

School of the Worcester Art Museum.—This was opened in 1898, and during the first three years the instruction was limited to drawing and painting. In 1901 design was introduced; in 1905 a class in metal work. After the death of Stephen Salisbury, his residence came into the possession of the Museum and was occupied by the metal and design classes that had previously had quarters in the museum. Shops were equipped and, since Sept. 23, 1907, the Salisbury mansion has been the home of the school.

In September, 1908, weaving and bookbinding were added to the courses of instruction. In the next year H. Stuart Muchie, then instructor in the George Washington University, was elected principal and teacher of design. In 1912 pottery was added and George W. Greene of Boston, chosen instructor. The glazing and firing are done on the premises. Otto Victor Humann, teacher of drawing and painting, was formerly instructor in the summer school of Columbia University. Grove R. Branch is in charge of the metal work. There are also classes in modeling. A slight charge for tuition in the day classes is made; all the evening classes are free. Miss Elizabeth G. Marcy, instructor of bookbinding, studied her art under Cobden Sanderson in London and M. Domont and M. Nouhlac in Paris. The school is designed to teach students useful trades requiring special skill and gifts. Since 1914 architecture has been taught, Miss M. Sawtelle being first lecturer on this subject. The thorough work of the school has been demonstrated by the success of its graduates in their work as teachers and artisans. Mr. Michie says: "The aim of the school is not merely to assist the citizens of Worcester and its surrounding towns to a better appreciation of the beauties of art and nature, but to provide a thorough all round training for students desirous of teaching art or of employing it for illustrations, advertising, designing and crafts work, such as silversmithing, jewelry, pottery, bookbinding, etc. The school is not intended for the dilettante but for those desirous of employing art in some form toward financial gain."

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The trustees in 1918 are: Austin S. Garver, pres.; Francis H. Dewey, vice-pres.; Lincoln K. Kinnicutt, treas.; Thomas H. Gage, clerk, and Helen Bigelow Merriman, Frances M. Lincoln, Charlotte E. W. Buffington, Frederick S. Pratt, Alfred L. Aiken, Paul B. Morgan, Frank F. Dresser.

Worcester Art Students Club.—The organizers were Mrs. A. C. Freeland, Miss Frances A. Knowlton, Miss Alice M. Fifield, Henry Woodward, George E. Gladwin, Charles S. Hale, Andrew O'Connor, John A. Condry, Ward P. Delano, George H. Davis, Charles K. Hardy, W. T. Perry, Charles B. Merritt and Norton L. Cook, at a meeting on March 24, 1880. The membership was limited to thirty "earnest students and workers in some branch of art and design."

The first officers were: Pres., Henry Woodward; Vice-Pres., George E. Gladwin; Sec., Charles S. Hale; Treas., John A. Condry. The first room of the club was in the Mutual Insurance Co. block. The society was incorporated Jan. 13, 1887. The charter members were: Charles S. Hale, Eben Harrington, Henry Woodward, William C. Stevens, Abbie J. Trask, Anna C. Freeland, Jeanie Lea Southwick, Frances A. Knowlton, George E. Gladwin and Francis E. Higgins. In 1889 rooms were leased in the Walker building. The club outgrew the limit of thirty very soon, and its membership grew rapidly after the limit was removed.

In 1904 the Arts and Crafts were recognized and soon became an interesting and important section in the organization. The club consists of earnest young men and women working in almost every branch of the fine and applied arts. Classes have been maintained in clay, woodcarving, stencilling, leather tooling, basketry, etc., in later years. Painting, water colors, crayon and other forms of art, including photography, have been taught every year. The club received material assistance from the Norton Company, from which it received the clay needed and for two seasons the use of its kilns without cost. The St. Wulstan Society has given the club an annual grant of money in recognition of its excellent work. The coming of the Art Museum stimulated the work of the club and extended its sphere of usefulness and study. The Art Museum has exhibited the work of members of the club from time to time and given it other assistance. The exhibitions of the club have always been attractive not only to lovers of art and artists but to the general public.

CHAPTER LI

Music and Drama—The Music Festival—Worcester Oratorio Society— Friday Morning Club—Symphony Orchestra—Theatres— Poli and His Theatres

The Music Festival.—In this Festival, Worcester is unique. No other place in the world, it is said, has for more than sixty years without interruption maintained an institution of this kind. In fact, the city of Worcester is better known through its music festival than by any other feature or institution. For years it has been the first important musical event of the season in this country, if not the most important outside of the three great cities of Boston, New York and Chicago. In his historical sketch of the Festival in 1900, Walter Moody Lancaster, the musical critic of the *Spy*, wrote what is just as true at the present time:

Evidence of this eminence is found, first of all, in the eagerness with which singers seek a Worcester appearance. The high value set upon the festival as a professional opening and opportunity is no meaningless flattery to provincial pride; for European singers of world-wide reputation cross the ocean solely that they may be heard in Worcester; and go back the following week to fulfill engagements in England or on the Continent. Not a few American singers owe their present eminence to a fortunate performance in Worcester, where they first made their artistic abilities known to visiting managers, musicians and critics. No other festival is so liberally reported by the press of the large cities. Among the thousands at the festival are music teachers, professional singers and instrumentalists, drawn hither by the fame of the soloists, the musical novelties presented, the great chorus or the great orchestra. To hundreds this is the only opportunity for hearing large choral works given with completeness and becoming dignity and instrumental masterpieces performed by one of the most efficient orchestras in the world. No other festival draws its clientele from a field broad enough to cover New England, the Middle States, Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Finally age lends prestige to the Worcester institution.

The music festival was a natural development of earlier musical organizations here. The signing schools of colonial days and later, encouraged the study of music and cultivated promising voices. The musical conventions early in the nineteenth century developed the love of music and extended the interest in music here and elsewhere. In this field Edward Hamilton, B. F. Baker, E. H. Frost and A. N. Johnson were pioneers, followed later by L. H. Southard, L. O. Emerson and Solon Wilder. As a natural sequence came the choral societies. Before 1826 the Harmonic Society was organized, and it continued until about 1839. The Sacred Music Society, the Mozart Society, the Beethoven Society, the Choral Union and other organizations followed. William Sumner, E. H. Frost, A. S. and B. D. Allen, E. N. Anderson and Seth Richards

were prominent as conductors with Dudley Buck and Carl Zerrahn for short periods; Mrs. E. S. Dame, B. D. Allen, Mrs. A. H. Hammond, G. W. Sumner, Messrs. Leland, Morrison, Tucker and Ingalls were pianists and organists; G. P. Burt and C. C. Stearns, leaders of the orchestras.

In 1852 A. N. Johnson and E. H. Frost attempted to hold a musical convention in Horticultural Hall, but the experiment was not a success. The first Worcester festival was held in response to a circular issued by Edward Hamilton and Benjamin F. Baker, on September 28, 29 and 30 and October 1, 1858. This convention, as it was called, was successful enough to warrant another the following year.

In 1858 a cantata, "The Burning Ship," composed by the conductor, Mr. Baker; selections from a hymn book compiled by Mr. Hamilton and choruses from *The Messiah* and *The Creation* were sung. In 1860 there were two formal concerts; in 1866 there were four, one being an oratorio. In 1863 there were two festivals or conventions, one in the City Hall, the other in Mechanics Hall, but the breach in the musical organization appears to have been healed soon. The section that held its festival in Mechanics Hall organized October 2, 1863, as the Worcester County Musical Convention, and elected Samuel E. Staples president. In 1866 this society adopted a constitution under which all who bought tickets (fifty cents for singer and seventy-five for visitor) became members of the convention. At the annual meeting October 26, 1871, the present name, the Worcester County Musical Association, was adopted and the annual gatherings designated as festivals. In 1879 the association was incorporated, the charter members of the corporation being: A. C. Munroe, I. N. Metcalf, William Sumner, J. Q. Adams, G. W. Elkins, J. E. Benchley, Charles E. Wilder, Charles M. Bent and Daniel Downey, all of Worcester; William R. Hill of Sutton, Israel Plummer of Northbridge, and Rev. G. M. Howe of Princeton. Since then the corporation has been small, the chorus having no voice in the management.

During the earlier years the festivals were profitable, the salaries of the singers being modest and the other expenses low; and the association laid by a surplus that carried it through various seasons of deficits in later years. In recent years the association has grown in financial strength. Mr. Lancaster says:

For fifteen years it was a convention in fact as well as name. Its aims were necessarily modest and the materials crude. In the early years, chorus and orchestra and often soloists as well were volunteers and the rustic element predominant. There was not even an organ for accompaniments till 1864, when a committee of citizens raised a fund of \$9,258 by popular subscription and presented the Mechanics Association with an instrument that was then the largest in the country except that in Boston Music Hall.

As the old conventions were in session forenoon, afternoon and evening for four or five days, there was ample time for the much advertised discussion; but rehearsals for the public concerts were not neglected. At the close of the afternoon session there was a social hour, an improvised concert (subsequently dignified with the name of *matinee*)

when "contribution of vocal and instrumental music were expected and solicited from members and also from solo artists." One by one the social hours expanded into formal concerts which were once golden opportunities for local aspirants and for debutantes from abroad; but in 1892 the last of the cheaper order of concerts passed away, greatly to the relief of the managers and the increasing dignity of the festival.

The chorus is the mainstay of the festival, the cause of its existence; and the credit of moulding it belongs first of all to Mr. Zerrahn, who served as conductor for thirty-two years, coming here in 1866 and resigning after the festival of 1897. During eleven years he was the sole conductor, but previous to 1897 he had direction of only oratorios and similar works, while the church music, glees and smaller choruses were intrusted to such men as W. O. Perkins, George F. Root, L. H. Southard, L. O. Emerson and Dudley Buck, some of the most prominent leaders of the times, or to responsible musicians of local repute, as Solon Wilder, C. C. Stearns, C. P. Morrison and B. D. Allen. From 1889 to 1891 Victor Herbert served as associate conductor, taking the orchestral music and accompaniments as his share of the burden. Since then Franz Kneisel, Gustave Strube and Thaddeus Rich have been associates and the forceful skill with which they have discharged their duties have materially enhanced their fame in the country.

In the beginning there were no rehearsals outside of festival week, and subsequently only five outside, for the double reason that the managers could not afford to pay the conductor, and a majority of the five hundred chorus could not attend because they lived out of town. In course of time the attendance upon weekly and even semi-weekly rehearsals was made compulsory during the winter, spring and fall. Then it was that 375 country members showed their grit. Combining by towns or districts for fifteen and even twenty miles around, they hired special conveyances to take them to the rehearsals in Worcester and back the same night. For several seasons they persevered in this energetic course; but one by one they dropped away, so that nowadays in a chorus of rather less than 400 voices the suburban element is almost nil.

The year before Mr. Zerrahn came, *The Creation* was sung, and in his first festival he presented *Judas Maccabeus*, repeating it the following year. In 1868 the *Creation* was given with an orchestra of eighteen pieces from Boston. Rossini's *Stabat Mater* was also on the program that year. In 1869 the orchestra numbered twenty-five, and a few years later was increased to sixty or more. The Boston Orchestral Union, generally led by Carl Eichler, served from 1868 to 1873, when the Germania Orchestra was engaged, continuing until 1876. Since then with the exception of the years 1915 and 1917 the Boston Symphony Orchestra has furnished the instrumental music. In these two years 60 players from the Philadelphia Orchestra were secured and are re-engaged for 1918.

Since 1878 two works requiring an entire evening for the performance of each have been undertaken. In that year Handel's *L'Allegro Il Penseroso* and Mendelssohn's *Elijah* were sung. In 1881 three such works as Verdi's *Manzoni Requiem*, Haydn's *Creation* and *Elijah* were given and since 1884 three oratorios have been presented regularly.

One of the features of former festivals was the singing of such clubs as the Boston Philharmonic, the Mendelssohn Quintet, the Eisenberg String Quartet; the English Glee Club of New York; the Temple Quartet of Boston; the Schubert Quartet; the Schubert Concert Company;

the Weber Male Quartet and the Uterpe Quartet; the Orpheus Club of Springfield and the local German and Swedish singing societies and choirs.

In 1897 Mr. Zerrahn was succeeded by George W. Chadwick of Boston. In 1901 Mr. Chadwick was succeeded by Wallace Goodrich. In 1908 Dr. Arthur Nieces of New York, was appointed conductor, a position he still holds. Under his guidance the advancement of the society has been steady and rapid. The list of choral works performed under his leadership have been as follows: 1908, *Caractacus*, Elgar; 1909, *Missa Solennis*, Liszt; *Te Deum*, Berleoz; 1910, *Omar Khayyam*, Bautock; 1911, *Missa Solennis in D*, Beethoven; 1912, *Ruth*, G. Schumann; 1913, *St. Francis of Assisi*, Pierué; 1914, *La Vita Nuova*, Wolf-Ferrari; 1914, *Te Deum*, Bruckner; 1915, *The Children's Crusade*, Pierué; 1916, *Forty-Seventh Psalm*, Schmitt; 1917, *Marching Song of Democracy*, Grainger; *Ode to Music*, Hadley.

Here is a record for ten years that cannot be duplicated by any other society in the United States, if indeed in the entire world.

The presidents of the association have been: Samuel E. Staples, 1863-73; William R. Hill of Sutton, 1874-86; Hon. Edward L. Davis, 1887-93; A. C. Munroe, 1895-96; Charles M. Bent, 1896-1902; Samuel E. Winslow, 1903; Paul B. Morgan, 1904-07; William H. Cook, 1908-14; Arthur J. Bassett, the present president, was elected in 1915. Officers in 1917 were: J. Vernon Butler, vice-pres.; H. R. Sinclair, sec.

Worcester Oratorio Society.—The following narrative is contributed:

The Worcester Oratorio Society is the product of the musical intelligence and untiring energy of John Vernon Butler, who in 1897 conceived that there was opportunity and need in Worcester for the presentation of many choral works of the highest musical value not within the scope of the Musical Festival scheme. They were to be free of charge, for the education and pleasure of music-lovers of all classes. Mr. Butler had already given performances of short choral works with his chorus of forty voices, and it was doubtless due to the public interest in these concerts that he was encouraged to broaden his aims and ambitions. Inspired by the enthusiasm and sympathetic co-operation of the late Dr. Carl Crisand, he therefore arranged for a chorus of seventy-five voices to inaugurate this new "Free Oratorio" series.

After a few rehearsals the interest was so keen that the choir grew to 100 voices, and with this number the first concert was given Nov. 23, 1897. The program was of a miscellaneous character including Gaul's cantata *Israel in the Wilderness*, and the following soloists appeared: Miss Elizabeth Pelton, soprano; Miss Louise E. Shumway, contralto; Dr. Paul Dufault, tenor; and Mr. Harry C. Robinson, bass. No admission was charged, but a collection was taken to meet expenses. Pilgrim Church was crowded, and although a note on the program requested that the audience refrain from applause, their approval could not be restrained.

The second concert included *The Last Judgment* by Spohr, with the following soloists, Miss Mary Mansfield, of New York, soprano; Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, contralto; Frank H. Mason, tenor; and Chester T. Porter, bass. The church was again crowded, and the collection taken amounted to \$73, sufficient evidence that the evening

was fully enjoyed. Both works above mentioned received their first Worcester performances at these concerts. The following year the chorus numbered 125 voices and in 1899, when Handel's *Messiah* was given, it had grown to 140 voices.

With the engagement of soloists of prominence outside of Worcester, the collections taken at these concerts were insufficient to meet expenditures, and it became necessary to reserve a limited number of seats at a small cost, admission still being free.

It was not until 1905 that the directors of these "Free Oratorio Concerts," Dr. Carl Crisand, S. W. Wiley, D. B. Tucker, F. P. Knowles, J. M. Russell, Alfred Thomas, M. J. Whittall, A. H. Stone, Dr. G. Stanley Hall and Chester T. Porter, moved by the growth of the chorus, its greater musical proficiency and the fast widening field of the work of the society, decided to give these concerts under the title of the "Worcester Oratorio Society." There have been but five changes in the personnel of the directors. Dr. Crisand served as president 1905-11; Mr. Tucker was secretary and treasurer, 1905-06. Mr. Porter succeeded Mr. Tucker, and served until 1911, where he was elected president on the death of Dr. Crisand. At that time Mr. Curtis and Mr. Spalding were elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

All the concerts of the society were held in Pilgrim Church until 1906, when it was voted to give the Christmastide performance of the *Messiah* in Mechanics Hall, with full orchestral accompaniment. The chorus at this concert was made up of 200 voices. The concert was a success in every way and proved the beginning of a custom which has come to this city to stay.

In 1914, when Mr. Butler became organist and choirmaster at Union Church, it was decided to hold all rehearsals as well as the opening concert of the season (the seventeenth) in the auditorium of the church. In an environment of architectural beauty and dignity a very impressive performance of Horatio Parker's *Legend of St. Christopher* was given, and the following year Gounod's *Redemption* was given there also. In 1916-17-18 all concerts have been given in Mechanics Hall, those of this season for the benefit of the Worcester Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The list of choral works given by the society shows that not only have there been produced many of the old standard oratorios, but also a good number of the more modern choral compositions, some of which have received their first presentation in Worcester and New England, if not, indeed in the country. The list is too lengthy for reproduction here, but it includes various of the most famous works of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Dvorak, Dubois, Gaul, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Liszt, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Schubert, Sullivan, Spohr, and other masters. In these performances have appeared many of America's most prominent soloists, and the list of names would embrace practically all of note.

The society has had for accompanists Mrs. J. Vernon Butler, pianist, and Mr. Charles H. Grout, organist, since the first concert in 1897 and to them must be credited a generous share in the success of the society. Among the many who have given generous and effective services must be mentioned J. Edward Bouvier, Charles E. Sargent, Will H. Beaumont, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Marshall.

At the end of twenty-one years of service in the interest of choral music, the society points with pride to the adequate presentation of thirty-eight major works and many more minor compositions of the first rank, and with equal satisfaction to nineteen annual performances of the *Messiah* before capacity houses. It notes also the introduction to Worcester of many soloists who have achieved remarkable national success.

Its chorus mainly recruited in the beginning from the choir of Pilgrim Church has been developed in the skilled hands of Mr. Butler into a grand choir of 250 voices, which in perfect balance, in tonal beauty and in musical intelligence and appreciation, will bear favorable comparison with the best choruses of New England.

To Mr. Butler, who has given unstintedly of his time, strength, thought and substance, Worcester owes more than it is likely to realize or acknowledge. The high character of the concerts both as to program and as to execution, the personal loyalty and

enthusiasm which the chorus has increasingly shown, the sustained interest of the public in the society's efforts, all testify to the intelligence, the zeal, the character and the broad public spirit of the conductor of the society. The society also records its great debt to and its lasting affection for Dr. Carl Crisand. Keenly alive to all beauty, and especially a lover of the best in music he had a pre-vision of and confidence in the future strength and breadth of its work. Mr. Butler is the architect and builder of the society. Dr. Crisand was his inspiring and never-failing helper.

The Friday Morning Club.—This was for thirty-one years a distinct musical feature of Worcester, from its first meeting in 1883 to its last in 1914, when, with its passing ended the existence of the oldest woman's musical club in this country. The club was formed in November, 1883, at the home of Miss Frances C. Morse, by Miss Morse, Mrs. Charles A. Merrill, and Mrs. Henry A. Stinson. By its third meeting twelve ladies had joined, and later the number was increased to twenty and limited to thirty. The meetings were held at the different homes, fortnightly, until 1896, when the scope of work was enlarged and an honorary membership formed of 100, afterwards increased to 250. There were fourteen to sixteen recitals given during the season, some by active members and others by well known artists, and many years operas studied, with explanations and illustrations, in fact the club work was largely educational. For many years four tickets were bought for the Symphony rehearsals in Boston, and used by members. \$100 was annually subscribed toward a possible deficit of the Music Festival and many concerts were given for various charitable purposes, though never for the benefit of the club, which was sustained by membership fees entirely. At the time, in 1914, when the club corporation was dissolved, the club owned two Steinway pianos and a very valuable musical library. The latter, in its case, was presented to the Free Public Library, the music to be given out from the circulating department to music students. In 1914 but one of the original members was still an active member, Miss Morse, and three who were active in 1896, when the club was incorporated—Miss Mary L. Starr, Mrs. H. F. A. Schmidt and Mrs. Frank A. Stimson.

Worcester Symphony Orchestra.—The Worcester Symphony Orchestra was organized by Daniel Silvester in March, 1914, and has already taken a prominent place among the musical organizations of the city, its sixty members all skilled and experienced. Mr. Silvester is leader of the orchestra of the Worcester Theatre and manager of the Silvester Violin School. A society for the business management of the orchestra was organized May 3, 1914. The officers are: W. A. Prouty, pres.; A. R. Chase, vice-pres.; H. G. Taylor, sec.; C. A. Thompson, treas.; Daniel Silvester, musical director, and Thomas Brown, librarian; William Mullen, Frank J. Chaffin, Charles A. May and Charles Walker, directors.

The Worcester Symphony Society was organized May 3rd, 1914, to control the Symphony Orchestra.

The name was copyrighted August 12, 1914. The first public concert was given with sixty pieces at Poli's Theatre, November 29, 1914, for the benefit of the Belgian and British sufferers fund on account of the European War, under the auspices of Prince Consort Lodge, Sons of St. George.

Theatres.—Thirty years ago the late Nathaniel Paine wrote a chapter in the county history entitled "The Drama in Worcester." The coming of the motion picture in popularity and the multiplication of the theatres in recent years has made the word drama nearly obsolete. There were fifty-six halls and theatres in the city in 1917. At a dozen or more of these places moving pictures are given regularly or occasionally. At the present time not more than one theatre has regular theatrical performances. Occasionally first-class companies still appear at the Worcester Theatre. Some excellent stock companies have been well supported at the old Franklin Theatre, now the Grand; occasionally at the Worcester during the past dozen years.

The theatre was tabooed by the early settlers. Dramatic exhibitions were forbidden in this province in 1750, and the act was not repealed until 1794. In 1800 or soon afterward, English companies began to play in four or five of the cities in this country. There were occasional amateur performances in smaller places. In 1787 the play *Cato* was given here by the pupils in the school. A company from Boston presented several plays in June, 1797, in a hall over the school room.

The circus was more popular than the theatre early in the nineteenth century. The first on record here was West's Circus, July, 1817, on a lot between Front and Mechanic streets; another came in 1818 and pitched its tents on the site of the Bay State House.

Traveling shows came here from time to time, but no theatrical companies, as far as is known, until Dr. Robinson came with a play called "The Reformed Drunkard," in 1846. The interest in temperance was strong at that time, but the show evidently was not highly satisfactory, as Robinson was refused a second permit for his play. Next year, however, a Boston company played in Brinley Hall for a fortnight or more. Mrs. Vincent was in the casts. But at that time the *Aegis* wrote editorials denouncing the theatre. *Tableaux Vivants* were presented by W. B. English in Brinley Hall in 1848, and drew large houses, and his company came again in 1849. In 1850 Charles C. D. Wilkinson, afterward manager of the Worcester theatre, made his first appearance on the stage in Brinley Hall, and in 1851 he gave a series of plays here.

A hall in the Flagg Block provided better facilities for theatrical performances, 1850-51, was called the Worcester Dramatic Museum, and was managed later by Noah Gates. In 1852 there was vigorous opposition to giving a license to the Museum, but the license was secured and plays given from April 8 to June 18, 1852. Persons under eighteen were excluded. In 1853 Denman Thompson came in a series of plays.

Uncle Tom's Cabin had a strong run. Opposition to the theatre again appeared at City Hall, but before the decision was made, Flagg's Block was burned, January 29, 1854.

The first theatre was built by William Piper, on Front street, and opened February 9, 1857, under the management of Wyzeman Marshall of Boston, with the play *Ingomar*. The season closed in May. Charles C. D. Wilkinson was manager during the second season opening August 24, 1857; M. V. Lingham succeeded him in March, 1858, and in the fall Jacob Barrow took charge, bringing out many standard plays with an excellent stock company. The theatre was reopened March 28, 1859, with George Pouncefort as manager, and during the summer was visited by traveling companies. Myers Boniface managed the company in 1860; William B. English later in the same year.

Charlotte Cushman played here in May, 1861, and in April *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was played again. During the Civil War there were few plays in the theatre. Laura Keane was here in June, 1863. In October of that year John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, appeared in *Richard III* and *Lady of Lyons*. The last performance in the Front Street Theatre was November 27, 1867, and the building was then remodeled for offices.

The Worcester Theatre, on Exchange street, built by a stock company and called Music Hall, until 1873, was opened under the management of J. B. Booth, March 9, 1869, with *The Lady of Lyons*. For a dozen years the theatre was controlled by the proprietors of the Boston Theatre. Excellent performances were given. Mrs. Siddons was here in 1870; the elder Sothorn in 1873; John E. Owens, Wyzeman Marshall, J. W. Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Frank Mayo, Patti, Signor Mario, Lester Wallack, Bernhardt, Lotta, Edwin Booth and other famous artists were here in the seventies.

In 1882 Mr. Wilkinson became manager, and for the first time matinees were given. The building was remodeled in 1882. About this time Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, Denman Thompson, Edwin Booth, Wilson Barrett, Charles Wyndham, J. T. Raymond, Modjeska, Salvini, E. A. Sothorn, Frank Mayo, Mary Anderson, Fanny Davenport, Margaret Mather, Fanny Janauschek, Rosina Vokes, Mrs. Langtry and other famous actors appeared here.

After the death of Mr. Wilkinson, March 2, 1888, his widow continued as manager for two years. The theatre was burned in 1889 and the present structure erected on the old site.

An annual event at this theatre since the Civil War has been the amateur production of *The Drummer Boy* for the benefit of Post 10, G. A. R.

Before the days of motion pictures, Worcester was visited by the best theatrical companies and from 1890 until 1910 the Worcester Thea-

tre was well supported. During the season the theatre was seldom dark.

It is proper to mention here William Charles White, player, poet, advocate and editor. (See Lincoln p. 202). In 1796 he had written *Orlando*, a tragedy that became widely popular. In the same year he played in Boston, and in 1797 appeared in several plays, and for a time was the chief attraction on the Boston stage. In July, 1797, he became a student in Levi Lincoln's law office here, was later admitted to the bar, and began to practice in Providence. He returned to the stage; returned to the law in 1801 with an office in Rutland; compiled law books in Boston afterward; was county attorney, 1811-18; lived here from 1816 until he died, May 2, 1818. He was a frequent contributor to the *Aegis*; he published various pamphlets and wrote many plays.

Poli and His Theatres.—The new era in theatrical history began with the opening of the original Poli Theatre. The patrons of the theatre prior to that time were divided between the well-to-do who patronized the Worcester Theatre exclusively; those who went to the vaudeville shows in the Front Street Opera House, later called the Bijou, (see biog. J. E. Offner) (now the Park Theatre), and those who preferred the melodramatic and sensational plays by traveling companies at the Lothrop's Opera House, Pleasant street, erected a dozen years before by R. C. Taylor, and now known as the Pleasant Theatre.

S. Z. Poli bought the Crompton Block, Mechanic street, after it was gutted by fire, March, 1905. He remodeled into a theatre opened an entrance on Front street, making what was at that time one of the finest theatres in the State. He presented the best of vaudeville, and won the hearty support of the public here, as he had done elsewhere.

When the Worcester Amusement Company, which had bought the old Lincoln house and begun to erect a theatre on the site, suspended operations on account of disagreement among stockholders, Mr. Poli bought the property, finished the theatre even more attractively than the other, and gave it his name. The old Poli Theatre then became the Plaza. About this time the motion picture became a feature of the Poli bills. Since 1912, when the Elm street house was opened, it has been devoted chiefly to vaudeville, while the Plaza has been used sometimes by stock companies, sometimes as a vaudeville house, and sometimes partly vaudeville and partly motion pictures. The Elm Street Poli Theatre is the largest in the city, seating 2,800 persons. He also purchased the Franklin Theatre (now the Grand) of the Taylor estate. This theatre has been since that time the home of Poli's stock companies nearly every year. At other times it has been in various circuits of traveling companies. Lovers of the sensational drama are given an opportunity to see the best of this class of plays. Where others had failed, Mr. Poli has had crowded houses. Though he has three large theatres in this city, he has made all of them very profitable.

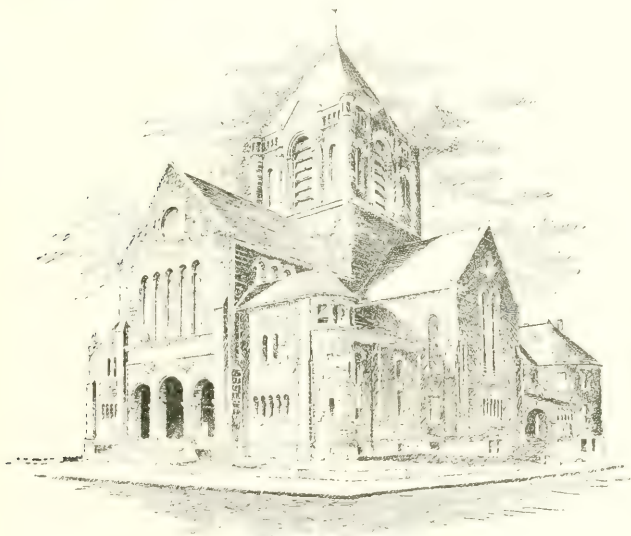
The Strand Theatre, opened in 1916, is located between Front and Mechanics streets. Though mainly devoted to moving pictures, it also presents some vaudeville. It is one of the largest and best-appointed theatres of its class in the State. From the beginning it has had its capacity tested to the limits at almost every performance. Most of the other theatres, now devoted to moving pictures, have been located in old buildings. Some are merely stores altered for the purposes. The Royal Theatre occupies the old quarters of the Worcester Market; the Court Theatre near Lincoln Square was erected at the rear of an old building.

CHAPTER LII

Congregational Churches—Old South—Central—Salem Street—Union
Church—Memorial Church—Plymouth—Piedmont—Pilgrim—
Adams Square—Park—Hope—Lake View—Bethany—
Greendale—Hadwen Park—Tatnuck—
Congregational Club

Old South Church.—The following narrative is condensed from the Worcester Magazine of June, 1916:

In observing the bi-centennial of the foundation of Old South Church, Worcester observed one of the few institutions that have survived from the beginning of the town history. This church was formerly the Worcester meeting house. The church, in fact, was the organization. It was not good form in the early days to call the building a church.



OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Though the first meeting house was not erected until 1719, the inhabitants of Worcester formed a religious organization in 1716. In the previous year doubtless there were gatherings on Sunday in the larger houses, and preaching by visiting ministers. Until 1715, Jonas Rice, who came in 1713, was the only inhabitant. Gershom Rice, his

brother, and others came in 1715. The services were held in the house of Gershom Rice, later in the house of James Rice, near the corner of Franklin and Green streets. In 1719, the first meeting house was built on the present site of the City Hall, and the first minister, Rev. Andrew Gardner, was called. Some historians maintain that an earlier meeting house was built in 1717 near the house of James Rice. The town voted the minister a settlement of £60, and an annual salary of £40. Daniel Heywood and Nathaniel Moore were elected deacons. It is estimated that there were then in the settlement 300 souls.

Rev. Andrew Gardner, the first minister, was a native of Brookline (Muddy River) and graduated from Harvard College in 1712. His pastorate was short. A schism in 1721 proved to be serious, and he was dismissed October 21, 1722. During the next three years the church had no settled minister. Rev. Shearjashub Bourne declined a call in 1724.

In 1719, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald preached to the little Presbyterian congregation in the garrison house at the junction of the Boston and Lancaster roads. "Very soon they began to build a house of worship for themselves; but while it was in process of erection, a body of the inhabitants assembled by night and demolished the structure." They made no further attempt to build a church, but worshipped in the first church and soon many of them occupied places of leadership in the parish. The Presbyterians in Worcester withdrew from the church for a few years, under the pastorate of Rev. William Johnson, but finally returned to the First Church. From 1720 to 1730 the Scotch-Irish were nearly as numerous as the rest of the inhabitants of the town. A considerable part of them moved to Rutland, Barre, Pelham, Palmer, Athol, Lunenburg and other towns, but religious differences had little if anything to do with their going. It is fair to recognize the important part taken by the Scotchmen in the founding and upbuilding of the First Church. The old lists of pew owners show how substantial a part of the congregation they must have been.

Rev. Isaac Burr was installed pastor of the First Church October 13, 1725. A long and quiet ministry followed. His relations with his parishioners were cordial. He was voted a salary of £80, and a settlement of £200. During his pastorate the famous George Whitefield came to Worcester and preached on the Common October 15, 1740. A controversy arose between the followers of the Whitefield and the more conservative of the congregation, and Mr. Burr's health failed under the strain of the dissension. He was dismissed at his own request in March, 1745. Mr. Burr was a son of Thomas Burr of Hartford, where he was born in 1698. He graduated from Yale College in 1717, and died at Windsor, Conn., in 1751.

The town next made choice of Rev. Nathaniel Gardner as pastor, but he declined the call. In 1746 a covenant was adopted. The famous Rev. Jonathan Mayhew and Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty were candidates, and each preached a month. The choice of the congregation was Mr. Maccarty and he was installed June 10, 1747. A house with about two acres of land on the Common southeast of the meeting house was purchased for a parsonage and in 1765 this property was deeded to the minister. The property was recovered from his heirs, fifty years later, after a lawsuit, but again relinquished by the parish. His ministry covered a period of nearly forty years, including the Revolutionary War. He died July 20, 1784, aged 63 years. During his ministry a new meeting house was erected in 1763 on the Common.

When Mr. Maccarty had grown old and his health failed, Rev. Aaron Bancroft filled his place for two months, and when Mr. Maccarty died, Mr. Bancroft was again called to the pulpit. His preaching caused a division in the parish. Those who wanted Mr. Bancroft for minister brought his name before a town meeting, but they were in a minority. Defeated in their purpose to have a call extended, a voluntary association was formed and the Second Church (now the First Unitarian) was formed, having Mr. Bancroft for pastor. He was ordained February 1, 1786. The second parish was known as a "poll parish," the first of its kind in the state.

After the seceders left, Rev. Daniel Story was called by the First Church and preached for two years. He was unsatisfactory to the conservatives, his preaching being tainted with Arminian sentiment, and he was never installed formally. He was born in Boston, July 29, 1756, graduated from Dartmouth in 1780 and died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1804. He was an uncle of the eminent Judge Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court.

After six tumultuous years, Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., of New Haven, was installed September 29, 1790. A new creed and covenant were adopted of the strictest orthodox type. Dr. Austin was a soldier in the Revolution, a graduate of Yale in 1784. He published the first complete edition of the works of the elder Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was one of the founders of the General Association of Massachusetts and of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He served often on church councils; many of his sermons were published. At the end of a quarter of a century in this parish he was elected president of the University of Vermont, but continued nominally as minister until 1818. From 1821 to 1825 he was pastor of the Newport, R. I., church, then he returned to Worcester. Lincoln's history of Worcester gives a list of thirty-three of his publications.

Rev. Charles A. Goodrich was elected colleague of Dr. Austin and ordained October 9, 1816, becoming the minister in 1818. During his pastorate another division in the church resulted in another secession and the organization of the Calvinist or Central Church. After his resignation, November 14, 1820, on account of ill health, Mr. Goodrich became a compiler of school text-books.

Rev. Aretius Hull, the next minister, was born in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1788, graduated in 1807 at Yale, where he was tutor six years, and was settled in Worcester May 22, 1821. He died May 17, 1826, and was succeeded by Rev. Rodney Augustus Miller, who was ordained June 7, 1827. During the seventeen years of his pastorate more than 400 joined the church. He was a graduate of Union College in 1821 and of Princeton Seminary. He was dismissed April 12, 1844. He died at Troy, N. Y., September 29, 1876, aged 79 years. Mr. Miller was the first president of the first Temperance Association ever formed in Worcester; was for some years one of the overseers of Harvard University. Rev. George Phillips Smith, a graduate of Amherst, 1835, was installed March 19, 1845, and died at Salem, while pastor, September 3, 1852.

Rev. Horace James, a graduate of Yale, was installed February 3, 1853. He was chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts in the Civil War, and at his own request was dismissed as pastor January 8, 1863. He died in Worcester, June 9, 1875.

Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, a graduate of Yale in 1850, student in Heidelberg and Berlin, Germany, chaplain of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was installed July 2, 1863, but his health failed soon, and he died April 10, 1866. During his ministry, September 22, 1863, the hundredth anniversary of the building of the meeting house was appropriately celebrated, Hon. Ira M. Barton and Dr. Leonard Bacon being the principal speakers.

Rev. Royal B. Walker was pastor from January 2, 1867, to April 25, 1872. Rev. William M. Parry of Nottingham, Eng., was called but was never installed. His resignation was not accepted, but he left the pastorate, taking with him nearly 150 members, who formed what was called the Tabernacle Church. A church council declined to install Mr. Parry, but the congregation continued services until his death. Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, a graduate of Amherst, was installed September 25, 1875, died June 15, 1877. He officiated at the exercises celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Louis Bevier Voorhees, a graduate of Princeton and Andover, was installed June 15, 1877, but three years later, on account of illness, was obliged to resign.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, who was installed May 5, 1880, the city took possession of the church property and in 1887 the old meeting house was demolished. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid July 4, 1888, and the

first services held January 30, 1889, though the auditorium was not occupied until September 17, 1889. During the interim, services were held in Association Hall. The pastorate of Mr. Lovering closed July 3, 1890.

The building of the new church marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the First Church. The church was fortunate in finding a pastor of genius peculiarly adapted to the conditions and gifted with the eloquence and magnetism that attracts new members to his congregations. Rev. A. Z. Conrad began his pastorate October 28, 1890. He organized the activities of the church until he had a place of usefulness for every member. The membership grew three-fold; the church debt was paid. The twelve years under Dr. Conrad were a period of great expansion and development. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign, April 18, 1902.

From October 19, 1902, to May 6, 1906, Rev. Dr. Francis J. Van Horn was the pastor. He was a gifted preacher, and during his pastorate the church continued in growth and prestige, and added to his mission work. In May, 1903, Rev. John H. Matthews began his work as assistant pastor.

Rev. Edward P. Drew, the present pastor, has been able to maintain the high standing of the Old South pulpit, and "Old South" today ranks as the largest Congregational church in New England and the sixth in point of membership in the United States.

In celebration of the completion of two hundred years of history, the week of May 22-29, 1916, was devoted to appropriate exercises and services. Beginning Sunday, May 21, Rev. Dr. Edward P. Drew, the pastor, preached an historical sermon, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Van Horn preached. On Tuesday evening a reception and banquet were held. There was an interesting exhibition of articles of historic interest in charge of Edwin H. Marble. At the banquet William F. Little was toastmaster. Among the speakers were: George E. Duffy, who gave to the parish a large American flag; Charles W. Gray, George R. Bliss, William I. Thompson, Miss Mary Ella Whipple, George B. Farnsworth, Deacon H. H. Merriam, W. M. Spaulding, and Genery Stevens. In a union service of all the Congregationalists of the city on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Shepherd Knapp spoke on "The Development of Congregationalism in Worcester," and Rev. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Porter, of the Center Church, Hartford, on "The Mission of the Meeting House."

The most spectacular part of the celebration was on Thursday evening when a historical pageant was given in Tuckerman Hall, designed to present to the eye and ear old customs of daily life, church and community. Eight episodes were enacted in costume, entitled "John Eliot preaching to Indians and Settlers on Pakachoag Hill, 1674;" "A Gathering for Worship in the Meeting House;" "Discipline of Members;" "The Tory Town Clerk, 1774;" "Reading the Declaration of Independence from the Porch of Old South Meeting House, July, 1776;" "The Pastoral Visit;" "The Spinning Wheel;" "The Flag-raising." Miss Bertha L. Muzzy was in charge of the pageant.

On Friday evening there was an interdenominational reception. Mayor George M. Wright represented the city. The visiting clergymen who spoke were: Rev. Dr. Vincent E. Tomlinson, Rev. A. S. Garver, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Simmons, Rev. Dr. Lewis G. Morris, Rev. Charles A. Fisher, Rev. Harry Minnick, and Rev. Francis A. Poole. The concluding services were on Sunday, May 29, when Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad preached in the morning and the oratorio "Elijah" was rendered in the evening.

The most enduring memento of the eventful week was an illustrated pamphlet giving a brief history of the church and its ministers, a list of the deacons, the officers of the church. Each of the organizations within the church is described and their history sketched. The final article is a history of music in the Old South Church. A tabulated report of the membership from 1848 to 1915 shows a growth from 322 to 1520. During that period 3536 members were on the rolls of the church. A list of the present members of the church, resident and non-resident will be of a great value. The compilation of the book required a vast amount of research and labor and reflects great credit

on the committee in charge. Deacon H. H. Merriam is chairman of the Bicentennial Committee and Allan B. Miller, secretary.

The present membership of the First Church is 1,200. The growth and development of the Sunday school has been steady, and the membership is now over 1200, with a working staff of 125. Mr. Morris M. Edgar is superintendent. The adult department has a membership of 265, and one of the teachers, Deacon H. H. Merriam, has served for fifty years; another, Jeremiah Winn, more than thirty years. William I. Thompson is superintendent of the senior department; Frank E. Drury of the intermediate, and Miss Louise K. Sprague of the junior department, organized in 1903; Miss Mildred L. Bacon of the kindergarten, organized in 1893. The Home Department, both for adults and children, was organized in May, 1896; Mrs. J. W. Ewing is at present acting as superintendent. The "Cradle Roll" is now in charge of Mrs. Thomas W. Thomson; it was organized about 1906, and Mrs. Everett S. Eddy was the first superintendent. Miss Maude Jacobs is superintendent of the Children's Home Department, organized by Bertha Chase in 1913.

The women organized in August, 1864, the Worcester Female Association, the name of which was soon changed to the Ladies' Missionary Association, and continued under that name until 1871. In 1886 the missionary society was revived.

Even earlier the Ladies' Benevolent Society was formed to aid needy families and manage the church social affairs. The two organizations were united October 10, 1904, under the name, The Woman's Association of Old South. In addition to varied other activities, the society raised \$10,000 for the payment of the building debt. Mrs. H. W. Cobb is president, 1917-18.

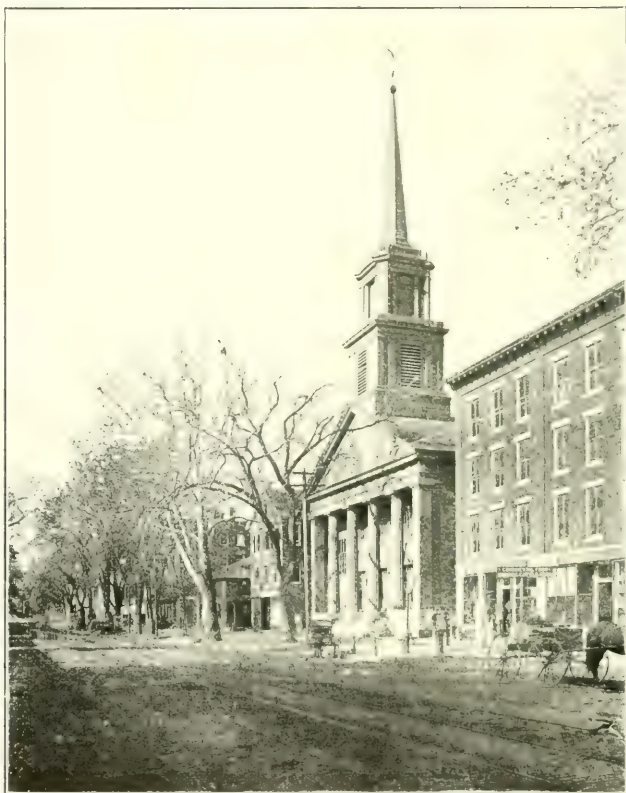
The Men's Union, organized October 22, 1896, for social purposes and the support of the church, has had many delightful banquets, instructive and entertaining lecture courses. The presidents have been: Edward R. Goodwin, Dr. Julius Garst, Otis R. Parker, Geo. B. Farnsworth, Dana J. Pratt, Geo. R. Bliss, Edgar E. Thompson, Wallace A. Corey, Geo. D. Barber, Dr. Henry P. Cooke, Oliver M. Dean, Geo. K. Tufts, Jno. M. Kendall, Dr. Philip H. Cook, Leon. G. Fairchild, Chas. E. Goodrich, Frederic L. Stone, Jos. B. Howe and Allie K. Gannon. The membership is 150.

The Christian Fellowship League, founded in 1908, is an organization for adults similar in purpose to the Y. P. S. C. Ira A. Adams is president (1917).

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Old South was one of the first of this organization, founded in 1882. Arthur E. Gray was the first president. A second society was formed in 1896, when the new church was occupied, called the Second Society, but the



CENTRAL CHURCH.



OLD CENTRAL CHURCH, MAIN STREET.

two were merged afterward. Howard M. Pomeroy president in 1917. In 1893 the Intermediate Y. P. S. C. E. was organized, the first of its kind, Emma D. Gates being superintendent. The Junior Society was organized in 1891 by Rev. Dr. Conrad. Miss Nellie Jerome was the first superintendent.

The society known as the Little Light Bearers was organized about 1895 by Mrs. Edward Jerome as an auxiliary mission society. Mrs. Everett W. Durgin is the present superintendent.

Other Old South organizations of recent date are the Boy Scouts, the Go-to-Church Band, the Camp Fire Girls, the Altruria Club, formed March 6, 1903, by Mrs. Herbert E. Chandler; the Olds Club, organized in 1903 by Mrs. L. O. Whiteman to assist the work in Japan; the Rho Kappa Society, organized in 1910, previously known as the Sunshine Band, to assist the work of Mrs. Rachel Coan Felt in India and for local charity work. The Sigma Club of young girls was formed for the same purpose as the Rho Kappa. The Norwegian department is mentioned in the sketch of the Norwegian people.

Central Church.—The following historical narrative is by Mr. U. Waldo Cutler:

Central Church, first called the Calvinist Church, originated in a violent and long-continued difference of opinion in the mother church of Worcester. Individual liberty over against responsibility to the existing order had asserted itself in the world of men many times before this trouble began, in 1816, and has asserted itself many times since; but patience and judicious counsel and common-sense then, as always, have brought peace in the end. Ever since the final reconciliation, in 1827, there has been the best of good feeling between the first two Congregational churches here.

The new church attained to definite and duly recognized standing through an ecclesiastical council, held August 16-17, 1820, of which Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., of Franklin, was moderator. For nearly a year and a half religious services were maintained, without parish organization or regular minister, chiefly at the home of Dea. David Richards, in what was known as Conference Hall, near where the Government Post Office building now stands. In the spring of 1822 the Calvinist Parish was formed, and on April 3 regular public services were begun in the County Court House, Rev. Thos. F. Murdock and others acting as supply.

At that time, besides the original First Church, long housed on the historic spot at the head of the Common, only two other ecclesiastical organizations existed in Worcester. For a generation the Second Parish (First Unitarian) had been maintaining its religious center on Summer street, near Lincoln Square, and for ten years the First Baptist had been holding services at Salem Square. Central is, then, the fourth in age among the one hundred and eleven or more churches and synagogues making up the ecclesiastical system of the present city.

Among the come-outers from the Old South in 1820, was Daniel Waldo, whose name is among the most honorable in Worcester's earlier history. He had already served as one of the twelve Massachusetts delegates to the famous Hartford Convention of 1814, and was firmly established in his profitable business on Main street, north of George, and firmly established, also, in the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens. He was able and ready to give financial help to the new North End movement, and on October 15, 1823, the Calvinist Church was able to move out from the Court House into the \$14,000 meeting-house that Daniel Waldo had built for it, on

his own land next to his store. On the same day the first pastor, Rev. Loammi Ives Hoadly, from Andover Seminary, was ordained and installed, Dr. Lyman Beecher preaching the sermon. Three years later, in 1826, the church property was legally made over to the trustees of the Calvinist Society. A later gift of \$5000 from the same benefactor further established what we now know as Central Church on its long career. Additions to the early building were soon and repeatedly necessary, down to the time for leaving the old building for the new, in 1885, when the sale of the Daniel Waldo foundation provided a substantial part of the sum needed for the new venture near Armory Square.

The records show Mr. Hoadly's salary to have been \$800 without provision for a vacation. Aside from the income from the Waldo fund, the expenses were met through sale and rental of pews and a tax upon the membership, the wealthy Waldo and Salisbury families representing about three-fifths of the required amount, till Mr. Waldo's death in 1845.

For some years the social work of the church was all carried on in a "vestry," owned by Mr. Waldo, on the north side of Thomas street, next the Blackstone Canal. In 1842, however, he built a chapel to take the place of this, on the site of the present Swedish Methodist Church, at what is now the corner of Thomas and Commercial streets.

Like so many other clergymen of earlier generations in New England churches, Mr. Hoadly was firmer in his doctrine and in gracious pulpit and parish helpfulness than in health, and in 1829 he asked dismissal, though he lived on through many more years of varied usefulness, dying at the age of 93.

Later pastors have been successively: Rev. John S. C. Abbott, 1830-35; Rev. David Peabody, 1835-38; Rev. Seth Sweetser, D. D., 1838-78; Rev. Henry E. Barnes, associate pastor, 1874-76; Rev. Daniel Merriman, D. D., 1878-1900; Rev. Leon D. Bliss, assistant pastor, 1889-91; Rev. Edward M. Chapman, associate pastor, 1892-99; Rev. Albert W. Hitchcock, Ph. D., 1900-07; Rev. Shepherd Knapp, D. D., 1908—. All these have been able men, whose services have by no means been limited to the years or the duties of the Worcester pastorate. Mr. Abbott became widely known as a popular and gifted author. Mr. Peabody, a rare personality, died early as professor of rhetoric in Dartmouth College. It was during his pastorate that, in 1836, the first organ was placed in the church, in the gallery over the Main street entrance. Dr. Sweetser, toward the end of his long and distinguished term of service in church and community, was relieved from active responsibilities, partly through the settlement of Rev. Henry E. Barnes, as associate pastor.

Early in the term of Dr. Merriman, the name Calvinist was changed to Central Church and Society in Worcester, it being a mistake, as he said, "to emphasize the mischievous fact of sect by giving the name of a man or of a theological system to a Christian church." A little later in the same pastorate the project of erecting a new and more useable centre for the varied activities of a live modern church was conceived and with marked success carried out, largely through the practical efficiency, artistic talent and skill, wide experience and financial co-operation of Dr. and Mrs. Merriman. Upon resigning the active pastorate, in 1900, Dr. Merriman was made pastor emeritus.

Under the zest of new and more attractive quarters the membership of the church more than doubled in a few years. Three years after the new church was finished the Central Church parsonage was built, on the adjoining lot, fronting on Institute Road. In less than a decade the debt on the whole church property was extinguished, and the coming into the new section of the city of important public buildings and very many new homes soon justified the selection of the corner of Institute road and Salisbury street as a strategic position for the renewed life of Daniel Waldo's church enterprise.

Of the most recent pastors, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Chapman withdrew to important pastorates elsewhere. Dr. Hitchcock died far too soon, almost at the beginning of what promised to be great usefulness in Worcester. During the pastorate still current many important steps have already been taken looking toward a better organized, more effective church life in the new age than even that of the first century of its history, now drawing to an end. In this connection it should be noted that in 1917, the church was incorporated, and the parish as such passed into inactivity.

While still in the old Main street building, the Central Mission Board was established for the better exercise of the local benevolences. From 1876 to 1903, Miss Sarah Cummings was the beloved church missionary and parish visitor. This office was later merged into that of pastor's assistant, ably filled between 1905 and 1913 by Miss Ethel M. Shepard, and more recently by Miss Annie M. Hanchett.

Twelve years after the starting of the first real Sunday School in America, in Beverly, Mass., in 1810, the Central Church Sunday school was under way. At least there is an unsigned statement to that effect enclosed among the church records. This bears the date April 7, 1822. The earliest formal record, of August 31, 1827, states that Purly Torrey was elected superintendent and Parley Goddard and Samuel Taylor were chosen Sunday school directors. During the pastorate of Mr. Abbott the organization of the church school was advanced materially. The first mention of a Sunday school library is under the year 1831, though it was then apparently no new feature of the work. In 1840 the church passed a vote that the superintendent should be chosen annually. In 1841 action was taken relative to gathering colored children into the Sunday school, a year before the vote of the church denouncing slavery. In 1846 female members of the church were allowed to vote in electing Sunday school officers.

Since the first superintendent, above mentioned, the office has been filled by the following in succession: Simon S. Gates, 1833-38; Henry Wheeler, 1838-40; Geo. W. Russell, 1840-43; Rodolphus B. Hubbard, 1843-46; Simon S. Gates, 1846-50; Wm. R. Hooper, 1850-51; John H. Brooks, 1851-54; Geo. H. Estabrook, 1854-56; David Whitcomb, 1856-60; James K. Lombard, 1860-63; David Whitcomb, 1863-4; Henry M. Wheeler, 1864-67; Henry Griffin, 1867-69; Chas. O. Thompson, 1869-73; Geo. I. Alden, 1873-75; Nathan F. Heard, 1875; Jos. W. Fairbanks, 1875-77; Geo. E. Mackintire, 1877-83; John C. Woodbury, 1883-87; James Logan, 1887-88; Geo. L. Sanford, 1888-89; Rev. Leon D. Bliss, 1889-91; John S. Brigham, 1891-95; U. Waldo Cutler, 1895-98; Clinton Alvord, 1898-00; D. M. Wheeler, 1900-03; John C. Woodbury, 1903-04; Clarence W. Hobbs, 1904-11; Arthur D. Butterfield, 1911-12; Edwin G. Norman, 1912-15; Chas. F. Fuller, 1915-.

Almost from the beginning the women of Central Church have met for missionary and social activities. Such meetings were at first held often in the Waldo home, which stood near the present site of Mechanics Hall, and the three sisters of Daniel Waldo were the leaders in all womanly activities, and generous in their support. A definite organization was first formed at Dr. Sweetser's house on November 21, 1839. Mrs. Sweetser was chosen president, and Miss Urania Woodward was the first secretary. This was called the Centre Missionary Circle, and fortnightly meetings were held in homes of the members, for benevolent work and social intercourse. The records show a large amount of good accomplished both at home and abroad. This early society for women continued, under changed names and with varied responsibilities, that were often shared with other societies as they were from time to time thrown off from the original nucleus, down to 1894, when all woman's work in the church was reassembled under one organization with co-operating departments,—The Woman's Association. The list of presidents of the older society previous to 1894 included such names as Mesdames Emory Banister, S. P. Miller, Samuel Banister, William H. Sanford, George H. Estabrook, Charles E. Stevens, Martin Lathe, Thomas H. Gage, George W. Russell, Fred J. Barnard, E. A. Sumner, John S. Brigham, R. B. Fowler, J. H. Robinson, Miss Georgie Bacon.

Among other organizations in the extensive Central Church system has been the Handicraft Society, started in 1883 to give substantial aid to the building fund. It is still active as opportunity for its special form of service offers. Its first officers were: Mrs. Daniel Merriman, president; Mrs. George L. Brownell, treasurer; Miss Charlotte B. Cheever (later Mrs. William J. Tucker), secretary.

The Children's Charitable Society, organized in 1864 for the purpose of training children in work for others, was continued by The Captains of Ten and its sister society, The Heart and Hand. The former of these was followed by the Central Church Cadets, in 1887. Out of these boys' organizations and the later Boys' Club emerged the present church troop of Boy Scouts of America. The Heart and Hand, as the church sewing school, is still an important feature of the work for little girls.

The social activities of the young people were early centralized in the Young People's Guild, among the various departments of which the Literature Department was the most active. As successor to this the Study Club was started, in 1904, and is still doing good work by furnishing incentive to thoughtful discussion of books and matters of the higher life. A Christian Endeavor Society, in 1887, grew out of the less formal Young People's Meeting. In 1906 all the activities of the young people were merged into the present Young People's Association.

For many years George W. Mackintire has been treasurer of the church, and Rev. Robert A. Hume, D. D., has been supported as foreign missionary pastor since 1900. Since 1910 the church has issued annually a Year Book, containing a review of the previous year's activities, a calendar of church events for the year to follow, the list of officers in the various departments, etc. A Central Church Brotherhood has recently been formed among the men in any way connected with the work of the parish. For seven years, from 1887 to 1894, Edward N. Anderson was choir master, and did very much to establish the musical interests of Central Church on a high plane. With the exception of one year, Mr. Charles H. Grout has been the constant and efficient organist since April, 1887.

The deacons from the beginning have been as follows: David Richards, 1820-29; Samuel Taylor, 1824-64; John Coe, 1830-46; Simon S. Gates, 1846-61; Estes H. Sanford, 1849-88; Wm. R. Hooper, 1852-66; Orrin P. Gilbert, 1852-59; John H. Brooks, 1863-79; Luther Phillips, 1865-69; Marcus Moore, 1869-77; Geo. E. Gladwin, 1869-83; Aldus M. Chapin, 1877-81; B. J. Boutwell, 1879-85; Geo. I. Alden, 1881-83; Henry M. Smith, 1881-83; Geo. W. Russell, 1883-88; Stephen H. Larned, 1883-86; Lewis C. Batson, 1883-87; O. S. Gordon, 1886-92; John C. Woodbury, 1887-91; U. Waldo Cutler, 1888-1905; James Logan, 1888-; Wm. E. Sawtelle, 1888-92; E. O. Price, 1889-03; G. L. Sanford, 1892-04; Frank Colegrave, 1894-04; John Brigham, 1896-97; E. A. Putnam, 1897-06; Clarence W. Hobbs, 1901-07; George Sieurin, 1903-09; D. M. Wheeler, 1904-08; Hobart A. Whitman, 1905-11; Frank Drew, 1906-08; John C. Woodbury, 1906-07; Chas. F. Fuller, 1907-13; John C. Woodbury, 1908-14; Clinton Alvord, 1909-15; Wallace E. Sargent, 1910-16; Geo. L. Clark, 1911-17; Wendell L. Parker, 1912-16; Hobart A. Whitman, 1912-14; Francis Bergstrom, 1912-13; Fred. L. Willis, 1913-17; Arthur D. Butterfield, 1913-; Chas. F. Fuller, 1914-; U. Waldo Cutler, 1914-; Clarence W. Hobbs, 1915-; Clinton Alvord, 1916-; Edwin G. Norman, 1916-; Burtis W. Eames, 1917-; Wendell S. Parker, 1917-.

The successive clerks of the church have been: Samuel Taylor, 1824-27; Laommi I. Hoadley, 1827-30; John S. C. Abbott, 1830-35; Henry Wheeler, 1835-40; Walter Johnson, 1840-41; John C. Newton, 1841-48; John Rice, 1848-76; Geo. I. Alden, 1876-81; Thos. W. Thompson, 1881-83; Geo. L. Brownell, 1883-85; Orange S. Gordon, 1885-87; U. W. Cutler, 1887-89; Wm. B. Childs, 1889; Geo. W. Mackintire, 1889-95; Clinton Alvord, 1895-98; Wm. H. Sanford, 1898-02; Chas. F. Fuller, 1902-05; Frank Colgrove, 1905-17; Carl R. Brownell, 1917-.

Salem Street Church.—This was formed from the congregations of Old South, the Calvinist and Union churches. The church was formally recognized June 14, 1848. It began with a membership of 133, eighty being former members of Union Church. The place of worship was in the old City Hall until December 12, 1848, when the structure on Salem street was occupied. The cost was \$28,000, and the funds were raised in the three older churches. Rev. George Bushnell was ordained, December 13, 1848, and installed as pastor; the sermon was preached by his brother, Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell. The pastor was educated in Yale College (1842) and at Auburn and New Haven seminaries. He resigned nine years later to accept the office of superintendent of schools in this city, but was not dismissed until Jan. 27, 1858.

A call was extended to Merrill Richardson of Fall River, and declined. He accepted a second call, and was installed January 27, 1858, and was pastor twelve years, being dismissed at his own request on account of failure of eyesight. He was afterward pastor of the New England Congregational Church, New York, and of the Milford Church. He died in 1876. He was a liberal preacher, a faithful pastor and preserved harmony in his congregation. Rev. Charles M. Lamson of North Bridgewater accepted a call dated March 8, 1871, and was installed May 3. The creed was made more liberal. After fourteen years of entire harmony and affection between pastor and people, he resigned on account of ill health, and was dismissed Sept. 28, 1885. Rev. Isaac J. Lansing of Brooklyn, the next pastor, was of the Methodist denomination. He was installed Nov. 11, 1886; resigned in 1891. He was rather sensational in preaching, but was successful in drawing large congregations and in providing funds to pay the church debt. Rev. William W. Sleeper became assistant pastor October 18, 1888, and had charge of the music of the church, besides other special duties. Rev. Frank H. Vrooman was pastor, 1892-94; Rev. Samuel A. Harlow, 1895-96.

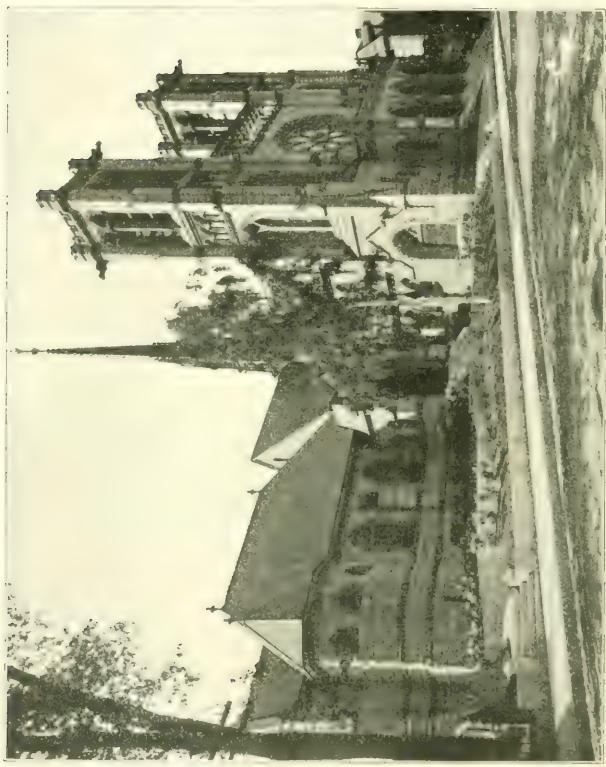
The church was consolidated with Union church in 1896. The meeting house was sold to the First Swedish Congregational Church (q. v.).

Union Church.—The following historical narrative is contributed:

Union Church was incorporated March 11, 1835, and at a council of churches held February 3, 1836, the church was formally approved. The society held its first meeting March 5, and the new house of worship was dedicated July 6. It was a plain brick house, 54 by 90 feet on Front street, opposite the Common; enlarged in 1845-6. A new edifice was built on the same site in 1880.

The first pastor was Rev. Jonathan E. Woodbridge, who was installed Nov. 24, 1836. Because the society voted to permit anti-slavery speakers in the church, the pastor resigned on Feb. 2, 1838, and was dismissed Feb. 14. He was afterward editor of the *New England Puritan*.

The second pastor, Rev. Elam Smalley, was installed Sept. 19, 1838, and his ministry was successful, the church growing constantly, making additions to the meeting



UNION CHURCH.

house necessary. Deacon Ichabod Washburn, the principal founder of this church, provided at this time a vestry in the basement. At the request of Dr. Smalley, May 8, 1854, he was dismissed to become pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., where he died July 30, 1858. In 1851 he published "The Worcester Pulpit" a valuable source of church history.

The church called Rev. J. W. Wellman, graduate and later a trustee of Dartmouth College, but he declined. Rev. Ebenezer Cutler of St. Albans, Vt., accepted a call and was installed Sept. 6, 1855. He was pastor until 1865 when he was elected president of Vermont University and declined; made professor in Hartford Theological Seminary, but declined, at the urgent request of his congregation. He was prime mover in forming the Congregational Club and became its first president. On account of throat trouble, he resigned in 1878 and was dismissed Oct. 11, 1880. He continued to worship here and was made pastor emeritus. Dr. Cutler died January 16, 1898.

For nearly two years Rev. George H. Gould supplied the pulpit. During this period the new meeting house was erected on Front street at a cost of \$37,500 and dedicated Oct. 10, 1880, the sermon being preached by the pastor-elect Rev. Henry A. Stimson, who was installed on the 14th. He was a Yale graduate and had been a successful pastor in Minneapolis. He introduced new ideas; printed a weekly bulletin; established free seats at Sunday evening services. His congregations were large. He was dismissed in June, 1886, to accept a call in St. Louis.

Rev. William V. W. Davis was the fifth pastor and was installed April 15, 1887. He was a graduate of Amherst College and his first pastorate was in Manchester, N. H. From Manchester he went to Cleveland, Ohio, as pastor of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church and from this church he came to Worcester. On the first of September, 1889, at the request of Dr. Davis, the church engaged Rev. W. S. Kelsey as pastor's assistant, coming here from Windham, Conn. He took charge of the Sunday school, the Christian Endeavor Society and assisted Dr. Davis in his pulpit and pastoral work. After remaining in this position until October, 1890, he resigned to accept a call to a similar position at Berkeley Temple, Boston. The pastorate of Dr. Davis continued until July 9, 1893, on which date his resignation was read, but he continued to be responsible for the supply of the pulpit until October 1st. In the early part of Dr. Davis' ministry he agitated the idea of having a parsonage and within a short time a lot was secured on Ashland street. Dr. Davis drew the plans of such a house as he wished which were accepted by the Union Society. A building committee was chosen and the result was the large and beautiful residence on the east side of Ashland street. Dr. Davis and family continued to live in this house until he left Union Church when it was then sold. He was a man of a "warm sympathetic nature, had a wide acquaintance with literature and took a deep interest in current events. While he was liberal in his interpretations of the scriptures he essentially maintained the faith of the fathers and his utterances were in accord with the articles of faith of this church and with the accepted standards of our own and other evangelical denominations." Shortly after he resigned he received and accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until he met with an accident in falling over a precipice which caused his death.

The two or three years following the departure of Dr. Davis, Union Church was without a permanent pastor. During that interval Rev. F. F. Emerson was engaged most of the time as acting pastor and his sermons were always very interesting and scholarly.

It was in January, 1896, that a communication was received from Salem Street Church asking for a conference with Union Church with a view to uniting the two churches. Union Church had a new meeting house under construction on Chestnut street which was nearing completion and at a meeting of representatives of the two churches the opinion was that the time had come when the best interests of Christ's kingdom in our city would be promoted by such a union. Consequently by a vote taken

February 19, 1896, the union of the two churches was consummated and the name of Union Church was retained and to date from 1836, the time of the organization of the older church. This union of the two churches was made complete by the calling of a mutual council which met May 8, 1896, in the Salem street meeting house and declared its approval and extended to the united church the recognition and fellowship of their sister churches. The two churches were authorized to unite by a special act of the legislature April 28, 1896. The first services of the united churches were held on the second Sunday in May, 1896, in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Pearl street and were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson, who was pastor of Salem Street Church from May 3, 1871, to Sept. 28, 1885. The church continued to worship there until Sept. 6, 1896.

At a special meeting of Union Society October 23rd, 1894, a committee of fifteen was elected to act with the Prudential Committee to "consider ways and means and solicit subscriptions for a new lot and church building, and in case sufficient funds are in their judgment subscribed, they are hereby empowered to sell the present property, select and purchase a new location and erect a new church building." The Kinnicutt estate on Chestnut street opposite Pearl street was the site selected and was purchased in February, 1895, for \$55,000. Ground was broken July 24, 1895, and the cornerstone was laid by Albert Curtis, a charter member of Union Church, February 3, 1896, on the sixtieth anniversary, with appropriate services. An address was made by the acting pastor, Rev. F. F. Emerson, and the benediction was pronounced by the pastor emeritus, Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, D. D. This edifice may be said to consist of three buildings, the Memorial Chapel, Parish House and Church Auditorium. The Chapel and Parish House being completed the first services were held in them Sunday, September 6, 1896. The Auditorium being completed the first services were held there Sunday, February 14, 1897. In the construction of this edifice the Gothic style was adopted with twin towers at the front ninety-two and a half feet high. The material selected is pink Milford granite with its natural split face for the walls, relieved for the cut work with Longmeadow brownstone which is both easy to work and very durable. The Auditorium is cruciform in plan, the roof of which is covered with Vermont red slate, the color of which tones in with the copper covered slender spire rising to a height of one hundred and eighty feet at the crossing of nave and transepts. The main facade shows a symmetrical treatment on which are grotesque forms as gargoyles which are symbolical of evil spirits fleeing in all directions from the sacred precincts, while architecturally their salient forms give life and vigor to the skylines of the building. The Auditorium is fifty-seven feet in its widest diameter, the nave and transepts each forty-five feet wide, flanked by aisles about six and a half feet wide. Its total length is ninety-three and a half feet and greatest width across transepts is eighty-nine feet.

The semi-detached Memorial Chapel is complete in itself, with its special entrance through a picturesque mosaic-floored open porch and vestibule. Directly opposite the porch entrance is a bronze mural tablet, designed in style to harmonize with the architecture of the building, commemorating the gift of the chapel dedicated to the purposes of divine worship in loving memory of Philip Louis Moen. The chapel is thirty-four by fifty feet and has sittings for three hundred and fifty people. It is provided with a very superior two manual pipe organ filling a projecting bay near the platform. A rich stained glass window over the platform has for its subject the Angel of Praise. The parish house has a Sunday-school room forty-six and a half by fifty-eight and a half, and twenty-four feet high, with two stories of class rooms, nine in number, about twelve feet square, each separated from the main room by flexible sliding doors.

The first pastor of this united Union Church, Rev. John Ellery Tuttle, D. D., was pastor of the College Church at Amherst and Professor of Biblical Literature. A unanimous call was sent to him October 18, 1896, was accepted by him October 23rd, and he began his work Sunday, November 29th, 1896. During his pastorate the church was in a prosperous condition, large congregations filled the church every Sunday. On

account of impaired health after a pastorate of four years, he resigned September 16, 1900. At a special meeting the following Wednesday evening the church voted to lay his resignation on the table and the following week at a special meeting the Union Society voted to grant him six months leave of absence. After four months however, a letter was received from him from California stating that his physicians advised him not to return to New England for the present and urging the church to accept his resignation. Consequently at a special meeting of the church March 20, 1901, his resignation was accepted and on the twenty-second of April the pastoral relations were dissolved by a mutual council. An Outlook Committee was appointed by the church to secure a successor to Dr. Tuttle, and after an interval of nearly a year the Outlook Committee had found a minister whom they desired to recommend to the church. A special meeting of the church was therefore called on February 5, 1902, and the Rev. Nancy McGee Waters, D. D., of Binghamton, N. Y., was the minister recommended. The church voted unanimously to extend the call. This call, however, was declined by Dr. Waters and the Outlook Committee were obliged to look further. It was not until July 30, 1902, that a special meeting of the church was called to listen to another report from the Outlook Committee. At this meeting they reported the name of the Rev. Frank Crane, D. D., of Chicago. The report of the committee was accepted and by a ballot being taken the call was extended to Dr. Crane. The letter sent to Dr. Crane was dated August 1, 1902, and the call was accepted by him August 24th. He began his labors with this church September 7, 1902, and was installed by a Council October 21st. He remained with the church nearly seven years, reading his own resignation at the annual reunion January 6, 1909, in which he gave six months notice in accordance with the contract when he was called. At a meeting of the church February 10, 1909, it was voted to accept his resignation and on Sunday, June 27th, he preached his farewell sermon. Dr. Crane "from Sabbath to Sabbath for nearly seven years presented the deepest and most important truths in such a clear and forcible manner as to impress both young and old. He spared not sin in high as well as in low places. He brought to his people the results of incessant study and thought in messages enlightening, warning and full of inspiration." An Outlook Committee was appointed February 10, 1909, by the church to secure a pastor to succeed Dr. Crane. On the 29th of June this committee made its report to the church recommending the name of the Rev. Francis Alden Poole, of Barre, Vermont. The report of the Outlook Committee was accepted and Mr. Poole was given a unanimous call to the pastorate. In a letter from him dated July 15th, Mr. Poole accepted the call and stated that he would begin his work October 1st. From October 1st, 1909, to October 1st, 1917, Mr. Poole was the pastor of Union Church. During the summer of 1917 while on his vacation at his summer home in Vermont he received a call to the South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and on the first Sunday in September his resignation from Union Church was read. During his pastorate of eight years he established the free pew system, had the church incorporated so that the Union Society was done away with, and succeeded in materially reducing the church debt. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy during his pastorate. Although Dr. Poole was not a strong man physically he was a faithful worker for the best interests of Union Church. Being a man of saintly character he was respected, esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

After an interval of nearly three months the Outlook Committee at a meeting in December, 1917, recommended the name of the Rev. Benjamin F. Wyland of Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed Dr. Poole as pastor of the church. The church accepted the report and unanimously voted to extend the call to Mr. Wyland. On the 20th of December, Mr. Wyland accepted the call and began his labors January 20, 1918. He is a man thirty-five years of age and has had several years experience of church and pulpit work at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, the largest church of our denomination in the country. He is the much loved pastor of Union Church at the present time.

Memorial Congregational Church.—The following is from the pen of Rev. E. E. Eels:

The Memorial Church, corner of Summer and Bridge Sts., was founded by Ichabod Washburn, who caused its building to be erected in 1854. Unlike Mr. Washburn's other foundations—Memorial Hospital, the Home for Aged Women, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute or Mechanics' Hall, this church was a part of his life work, growing out of a Sunday school which he organized in Pine Meadows (as the locality was then called) soon after coming to Worcester.

The object of the foundation is set forth in the preamble to that legacy of Mr. Washburn's will, which reads as follows:

"Whereas I have long felt it was desirable to devise some means by which a pretty numerous class of persons in the city of Worcester, who are living without the benefits of moral and religious instruction and restraint which grows out of an habitual attendance upon the ministrations of the gospel should be supplied with opportunities and inducements to enjoy the same.

"And whereas, it has seemed to me that the readiest way of accomplishing this purpose would be to open for the use of all who may be disposed to avail themselves of the same a suitable and respectable place of worship, etc."

The enterprise was known as "the Mission Chapel" until it was organized into "The Church of the Summer St. Mission Chapel," on Jan. 22nd, 1865. Up to this time its pastors were Revs. W. T. Sleeper, 1855-6; Samuel Souther, 1856-63; W. P. Reynolds, 1863-64; and Mr. Cheever again at the time of the church's organization. Mr. Souther was the founder of the Industrial School in connection with the church. He was a member of the state legislature. He enlisted in the army and fell in the battle of the Wilderness May 6th, 1864. His widow and descendants still reside in Worcester.

Mr. Sleeper again became pastor in 1865, serving till May, 1894. Like his predecessors, he was also superintendent of the Worcester City Missionary Society and founded Lake View Church, the Church of the Covenant on Hoten St., Bethany, and Park Church. He was followed by Rev. O. C. Bailey 1894 to 1903, John W. Norris, 1904, and Rev. O. J. Billings, 1905 to '08.

The aim of the present pastor has been to restore the former intimate relation between the church and the Worcester City Missionary Society, and to carry out the far-sighted purpose of the founder in developing a modern institutional church with the pastor residing again in the manse connected with the church building, to make it a Christian community house and social center. The Industrial School has been broadened into a varied group of helpful social agencies and the attraction of the Sunday evening services has been increased by the sacred use of motion pictures.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—The following narrative is contributed:

Fourteen young men, members of the Young Men's Christian Association, at a meeting in Mechanics Hall building, April 15, 1869, decided to form a new Congregational church. Francis B. Knowles was chairman, Lucius P. Goddard, secretary. Others present were Henry M. Wheeler, Lyman Drury, Charles H. Morgan, Charles G. Reed and Asa L. Kneeland. Six men pledged themselves each to be one of fifty to guarantee the expenses. Mr. Knowles was active in organizing and arranging for the finances. A week later another meeting was held and Rev. R. B. Stratton, pastor of Old South, spoke in favor of the new church; Deacon Luther Philips presided. It was decided to hold services in Mechanics Hall, and it was engaged for Sundays for the following year. At the third meeting a finance committee was appointed, viz: Francis B. Knowles from Union Church; Charles G. Reed from Old South; Henry M. Wheeler from the Calvinist; David F. Parker from the Salem street and Charles H. Morgan from the Mission Chapel Church. Moses Church was afterward added to the committee. Subscriptions to the amount of \$3,340 were made. E. A. Goodnow gave \$500. At the next two meetings the amount was increased to \$4,260.

The first services were held in Mechanics Hall, May 1, 1869, by S. R. Heywood, the preacher. At the first session of the Sunday school the same day, over which Joseph B. Knowles presided, forty persons were present. At the following Sunday, at Dartmouth College preached the following Sunday; Charles H. Morgan was elected superintendent of the Sunday school.

An agreement to form a society, dated May 8, was signed by seventy-one persons, and the meeting to organize was held May 20. C. B. Metcalf was elected moderator; Edward M. Rockwell, clerk; Edward A. Goodnow, treasurer; and Constant Shepard, collector. The first assessors were S. R. Heywood, C. B. Metcalf, William P. Daniels, F. B. Knowles and S. J. Wilcox.

The church was organized May 13; Charles H. Morgan, presiding, and the Articles of Faith adopted June 13. It was voted to call it the Sixth Congregational Church. The council to recognize the new church met in Old South meeting house July 7, 1869, and 127 joined by profession, 67 by letter. At a church meeting soon afterward, S. R. Heywood was elected permanent moderator; Charles G. Reed, clerk and treasurer; P. B. Gilbert and Jonas White, deacons; Charles H. Morgan, Luther Phillips and William F. Fames, standing committee; C. B. Metcalf and F. B. Knowles, supply committee.

The name Plymouth Church was adopted August 26, to accord with the name of the society. A communion service was given by E. A. Goodnow and Mrs. Catherine B. Goodnow, Sept. 2, 1869, and at the same time C. H. Morgan and Luther Phillips were elected deacons; Lyman Drury and F. B. Knowles succeeding them on the standing committee. During the five years in which services were held in Mechanics Hall, the congregations were large, and on one Sunday the attendance in the Sunday school reached 679.

Rev. Nelson Millard of Montclair, New Jersey, was called as pastor, but he declined. Oct. 5, 1870, Rev. W. J. Tucker, afterward president of Dartmouth College, was called and he also declined. Rev. B. F. Hamilton, called April 10, 1871, declined. Rev. George W. Phillips of Columbus, Ohio, called Oct. 18, 1871, accepted on condition.

Mr. Phillips preached the installation sermon. Mr. Phillips was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, and his ministry was long and fruitful.

When it was decided to build the new church at the Pearl and Chestnut street location, April 18, 1872, those who favored the south end, decided to separate and established Piedmont Church. (See Piedmont). The following building committee was elected May 16, 1872: C. B. Metcalf, Alfred Parker, William L. Clark, William P. Daniels, John Boyden, W. C. Barbour, Osgood Bradley, A. M. Howe, Jonas White, S. A. Porter, William F. Fames and John E. Spaulding, and later C. H. Morgan and S. R. Heywood, to fill vacancies. The cornerstone was laid April 26, 1873. The chapel was dedicated April 19, 1874, and the first sermon preached there May 2, 1874, and it was used for services until the church was completed. The church was dedicated April 29, 1875, Rev. Dr. Alex. McKenzie preaching the sermon. The building is of Fitzwilliam granite, having a spire 103 feet in height; it cost \$150,000; the main auditorium seats 1250. The chapel seats 800. A. P. Cutting was the architect; Jones & Linker, master masons. The chime of bells was given by Edward A. Goodnow in memory of Mrs. Catherine B. Goodnow; he also gave the organ in memory of his only son. In 1881 the society was free of debt. The pews for which owners had paid \$20,500 were surrendered to the society and since then the pews have been free. Since April, 1889, weekly calendars have been printed.

Mr. Phillips resigned April 4, 1886. Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Chicago, was called, but declined. Rev. Charles Wadsworth of Philadelphia was installed April 7, 1887, Rev. Dr. Harper of Philadelphia preaching the sermon. In May, 1888, he resigned to accept a call in San Francisco, but the council advised against accepting, and he decided to remain. Edward Grier Fullerton was ordained as Evangelist June 13, 1889, and became pastor's assistant. Rev. Charles Wadsworth resigned Oct. 27, 1889, on

account of ill health; his preaching attracted large congregations and he drew many young people into the church. Rev. Dr. Noble of Chicago declined a call in 1889. Rev. Archibald McCullagh, D. D., of Brooklyn, accepted and began his ministry Oct. 5, 1890, being confirmed by the council Dec. 9. Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, his successor, was pastor from 1900 to 1903. Rev. Andrew Burns Chalmers became pastor in 1903. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Robert McDonald in 1915.

The church has six deacons, for six year terms. Since 1891 a lady visitor has assisted the pastor; Mrs. L. B. Hoyt, the first visitor, served for many years.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated with elaborate exercises beginning Sunday, May 6, 1894, and continued four days, Piedmont Church joining in the celebration. Rev. Dr. McCullagh preached an historical sermon. The Sunday school had its celebration in the evening. On Monday evening an historical sketch of the church was read by Lucius P. Goddard, and addresses delivered by clergymen of various denominations. There was a social reunion on Tuesday evening and addresses by Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Webb and Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips. On Wednesday evening there was a prayer and praise service. A pamphlet containing a report of all the proceedings was afterward published.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized Oct. 6, 1869, and the following officers elected at the home of Mrs. P. B. Gilbert: Mrs. E. A. Goodnow, Pres.; Mrs. C. B. Metcalf, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. C. L. Gilbert, Sec.; Sarah L. Phillips, Treas. Directors: Mesdames Luther Phillips, H. M. Wheeler, Nancy Chapman, P. B. Gilbert, C. H. Morgan. Meetings were held at first in the homes of members. Afterward Mesdames C. A. Lincoln, C. H. Morgan, D. F. Parker, E. A. Goodnow, Drury, C. G. Reed and C. H. Stearns were presidents. This society contributed very effectively to raising the building fund and furnishing the church and chapel, providing carpets and keeping them in order; repairing cushions and attending to the housekeeping of the church. It has contributed to educational and charitable organizations regularly. At the end of the first twenty-five years nearly \$30,000 had been raised by this society, of which more than \$15,000 was for the church building.

Archibald McCullagh, D. D., former pastor, graduated from Princeton in 1868, B. A., and graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1871. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New York City to preach in 1870, and for three months supplied the pulpit of Rev. Dr. William Blacwood of Philadelphia, and was afterward asked to become his colleague but declined the appointment. Before he graduated he received unanimous calls from two churches in Philadelphia and from the Second Presbyterian Church of Germantown, and accepted the last, being installed May, 1871. In 1877 he received a call from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and, after declining several times, finally accepted, and began his work there April 2, 1878. During his pastorate of twelve years more than \$200,000 was raised for various purposes in this church, including payment of a church debt of \$50,000; and 550 names were added to the church rolls.

Dr. McCullagh became pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in 1890 and served with great success. Not only as a preacher but as an author Dr. McCullagh is widely known. He took rank among the foremost preachers of New England. In his pastoral work he made many friends. He was tactful, sympathetic and cheerful; his presence in the sick-room and the house of mourning was always welcome. He was pre-eminent as an organizer, and in managing the business affairs that fell to him in the course of duty. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of the City of New York. For a number of years after resigning his pastorate here, he was engaged in the real estate business. At present he is preaching from time to time. He is always in demand on public occasions; few public speakers have such a degree of popularity and none hold it longer in a community than has Dr. McCullagh.

Robert MacDonald, D. D., pastor of Plymouth Church since 1915, was born July 22, 1860, in Liverpool, Nova Scotia; a graduate from Harvard College, B. A., in 1894, and from Harvard Divinity School the following year. He received the degree of Ph.D., from New York University in 1910. He married, in Methuen, Massachusetts, September 15, 1889, Ada Tenney, born in Salem, N. H., in 1865. Children: Robert T., born January 23, 1893; Milton T., October 22, 1895; Donald, July 5, 1897; Frances, December 1, 1898.

Piedmont Church.—The following is contributed:

It being the conviction of the friends of Congregationalism in Worcester that the cause of Christ could be effectually promoted by the organization of a church in the rapidly growing southern section of the city, a meeting was called by Francis B. Knowles, a prominent member of Plymouth Church, then recently organized and worshipping in Mechanics Hall, April 25th, 1872. The proposal was freely discussed and favorable action decided upon. Public notice was given of the project and the co-operation of all interested solicited. So much interest was manifested that the site for the new church was selected July 1st, at the corner of Main and Piedmont streets, at a cost of \$25,000. It being the seventh organization of the order in the city, the name at first agreed upon was the Seventh Congregational Church; later counsel, led to the selection of the name "Piedmont," by virtue of the location at the foot of Oread hill, the derivative meaning of the word "Piedmont" being "at the foot of the hill."

The brethren of the Main Street Baptist Church offered the use of their building on afternoon of Sundays, and the offer was gratefully accepted. Rev. George W. Phillips, pastor of Plymouth Church, preached the first sermon. The first public service was held June 2nd, 1872. A Sunday school was organized with 190 members; Francis B. Knowles, superintendent; Charles H. Hutchins, assistant.

Building operations proceeded rapidly, and the chapel was ready for use April 12, 1874, on which date the hospitality of the Baptist church was relinquished. Until this date no formal organization of the church had been effected; it had been a purely voluntary affair. A council of churches was called Sept. 18th, 1874, at the Baptist Church, at which legal steps were taken looking towards formal organization. Rev. Wm. P. Paine, D. D., was moderator, and Rev. George W. Phillips was scribe. The council voted favorably upon the action of the new organization, its confession of faith and covenant. Ninety-seven were proposed for charter membership—47 from Plymouth Church, 18 from Old South, 14 from Union, 4 from Salem street, and 14 from churches in other places.

A building committee of eleven prominent members of the new society, with a finance committee of six, undertook to provide a new house of worship. The corner stone was laid Aug. 5th, 1873, with appropriate exercises under the general charge of Rev. George H. Gould, D. D. No attempt was made to secure a permanent pastor during the progress of the building enterprise, but Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., a resident minister without charge, was the unanimous selection for the time being. He would have been settled over the young organization if his assent to such action could have been secured. The church was dedicated Jan. 30, 1877. The first minister installed (July 3, 1877) was Rev. David O. Mears, former pastor of North Avenue Congregational Church, Cambridge. His most successful pastorate continued over sixteen years, during which the church was completed at a cost of \$125,500, including furnishings; an indebtedness of \$83,000 provided for, as the membership increased in numbers and financial ability, and the membership was added to from year to year to the total number of 707. Under the leadership of Dr. Mears the activities of the church became numerous and varied; no general movement in city or State failed to receive the active co-operation of the church and its aggressive pastor. The great wave of No license and Anti-saloon leagues set in motion in the early eighties was started at Piedmont Church. The formation of the local Y. W. C. A. was inspired if not actually promoted by the activities of Dr. Mears. Immanuel Church was the direct result of the activities of the membership under the lead of Dr. Mears. For many years this branch organization was supported and its equipment furnished by Piedmont Church, on the east side of the city. The pastorate of Dr. Mears ended amid universal regrets, March 19, 1893. The farewell reception was attended by about one thousand citizens of the city and adjoining towns, denominational lines being obliterated in this expression of appreciation.



PIEDMONT CHURCH.

Dr. Elijah Horr, D. D., the next pastor, was installed June 27, 1893. During his pastorate the parsonage was purchased at the corner of May and Woodland streets. After a successful ministry with the church Dr. Horr was dismissed by council June 23, 1897. Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., was called from Chicago, and installed Oct. 6, 1898. He became widely known and influential as a pulpit orator, and his occasional addresses outside of the pulpit marked him as a scholar of aggressiveness and of deep mental acumen. His pastorate was distinguished by a large increase in membership and all the early traditions of the church were maintained and significantly advanced. He was dismissed by council May 10th, 1909. The fifth pastor, Henry Stiles Bradley, D. D., came from St. John's M. E. Church, South St. Louis, Oct. 3, 1909. He was installed by council Jan. 18, 1910. His pastorate has been distinguished by the maintenance of the usual activities of a vigorous organization of this type, and has added many new features to its religious and secular endeavors. Among the significant enterprises undertaken under his pastorate, are the entire support of a medical missionary in South Africa, undertaken in 1910; the organization of the men of the church in a social brotherhood; a Boy Scouts organization in 1910 and since continued; the standard of general benevolences raised beyond any previous record; articles of faith and a revised covenant adopted, of such simplified form as to give new emphasis to church membership and its obligations. A new organ was presented by a few of its members at a cost of nearly \$20,000; the sub-basement was transformed into social assembly quarters. Dr. Bradley headed a vigorous general civic movement in protest against Sunday moving picture entertainments; a considerable addition was made to the church in 1916, providing an adequate kindergarten department and a pastor's room, the gift of a few members.

The record of Piedmont Church for over 40 years has been particularly strong along lines having to do with the furtherance of civic and religious enterprises outside of its immediate organization and which have ministered to the broader demands of good citizenship and community welfare.

Pilgrim Congregational Church.—The history of this church begins with a Sunday school service held May 13, 1883, at the home of Mrs. Fannie H. Mighill, widow of Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, former pastor of Old South, Hancock street. The Sunday school organized at that time was made permanent and chose for its name Pilgrim; in seven weeks the attendance had reached sixty-nine and the school afterward met in the Woodland street school house. Arthur E. Gray succeeded Mrs. Mighill as superintendent, July 8, 1883. A prayer meeting was held Thursday evenings at the homes of members of the school, beginning Nov. 8; then preaching services. Rev. Albert Bryant, superintendent of the City Missionary Society, was the first to preach, and undertook the organization of a church. At the end of the first year fifty-seven had joined the organization to establish a church, and a lot at the corner of Main and Gardner streets had been given by Francis B. Knowles, of Piedmont Church, and Mrs. Helen C. Knowles of Union Church. Rev. Charles M. Southgate of Dedham was called as pastor, and began pastoral work Nov. 16th. The wooden chapel which had been begun in the meantime, was first occupied for worship Jan. 24, 1885.

Pilgrim Church was received into the Congregational fellowship and the pastor installed March 19, 1885, at a council of twenty-five churches. At the second anniversary the sum of \$13,000 was pledged to

build a new church. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 22, 1887, on the same day as that of Clark University, and the trustees and officers of the two institutions attended both exercises in a body. Stephen C. Earle was the architect; Cutting & Bishop, the contractors. The church was dedicated July 1, 1888, Rev. Dr. George W. Phillips preaching the sermon. Through the generosity of Francis B. Knowles, the old chapel was enlarged and refitted for the use of the Sunday school, for social and various church purposes. Mr. Knowles not only gave part of the land and remodeled the chapel, but he guaranteed the pastor's salary; made the largest gift to the building fund; gave \$500 to the organ fund, and gave often for other work in the church.

After eleven years, Mr. Southgate resigned to become pastor of the Congregational Church at Auburndale, and was dismissed October 27, 1895. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Lewis, Ph.D., pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., who began his pastorate Jan. 1, 1896. During the next eight years 491 members were received; the large debt was greatly reduced, largest contributors being Loring Coes, Frank P. Knowles and John M. Russell. Rev. Clifton H. Mix succeeded Mr. Lewis in March, 1895, and in March, 1914, he resigned on account of ill health. His pastorate was exceedingly pleasant and successful. Rev. George L. Hanscom has been pastor since 1915.

Adams Square Congregational Church.—Owing to the growth of the city in its vicinity, Adams Square Congregational Church has had a very rapid and healthful development since it was established in 1898. The meeting house is at 24 Burncoat street. The first pastor was Rev. John E. Dodge, formerly of West Boylston. He was succeeded in 1900 by Rev. John Addison Seibert, whose pastorate lasted five years. From 1905 Rev. Percy H. Epler was pastor. He was exceedingly popular and took an active part in public affairs; he resigned in 1916. Since 1916 Rev. Edward C. Boynton has been pastor.

Park Congregational Church.—This church was the outgrowth of a Sunday school established by Lydia A. Giddings in 1884. In May, 1885, the first sermon was preached in Agricultural Hall by J. F. Lovering, pastor of Old South. Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Perkins then took charge, and in 1886 a chapel was erected and dedicated, Sept. 26, that year. The site, Elm and Russell streets, was the gift of David Whitcomb, and the title of the property valued at \$9,000, remained for some years in the City Missionary Society. The church was formally constituted Feb. 24, 1887, and Rev. George S. Pelton, formerly of Omaha, installed. A society was also organized according to Congregational custom, but later the church was incorporated under the State law Jan. 17, 1888, and since then parish and church have been identical. The present building was erected on the site of the original chapel. Rev. Inman L. Wilcox was pastor, 1891-1910. He was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Hill Crathern, whose pastorate ended in 1915. His successor, Rev. J. Farland Randolph, was pastor in

1916. Since then Rev. James Wylie, who came from England to accept the call to this church, has been pastor.

Hope Congregational Church.—The following is principally condensed from an historical pamphlet printed in 1915:

In 1856 Mr. Anson Bangs of the Union Church opened a Sunday school in the schoolhouse, now the ell of the old school building on Cambridge street. For eighteen years Mr. Bangs successfully superintended the school; the average attendance during his term was about sixty. In 1875 the school was moved to the hall of the new school building. The name of "Union Sunday School" was taken.

In 1881 the City Missionary Society sent Miss Fannie C. Mason. Through her influence, preaching services were held occasionally by volunteers from city churches. The hall had been made into a schoolroom and the Sunday school and preaching services were held in Miss Boyden's room. In December, 1882, the present chapel was dedicated, free from debt, the cost being about \$2,450. Of this amount \$1,000 was raised in South Worcester, the remainder being contributed by city churches. The deed of the property was given to the Congregational churches—Union, Piedmont, Salem and Plymouth—to hold until such time as the organization should be found strong enough to hold and manage its own property.

Rev. E. D. Bailey was the first pastor; he remained during 1883. After this there was no regular preacher for a year, when Rev. Albert Bryant was sent by the Worcester City Missionary Society. He conducted services from November, 1884, until December, 1885, when the church was organized. At this time, at Houghton street, The Church of the Covenant was organized to embrace various missions in the city, under the care of the Worcester City Missionary Society. In connection with this, the present Hope Church was formed as the South Worcester Branch of the Church of the Covenant. The following were the charter members: Henry Gaunt, Mary J. Mee, Ann E. Foskit, Hattie E. Scott, Mary L. Gaunt, Emma G. Hall, Ann E. Coburn, S. Alicia Fay, Lorin Foskit, Sarah Jones and Eva L. Carleton, and on Dec. 29, 1885, officers were elected: Deacon, Lorin Foskit; secretary, Mrs. Emma G. Hall; treasurer, Henry Gaunt. Rev. Albert Bryant remained as pastor until June, 1889, when he resigned his position as superintendent of the City Missionary Society.

On June 18, 1889, the Houghton street branch decided to dissolve the relationship between itself and the branch missions; thus the South Worcester and the Lake View Branches were left to themselves. Up to September, 1889, services were held each Sunday afternoon; thereafter the services were held in the forenoon. At the same time an additional deacon, George Mitcheson, was chosen. Mr. Foskit still retained his office.

During 1888 and 1889 the church saw its hardest times. Few attended the services and money was scarce. We then heard of a young man who was attending the Worcester Academy and conducting a mission on Hacker street, Mr. Joseph Walthur. We secured his services as a supply until July, 1889, when he became acting pastor. On Dec. 21, 1889, the church was formally received by the Congregational churches of the city, and the name Hope Congregational Church was adopted. At the beginning of 1890 there were fifty names on the membership list. The first officers were: Permanent chairman, Lorin Foskit; deacon for three years, Mr. Foskit; deacon for two years, Mr. Mitcheson; deacon for one year, Mr. Holmes; deaconesses, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. Bertha Chace and Mrs. Emma G. Hall; clerk, Mr. Frank Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Eva L. Carleton; auditor, Mr. Lorin Foskit; collector, Mr. John Holmes. Standing Committee, John Holmes, James Gaunt, W. Hamilton, George Mitcheson, George Allen, Lorin Foskit, Mrs. Emma Hall, Mrs. Nellie Dollen; Pastoral Committee, Mrs. Hattie Scott, Mrs. Eva L. Carleton, Mr. Henry Norris.

In November of the same year (1890), Mr. Walthur's resignation was accepted with much regret. Previous to Rev. Mr. Walthur's ordination, Rev. W. T. Sleeper, pastor of the Summer Street Church, officiated at communion services. At such times the pastor, Mr. Walthur, conducted services at the Summer Street Church.

On September 1, 1891, after successfully supplying the pulpit for some time, Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips was installed as pastor. Before the close of the year, the church decided to build a new church edifice, not to exceed \$7,000 in cost. The mortgage was cancelled on January 19, 1903.

On Sept. 6, 1906, Rev. E. W. Phillips, accepted a call to Whitman, Mass. During his pastorate the church grew from 87 to 235 members; the benevolent offerings were greatly increased; the church became self-supporting; the new church edifice was erected and paid for; a legacy from the estate of Miss Boyden, one of the most loyal supporters the church ever had, made possible the purchase of the present parsonage.

Rev. Mr. King supplied about a year; then we were fortunate in securing Rev. Peter McMillan for three years. The Rev. Frederick B. Kellogg, present pastor, came in 1909. He resigned Dec. 31, 1917, to become pastor of Pilgrim Church, Buffalo, N. Y. Under his pastorate the church has grown rapidly, making necessary additions to the meeting house. He has been president of the Ministers' Club and active in the Y. M. C. A. and Congregational Club. His father, Rev. S. G. Kellogg, was for forty years in the Methodist ministry in New Hampshire. He prepared for college at the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, and then studied at Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Union Theological Seminary at New York, from which he was graduated.

For many years the Y. P. S. C. E. has supported a native worker, in China, and the church is supporting the only ordained native minister in the district. The Rev. E. H. Smith, the American missionary in charge, says, "Rev. Ling Jak Nok is my right arm in this field." The Senior Department of the Sunday school is keeping a day school at Zara, Turkey, in Asia, by paying the salary of the teacher. The Junior C. E. pays for four tuition tickets for poor children at Harpoot, Turkey, in Asia.

In 1881 a few ladies formed a society for the purpose of obtaining means for society purposes and for mutual social intercourse. In 1883 the Social Union thus organized had thirty members. The first president was Mrs. Cyrus Taft. It was chiefly through the work and influence of these few ladies that the Sabbath school was housed in a new and commodious chapel in 1883. The society was known as the South Worcester Social Union. In honor of the tenth anniversary of the Union, in 1892, a reception was tendered to the pastor and his wife, Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Phillips. In 1892 the name of the society was changed to the Ladies' Social Union of Hope Congregational Church. There have been but six presidents: Mesdames Cyrus Taft, Emma G. Hall, Henry Brown, E. C. Carleton, Mary Goddard and E. C. Carleton. The following have been treasurers: Mesdames Frank Moulton, Emma G. Hall, Hattie Scott, Kendrick, Miss Whittaker and Mrs. Ezekiel May.

Lakeview Congregational Church.—The following narrative is contributed by Caroline F. Baker:

Lake View Congregational Church came into existence as a separate body Feb. 23, 1890, but as a branch of the Church of the Covenant, organized Dec. 22, 1885, it had an earlier birth. Rev. William T. Sleeper, then a resident of Lake View, commenced holding meetings in the schoolhouse April 13, 1879, which were continued Sunday afternoons through the summer, and were soon supplemented by a Union Sunday school. During this summer what was called an Evangelical Religious Society was organized with trustees to whom Mr. J. J. Coburn deeded the double lot on which the church building stands, and during 1880 Mr. Sleeper raised the money by private subscription for building the church. The first meeting of any kind ever held in this was for a

Christmas tree, December 25, 1880, and the next day Rev. G. W. Phillips, of Plymouth Church, preached the first sermon in the same room, the basement being still unfinished, and continuing so for several years.

The church was dedicated January 30, 1881, Rev. George H. Gould preaching the sermon. From that time religious services and a Sunday school continued to be regularly held in the church, largely through the help of pastors coming down from the city churches Sunday afternoons. In 1883 the Sunday school came under the care of Mr. Andrew Hamilton as superintendent, who so continued till his death in 1887. In 1885 this congregation, with the one at South Worcester and that on Houghton street, were under the care of Rev. Albert Bryant, superintendent of city missions, and it was determined to organize a church of three branches from these separate congregations. An ecclesiastical council from the Congregational churches of the city met Dec. 22, 1885, to advise with, and if thought wise to organize such a church. This being deemed advisable, six persons from the Lake View congregation became united in the Church of the Covenant. Mr. Andrew Hamilton was elected deacon of this branch and continued to be so till his death. The articles of faith and covenant common to the whole Church of the Covenant were approved by this branch of it. After the death of Deacon Hamilton in 1887, Mr. F. E. Goddard was chosen to serve in his place as deacon. In process of time the three branches of the Church of the Covenant grew in numbers and, as was contemplated in the first place, one after the other was organized into a separate church—the Houghton street first, followed by the South Worcester branch soon after, and lastly, Feb. 23, 1890, the Lake View branch was organized into a separate church.

Pastors: Rev. Albert Bryant, Supt. City Missions, Nov., 1883,-Dec., 1888; Rev. William G. Tuttle, Jan., 1889,-Sept., 1889; Rev. Wm. S. Kelsey, Asst. Pastor of Union Church, Sept., 1889,-Nov., 1890; Rev. Lawrence Perry, May, 1891,-Oct., 1891; Rev. J. K. Thompson, Nov., 1891,-Dec., 1892; Rev. John E. Dodge, Apr., 1893,-Dec., 1896; Rev. John H. Matthews, Jan., 1897,-Apr., 1903; Rev. A. V. House, Dec., 1903,-Jan., 1911; Rev. J. L. Sewall, July, 1911,-Apr., 1917.

Bethany Congregational Church.—The church was organized in 1891, in which year Rev. Joseph Walker became pastor. He was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. Henry E. Barnes. From 1893 to 1914 Rev. Albert G. Todd was pastor. Rev. Frederick K. Brown has been pastor since 1915. The place of worship was originally on Leicester street, now Main street. The chapel at 1189 Main street was occupied first in 1892.

Greendale People's Church.—This church (Independent Congregational) was organized at Greendale in 1895. The pastors have been: Rev. J. Charles Villiers, 1896-97; Rev. Gavin H. Wright, 1898-02; Rev. Samuel B. Haslett, 1903-16. Rev. J. Farland Randolph was acting pastor in 1917.

Hadwen Park Church.—For a dozen years the City Missionary Society maintained a Sunday school at Trowbridgeville, and during most of the time furnished preaching services. In late years it has been known as Trowbridgeville Chapel. At a council Feb. 10, 1916, it was decided to organize the Hadwen Park Congregational Church. There were forty-two charter members, when the organization was incorporated March 30, 1916. The church is on Clover street, corner of Knox. The acting pastor is Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips. In 1917 Lloyd B. Hibbard

was superintendent of the Sunday school, with eighty members. The Christian Endeavor Society has 26 members; the Ladies' Aid Society 90 members.

Tatnuck Congregational Church.—This church was organized in 1908 as the result of Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work on the part of several city churches for a long time. It was a community movement which built the building in 1914, several local organizations giving property and funds. Their very commodious building stands in the centre of what was once Tatnuck Square, and affords a meeting place for several organizations not connected with the church, as the Farmers' Club and the Tatnuck Sewing Circle, an organization with seventy years of history. The church is in one of the most beautiful and rapidly growing sections of the city. Rev. John H. Mathews was acting pastor 1908-10; Rev. Frank J. Lombard, acting pastor 1910-11; Rev. H. E. Lombard became the first regular pastor in 1911, and was succeeded in 1914 by the present pastor, Rev. Albert S. Hawkes. The Woman's Association, which handles the women's activities in the church and in missions, was organized in 1912.

Worcester Congregational Club.—The following narrative is contributed:

When the Worcester Congregational Club was organized, only three others were in existence—the Congregational Club in Boston, the Essex Congregational Club in Essex county, and the North Bristol Congregational Club in Taunton. The first steps towards forming the club were taken late in the autumn of 1874. Upon invitation of Rev. E. Cutler, D. D., of Union Church, a few gentlemen from each of the Congregational societies in Worcester, with others from neighboring towns, assembled on Nov. 23rd in the parlors of the Central Church and effected a temporary organization by the choice of Dr. Cutler as chairman and Charles E. Stevens as secretary. Subsequent meetings were held; a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the club was constituted. The first annual meeting was held in the Bay State House, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, and a permanent organization was effected by election of officers. The number of members on the roll at this meeting was 71, all of whom, however, did not perfect their membership, and the number of full members at the close of the same year was 87.

The place of meeting was in hotels, halls and church chapels, the club finally settling upon the Association building. Since Association Hall has passed out of the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association the meetings have been held in the main dining room of the State Mutual Restaurant. Later at Washburn Hall, now at the Bancroft.

In April, 1878, the membership was limited to 135; this was enlarged to 175 in April, 1882; in January, 1891, it was enlarged to 200; and again in January, 1897, it was enlarged to 225. On January 16, 1911, it was voted to fix the limit of membership at 250, where it now stands.

In 1915 the club published a pamphlet containing a history with a list of the speakers and their subjects. Many of the addresses have been of high educational value and most of them interesting and instructive. The speakers have been: Revs. Dr. E. Cutler, J. E. Fullerton, Stacy Fowler, C. M. Lamson; Hon. P. Emory Aldrich; Revs. DeWitt S. Clark, Dr. Seth Sweetser, A. P. Marvin, A. H. Coolidge; Messrs. C. O. Thompson, B. D. Allen; Rev. Dr. A. E. P. Perkins; Hartley Williams, Chas. E. Stev-

ens; Revs. H. P. DeForest, G. H. DeBevoise, Geo. W. Phillips; A. G. Biscoe; Revs. Geo. M. Howe, J. H. Windsor, Dr. D. O. Mears, J. L. Ewell, Dr. Daniel Merriman, A. B. Emmons; Geo. I. Alden, W. H. Briggs; Rev. Chas. Wetherby; F. W. Russell, Edward P. Smith; Revs. W. DeLoss Love, J. L. Scudder; Edward Whitney; Revs. Dr. S. L. Blake, J. F. Gaylor, H. A. Stimson, I. F. Lovering; C. T. Symmes; Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, D. D., of Andover; Rev. E. H. Byington; Prof. Timothy Dwight, LL.D., of Yale; Rev. Geo. A. Putnam; Homer T. Fuller, Ph. D., Henry M. Smith; Revs. H. A. Stimson, C. P. Blanchard; Jos. A. Dodge; Revs. G. S. Dodge, A. Bryant; Prof. Benj. C. Blodgett; Revs. S. P. Wilder, W. T. Sleeper; Geo. W. Cable, Wm. T. Forbes; Revs. A. H. Coolidge, C. M. Southgate, Caleb T. Symmes, Frank H. Allen; Prof. John B. Clark; Burton W. Potter; Revs. Sylvanus Hayward, I. J. Lansing, B. A. Robie, Dr. G. H. Gould, J. F. Gaylord, Dr. W. V. W. Davis; Edwin H. Baker; Revs. F. B. Makepeace, W. F. Crafts, Marshall M. Cutter, Dr. Graham Taylor, Alfred T. Perry, Edward G. Fullerton; A. W. Edson, T. M. Balliet, Amos Armsby; Revs. O. P. Gifford, Dr. A. McCullagh; G. Henry Whitcomb; Revs. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, John L. Scudder, J. Winthrop Hegeman; Robert Woods, Samuel B. Capen; Revs. Hugh Montgomery, Daniel Merriman; S. C. Willis, Jr.; Revs. Albert Bryant, Percy S. Grant; Hon. Geo. F. Hoar; Revs. Dr. C. L. Thompson, Dr. Elijah Horr, Dr. Geo. A. Gordon, W. D. P. Bliss, Geo. P. Eastman, Dr. A. T. Pierson, J. E. Hurlbut; Miss O. M. E. Rowe, Chas. Carleton Coffin, Chas. F. Carroll; Rev. Dr. John Hall, T. G. Mendenhall, LL.D., P. W. Moen; Revs. W. B. Oleson, Dr. Josiah Strong, C. M. Southgate; M. M. Taylor; Rev. F. F. Emerson, E. R. Goodwin, Sherman W. Brown, Geo. H. Mellen, L. C. Muzzy, W. H. Bartlett, L. P. Goddard, Dr. E. A. Murdock, Edgar E. Thompson, Jesse Allen; Revs. Dr. Edward L. Clark, Stephen B. L. Penrose, Dr. A. H. Bradford, W. W. Jordan, Dr. Wallace Nutting, H. A. Blake, Dr. Eldridge Mix, Dr. Chas. E. Jefferson; Dr. John E. Tuttle, John E. Sewall, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer; Revs. Dr. A. F. Schaufler, Alex. Lewis, Dr. W. H. Harris; F. O. Winslow, William Woodward; Revs. Dr. Chas. M. Allen, Dr. David J. Burrill, Dr. Willard Scott, A. J. F. Behrends, Frank L. Goodspeed, David M. Means; Prof. Wm. H. Ryder; Rev. N. Dwight Hillis; Arthur R. Kinball, Thomas J. Gargan; Rev. Amos H. Coolidge; Amos R. Wells; Dr. John C. Berry; Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows; Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Prof. Williston Walker; Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, Rev. A. W. Hitchcock; Booker T. Washington; Revs. Dr. Edwin P. Parker, J. F. Gaylord; John A. Sherman, C. Henry Hutchins, G. Stanley Hall, LL.D.; Revs. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Frank Crane; John S. Gould; Rev. Joseph W. Cochran; Helen M. Cole; Rev. Francis J. Van Horn; E. W. Wilder, Homer P. Lewis, Frank H. Robson, J. Chauncey Lyford, E. H. Russell, Louis Elson, Albert M. Shattuck, M. D.; Rev. Chauncy Hawkins; Prof. W. H. Burnham; Rev. Dr. John W. Platter; Geo. P. Morris; Rev. Andrew B. Chalmers; S. B. Carter; Revs. F. E. Emrich, Dr. Reuben A. Beard, Dr. Chas. C. Hall, W. E. Darby, B. F. Trueblood, Artemas J. Haynes; Clinton Alvord, M. P. Higgins, James Logan; Revs. John L. Evans, Thos. E. Babb; John F. Tobin, Hon. David J. Brewer; Rev. Dr. William E. Griffis, Rev. Percy H. Epler; Robert S. Gailey, Rev. Chas. L. Close; Prof. John Duxberry; Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden; Prof. George E. Gardner; Rev. Clifton H. Mix; Prof. F. C. Sumicharst; Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy; Prof. Hugh Block; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Hon. E. C. Potter; Rev. E. G. Zellars; Rev. Nancy McGee Waters, Rev. J. H. Matthews, Rev. Dr. E. P. Drew, Rev. Samuel McComb; Dr. E. H. Trowbridge, Hon. Geo. B. Utter; Rev. Rockwell H. Potter; Gov. John L. Bates, Geo. C. Whitney, Chas. N. Prouty, E. T. Chapin, W. M. Spaulding, Richard Watson Gilder, Jacob A. Riis; Revs. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst, Peter McMillan; Prof. Edward A. Steiner; Revs. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Dr. Henry C. King, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Dr. Henry S. Bradley, Dr. Charles R. Brown; Hon. Leslie M. Shaw; Revs. Dr. Gaius G. Atkins, Dr. Newell D. Hillis, John L. Kilborn; Gustavus J. Esselen, Jr.; Rev. Edward M. Noyes; Drs. George Hodges, Cornelius H. Patton, Dr. Ernest F. Nichols; Rev. Dr. James

B. Gregg; Prof. William Pickens; Rev. Jesse Halsey; Hon. A. J. Beveridge, Hon. Samuel W. McCall, P. P. Claxton, Robert A. Woods, Hon. Simeon D. Fess, Hon. John W. Weeks; Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins.

Presidents.—Rev. E. Cutler, D. D., 1875-76; Philip L. Moen, 1877-78; Rev. C. M. Lamson, 1879; C. O. Thompson, 1880-81; Rev. A. P. Marvin, 1882; Samuel R. Heywood, 1883; Edward Whitney, 1884-85; G. Henry Whitcomb, 1886-87; Rev. A. H. Coolidge, 1888; Arthur M. Stone, 1889-90; Rev. Geo. H. Gould, 1891; Rev. I. J. Lansing, 1892; W. T. Forbes, 1893; Rev. C. M. Southgate, 1894; Chas. A. Denny, 1895; Rev. A. McCullagh, D. D., 1896; C. Henry Hutchins, 1897; Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., 1898; James Logan, 1899; Rev. Geo. P. Eastman, 1900; John C. Berry, M. D., 1901; Rev. Alexander Lewis, 1902; Clarence F. Carroll, 1903; Geo. I. Alden, 1903; Rev. John A. Thurston, 1904; John S. Gould, 1905; Rev. A. W. Hitchcock, 1906; Frank H. Robson, 1907-8; Rev. A. B. Chalmers, D. D., 1909; Charles F. Marble, 1910; Rev. Edward P. Drew, D. D., 1911; Charles E. Burbank, 1912; Rev. Percy H. Epler, 1913; Hon. Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., 1914; Rev. Francis A. Poole, 1915; Elmer C. Potter, 1916; Rev. H. S. Bradley, 1917; Julius Garst, 1918.

Vice-Presidents.—Philip L. Moen, 1875-76; C. L. Swan, 1875-76; Rev. C. M. Lamson, 1877-78; Sam. M. Lane, 1877; Arthur G. Biscoe, 1878; L. J. Knowles, 1879; J. L. Bush, 1879-80-81; Geo. H. Gould, D. D., 1880-81; William R. Hill, 1882; Dan'l Merriman, D. D., 1882-94; Rev. G. H. DeBevoise, 1883; Samuel E. Hildreth, 1883; Charles E. Stevens, 1884-85; Rev. A. H. Coolidge, 1884-5, '87; Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 1886; Rev. J. L. Ewell, 1886-87; P. Emory Aldrich, 1888; Arthur M. Stone, 1888; Rev. I. J. Lansing, 1889-90; W. T. Forbes, 1889-92; Chas. A. Denny, 1890-91; Rev. C. M. Southgate, 1891-92; Rev. W. V. W. Davis, D. D., 1893; William Woodward, 1893; George K. Nichols, 1894; Rev. A. McCullagh, D. D., 1895; C. Henry Hutchins, 1895; Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., 1896; L. L. Whitney, 1896; Sherman W. Brown, 1897; James Logan, 1897-98; Rev. Geo. P. Eastman, 1898; Rev. Alexander Lewis, 1899; Homer P. Lewis, 1899-1900; Rev. I. L. Willcox, 1900; Charles N. Prouty, 1901; W. T. Forbes, 1901; Henry H. Merriam, 1902; Rev. A. W. Hitchcock, 1902; George I. Alden, 1903; John S. Gould, 1903-04; Rev. F. J. Van Horn, D. D., 1904; Willis E. Sibley, 1905; George L. Brownell, 1905; Rev. A. B. Chalmers, D. D., 1906; Rev. J. J. Walker, 1906; Henry H. Merriam, 1907, 1908; Rev. C. H. Mix, 1907, 1908; M. P. Higgins, 1909; Rev. E. P. Drew, D. D., 1909; Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 1910; Hon. Elmer C. Potter, 1910; Paul B. Morgan, 1911; Rev. G. H. Cummings, 1911; Rev. John L. Sewall, 1912; Hon. Charles N. Prouty, 1912; Rev. Henry S. Bradley, D. D., 1913; George F. Booth, 1913; Rev. Francis A. Poole, 1914; Hon. Julius Garst, 1911.

Secretaries.—Charles E. Stevens, 1875-77; Edward P. Smith, 1878-79; Rev. Geo. W. Phillips, 1880; C. Henry Hutchins, 1881-82; Henry M. Smith, 1883; Charles F. Mann, 1884-86; F. W. Southwick, 1887; U. W. Cutler, 1888; F. W. Ruggles, 1889; W. P. Rowell, 1890-92; Elmer G. Tucker, 1893-96; A. W. Edson, 1897; C. W. White, 1898; Geo. L. Brownell, 1899; Geo. W. Mackintire, 1900-01; John W. Higgins, 1902-06; Fred L. Willis, 1907, 1908; Elmer G. Tucker, 1909-13; J. Harvey Curtis, 1914; George F. Booth, 1913; Rev. Francis A. Poole, 1914; Hon. Julius Garst, 1914.

Treasurers.—G. Henry Whitcomb, 1875-79; Charles A. Lincoln, 1880-82; Edwin Eldred, 1883; Arthur M. Stone, 1884-86; George H. Estabrook, 1887; William Woodward, 1888; A. C. Munroe, 1889; E. M. Bond, 1890-91; Clinton M. Dyer, 1892-1901; A. H. Stone, 1902; H. Ward Bates, 1903-05; Frank A. Drury, 1906; Dana M. Dustan, 1907-1915; Thos. Macduff, 1916-17-18.

Auditors.—Joseph B. Adams, 1875-76; S. R. Heywood, 1877; Hartley Williams, 1878-81; George I. Alden, 1882; Arthur E. Gray, 1883; C. H. Hutchins, 1884-85; Thos. E. N. Eaton, 1886; Chas. A. Peabody, M. D., 1887; Charles H. Morgan, 1888; William Woodward, 1889; Amos Armsby, 1890; E. H. Baker, 1891; H. F. Wing, 1892; Benjamin Brierly, 1893; S. C. Willis, Jr., 1894; A. W. Edson, 1895; H. P. Starr, 1896;

A. L. Joslin, 1897; Arthur E. Gray, 1898; Wilber W. Hobbs, 1899; A. L. Fisher, 1900; E. E. Howe, 1901-17; Joseph A. Dodge, 1902; J. D. Gregory, 1903-04; Geo. W. Mackintire, 1905-13; Edward C. Whitney, 1914-16.

Speakers.—Prof. Edward C. Moore, D. D.; Hon. Stephen Panarettoff, Bulgarian Minister to U. S.; Amos P. Wilder, former Consul-General at Shanghai, China; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University; Prof. Edward A. Steiner, of Grinnell College, Ia.; Prof. John Winthrop Platner, of Andover Theo. Seminary; Dr. Howard W. Beal, of Worcester; Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., of New York; F. A. Upham, of Three Rivers, Mass.; Hon. Herbert Knox Smith, of Hartford, Conn.; Prof. Albert E. Bailey, of Worcester; Hamilton S. Conant, of Boston; Margaret Slattery; Rev. James Wylie, D. D., of Worcester; Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D. D., Pres. Andover Theo. Sem.; Rev. Hugh Black, D. D., of New York; Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., of New York; Robert E. Speer, D. D., of New York; Dr. Eugene A. Crockett, of Boston.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHAPTER LIII

Baptist Church—The First—Main Street—Pleasant Street—Dewey Street—Lincoln Square—Newton Square—South Church—Adams Square—Greendale—Quinsigamond—Oak Hill—First Free-will—City Mission Board—Jamesville—City Mission Board—Missions—Social Union

First Baptist Church.—The following narrative is contributed by Mr. Arthur J. Bean, clerk of the church:

The First Baptist Church of Worcester was the third organized body of worshippers in the town, and in its early days met active opposition from the First or town church, now known as the Old South Congregational; while the Second, or Unitarian church, possibly remembering its own struggle in 1785, was more friendly to the new organization. The only Baptists known here in colonial times were brought by the constables of neighboring towns to be held in jail for non-payment of their ministerial rates.

In 1795 came James Wilson, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. He was an ardent Baptist, having left England to enjoy religious freedom, and became active in missionary endeavor. Occasional meetings were held by itinerant elders at the house of Mr. Wilson. The first converts were baptized in May, 1812, and the whole Baptist endeavor was carried on as a mission under the care of the Baptist church at Tiverton, R. I., whence came the first pastor of the local church, Rev. William Bentley, who settled here in the summer of 1812 to be the resident preacher at a salary of \$300 per year. On Dec. 9, 1812, the church was formally organized with twenty-eight members, fourteen each of men and women. The young church grew rapidly, and the first meeting house was built at Salem Square at a cost of \$2,459.31, being opened for worship, Dec. 23, 1813. Because of the small number of Baptist churches in this vicinity, the new church was made a part of the Warren Association and so continued for some years.

In June, 1815, Pastor Bentley resigned, and in September following the church called Rev. Jonathan Going. On assuming his pastoral duties in December, he began to build foundations that yet remain in the policies and methods of the church. In 1816 Elder Going organized the Sabbath-school, the first in Worcester county. He was especially active in temperance work, being considered a most radical extremist in those days.

June 8, 1819, the Legislature granted an act of incorporation to the Baptist Society in Worcester, it not being until then a legal corporate body. From the beginning, a society had charge of the place of worship and of the raising of money for payment of its pastor and other expenses. This society now became the corporate body for legal purposes, and was distinct from its church proper, which embraced only baptised believers.

Pastor Going was a man of great powers of organization, and to him must be given the credit for forming in 1819 the Worcester Baptist Association. He also called the meeting from which resulted what is now known as Worcester Academy. One-half of the first funds for this school were given by members of the First Baptist Church. In 1816 Dr. Going introduced a custom since maintained by the church of giving in a systematic manner for benevolent purposes. In 1826 the church building was enlarged, and forty pews were added in a manner much more efficient than beautiful. A tower was also added, and a bell hung therein. Dr. Going resigned in

December, 1831, to become corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which had been founded through his efforts.

The pastorate of Rev. Frederick A. Willard, who succeeded Dr. Going, was three and a half years, and that of Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, the next pastor, was two and a half years. Both these pastorates were marked by intense revivals, 93 baptisms being reported in 1832, the first year of Mr. Willard's, while 79 united in 1837, the first year of Mr. Aldrich's pastorate.

The church had now become "very large" and it was decided to build in a new location and form two churches. In April, 1836, the Elm St. Baptist Society was incorporated and preparations were made to build upon the lot where the church of the Unity now stands, when on May 21, 1836, the First Church building and contents were burned, supposedly by an incendiary. There was no insurance, and the proposed division was abandoned. The new building, erected at a cost of \$17,000, was dedicated in October, 1836, and is still standing on the site at Salem Square.



SALEM SQUARE ("BAPTIST HILL"),
Showing Church and Brick School House at the foot of the Common.

Rev. Samuel B. Swain was pastor from April, 1839, to May, 1854, and his pastorate was one of power in his church, the town, and the denomination. In 1841, 67 members were dismissed to form the Second Baptist Church, known as the Pleasant St. Church, and thirty other members were soon after dismissed to the new body. Rapid growth marked both bodies; and in 1844 the First Church again enlarged the building and a baptistry was installed. Previous to this, baptisms had been made usually in Flagg's pond, where St. John's Church now stands on Temple street, or in the vicinity of the old Crompton Mill. In a few instances the ordinance was observed at Salisbury's Pond, and also at a place near the corner of Thomas and Union streets. In 1853 the pews in the First Church were held as private property, and more than \$10,000 was raised to purchase these rights, and all but one or two were thus acquired. A rental system was then established.

Rev. J. D. E. Jones, pastor from 1855 to 1859, resigned to become superintendent of public schools. He was succeeded by Rev. Lemuel Moss, who was pastor from Au-

gust, 1860, to July, 1864. On December 9, 1862, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the address being given by Hon. Isaac Davis, a notable benefactor of the church, its historian, and a munificent contributor. His address was printed.

Rev. H. K. Pervear was pastor from April, 1865, to December, 1872, and the church had so marked a growth that the meeting house was enlarged in 1868-69 at a cost of \$13,000. In the plans for church work are to be noted a church census, and other very advanced means of evangelistic endeavor.

The ninth pastor, B. D. Marshall, D. D., began his labors in April, 1873. This pastorate marked an interval in church life that has been called the family period, as it was especially a time for the cultivation of the home people and the children of the parish. Much missionary work was done and several of the endowment funds of the church were established to further special features. Missions were established and maintained at Quinsigamond (1875), Lincoln Square (1879), Greendale and Valley Falls (1876). Dr. Marshall resigned in April, 1887.

In January, 1888, Rev. George G. Craft became pastor and served until October, 1894. In 1889 the building was renovated and a new organ installed. In 1891 the mission at Quinsigamond was organized, as a branch church. Rev. Mr. Craft resigned in November, 1894, being succeeded in January, 1896, by Spencer B. Meeser, D. D., under whose pastorate the church reached its largest membership at Salem Square, having 531 members in 1897, the same year that saw the change of the Greendale mission into another independent church. In 1902 Dr. Meeser resigned to accept a call to Cleveland, Ohio.

After Dr. Messer left, steps were taken to again unite into one body the First Church and the Main St. Church, and in June, 1902, the final union was made, the first service being on Children's Sunday, when as a body the old First Church went to the Main street edifice. The consolidated church called as its first pastor, Dr. Lemuel Call Barnes, who began his work in November, 1902. Land was bought on Main street at the corner of Ionic avenue, and the present new stone building was erected, the corner stone being laid in December, 1905; the first service was held in the vestry in April, 1907, and the dedication took place October 27, 1907. The entire cost of land and buildings were slightly more than \$200,000. Funds were obtained from the sale of both the old meeting houses, and by subscriptions, the largest individual gift being \$50,000 received from William H. Dexter.

Dr. Barnes resigned in February, 1908, to become field secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, leaving a church strongly organized in all respects. The membership at this time was 834 in the main church, while three branches at Beacon St., Jamesville and Manchaug, brought the total enrollment to 1,071. During Dr. Barnes' pastorate over 500 names were added to the church rolls.

After an interval without a pastor, Rev. Allyn King Foster assumed the office in November, 1909, and until December, 1915, he occupied the pulpit of what has been called the most strategic of any Baptist church in New England. In 1913 the entire mortgage indebtedness of about \$40,000 was paid. Mr. Foster resigned in December, 1915, having accepted a call to a Brooklyn, (N. Y.) pulpit.

The centennial celebration of the church was observed during the week beginning November 10, 1912. On Sunday, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Spencer B. Meeser preached. A family gathering was held Monday evening, attended by 500, and addressed by former pastors Craft, Pendleton, Thomas, Bakeman; Charles H. Moss, son of Lemuel, a former pastor, and F. B. Cressy, grandson of another pastor. On Tuesday evening a great gathering of the Young People's societies of the city was addressed by Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of Boston. All Baptist churches omitted Wednesday evening prayer meetings to unite with the church in a meeting at which Rev. Dr. F. W. Padelford and Rev. Dr. Weeks were the speakers. On Thursday there was a conference of Boy Workers under Ernest R. Whitman; on Friday Rev. S. Parkes Cadman spoke at a great interdenominational meeting. (See Worcester Mag. Dec., 1912).

In October, 1916, the present pastor, Rev. William Roy McNutt, began his service and the church is well entered on a phase of activity that may well be called institutional in character. The present membership is 906 in the main church, while the branches bring the total to 1103. The yearly budget includes \$14,000 for local work and support, while total beneficence funds reach \$4,700. In 1916 a floating indebtedness of \$9,000 was paid, leaving the church entirely free of any debt of any kind.

A year's leave of absence was granted to Rev. Mr. McNutt in January, 1918, to permit him to go to France for the Y. M. C. A. National War Work. He sailed January 16th. A farewell reception was given by the church.

Throughout its existence this church has been a missionary body, and has included in its membership more than the usual number of active missionaries and mission workers. By its activity in the local field it has truly become the mother of the Baptist churches of the region. Marked by a particularly happy and harmonious existence the church stands today a worthy monument to the early efforts of the Baptists of the city.

Pleasant Street Baptist Church.—At a meeting of twenty-five members of the First Baptist Church at the home of Daniel Goddard, November 23, 1841, a conference for the purpose of forming a new church, was formed, with Martin Jacobs as chairman and Austin G. Fitch as clerk. Separate public service was held for the first time December 12, 1841, and at a council held December 28, the Second Baptist Church was formally recognized. Of the ninety-eight constituent members, eighty-nine were from the First Church. Within a year the membership was doubled. The name was changed afterward to Pleasant Street Baptist Church.

Rev. John Jennings, the first minister, accepted a call January 1, 1842; he resigned November 27, 1849. Rev. Charles K. Culver, of Watertown, succeeded him, serving from April 14, 1880, to 1854. Rev. Daniel W. Faunce had a very successful pastorate from September 1, 1854, to April 30, 1860. Rev. J. J. Tucker was pastor from June 18, 1860, to September 1, 1861; and Rev. David Weston from June 9, 1862, to December 4, 1870. "He was a remarkably able preacher, a wise and judicious leader and teacher. During his years of service 100 were admitted by baptisms, 125 by letter and experience."

Rev. I. R. Wheelock was pastor from July 10, 1872, to March 31, 1875; Rev. Sullivan L. Holman, installed June 10, 1875, resigned March 10, 1882; Rev. Henry F. Lane, January 7, 1883, to March 1, 1888; Horace Jerome White, August 1, 1888, to August 30, 1896; Rev. Woodman Bradbury, April 8, 1897, to March 10, 1901, (a most scholarly and spiritual preacher; one of the happiest and sweetest pastorates of our recollection). Rev. George B. Lawson was pastor from September, 1901, to August 19, 1902; Rev. Simeon Spidle, June 14, 1903, to June 7, 1908; Mr. Spidle is at present professor in Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Rev. Thomas J. Cross, "one of the kindest and most faithful pastors this church ever had," served October 4, 1908, to October 1, 1911. Rev. William A. Lee began February 4, 1912, and closed it February 29, 1916, to become pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Atlanta,

Georgia, "he was an interesting and eloquent preacher." The present pastor, Rev. Charles J. Jones, was called October 10, 1916, and installed in December. He had been for ten years and a half pastor of the Trenton Street Baptist Church of East Boston.

The first place of worship was in the Town Hall. The first meeting house was built on Pleasant street, about 200 feet from Main, on a lot 80 feet square, costing \$1,600. No society was organized, the church itself being incorporated to hold real estate. The church was occupied January 4, 1844. In 1856 the building was remodeled. Steps were taken in 1889 to build a new meeting house and a building committee consisting of J. P. Cheney, R. F. Comstock, F. H. Pelton, C. F. Brooks and C. A. Goddard, was appointed May 7, 1889. The old building and lot were sold for \$48,000, and the present structure erected at the corner of Pleasant and Ashland streets. Ground was broken June 9, 1890; the cornerstone laid August 4, 1890; the first service in the new church held January 18, 1891. The total cost was \$65,000, and the house was dedicated April 21, 1891, free of debt.

The church has been loyal in support of home and foreign missions, and has been represented by a member in the foreign field, Miss Elizabeth Lawson, since 1880. Aid has been given to the younger Baptist churches from time to time. Nearly seventy-five members formed the colony that established the Lincoln Square Baptist Church.

In seventy-five years there have been but five clerks: Charles H. Hill, about fourteen years; Joel Howe, about nine years; Alden Howe, about five years; Charles Ballard, about five years; Joseph P. Cheney, since 1874. The following have been deacons: Daniel Godard (41 years); Jeremiah Bond; Martin Jacobs (27 years); Jonas Hartshorn (25 years); Luther Ross (17 years); Robert F. Comstock (41 years); Albert N. Chase; Joseph P. Cheney (since 1874); George W. Eames; Woodbridge Burnham; Abram Everett; Lyman E. Hastings (20 years); George F. Brooks (since 1895); Frank H. Howe (since 1899); James F. Upham; H. Joseph Knight; Benjamin F. Porter; Willis B. Chamberlain; Fred E. Waring; Wright E. Burnham; Harry Pickwick; John Partridge. (See pamphlet written by Joseph P. Cheney, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary, Jan. 1, 1917).

Main Street Baptist Church.—The second colony from the First Baptist Church was led by Eli Thayer and others in June, 1852. Rev. Dr. Sharp of Boston, preached the first sermon to the new church in the City Hall, and public worship continued there until November, after which Brinley Hall was the place of worship. A Sunday school was organized, and Rev. S. S. Cutting preached during the winter of 1852-53. A parish was formed February 26, 1853, under the name of the Third Baptist Society of Worcester. On March 6 the "New Hampshire Articles of Faith and Covenant" were adopted, and Rev. William H. F. Hansel called as pastor, but he declined.

The parish voted May 18, 1853, to build a chapel at corner of Leicester (now Hermon) and Main streets. The new church was formally recognized June 23, when Rev. Dr. Ide of Springfield, preached. The land and building cost \$6,461.17, and the first services were held in the chapel on the first Sunday in January, 1854. Rev. H. L. Wayland, the first pastor, was ordained Nov. 1, 1854. After a highly successful pastorate he resigned in October, 1861, to become chaplain of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, and was afterward a college instructor and editor. His successor, Rev. Joseph Banvard, began his pastorate in May, 1862, and served four years.

The plans for the first meeting house were adopted February 12, 1855. Ground was broken in May, and the church occupied in January, 1856. The cost of the property was over \$25,000. The parish adopted the name, "Main Street Baptist Society," February 15, 1864. In 1877 the chapel was enlarged at a cost of about \$5,000.

Under Rev. George B. Gow, the third pastor, April, 1867,—Nov., 1872, Dewey Street Church was organized as the outcome of a mission conducted by the church. During this time Worcester Academy was kept as a separate and local institution by the gift of funds by the church members.

The fourth pastor was Rev. F. W. Bakeman, May, 1873,—July, 1876.

Services for the French people then begun resulted in the present French chapel and work on Beacon street. Rev. George E. Hoar, pastor from November, 1877, to November, 1881, was active in forming the City Mission Board, and during his term the building was enlarged.

Rev. Henry A. Rogers of Montpelier, Vt., was the sixth pastor, from January, 1883,—October 27, 1886. Canterbury Street Chapel was built, and in 1884 the Jamesville Branch was organized, and under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Rogers fifty-five members left to form the South Baptist Church. Prof. Charles R. Brown, of the Newton Theological Seminary, was acting pastor for a time.

Rev. Charles H. Pendleton served Sept., 1887,—April, 1894, to be followed by Rev. Leo B. Thomas, July, 1896,—Dec., 1901. In 1895, Rev. Howard B. Grose was in charge. In this period the meeting house was renovated at a cost of about \$9,000, and an new organ installed. The largest Main street membership was in 1901, 384 members. In 1902 this church again joined with the First Church.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the first pastor was appropriately celebrated November 2, 1879. Dr. Wayland himself preached and his discourse was published. After February 10, 1881, membership in the parish was limited to members of the church. In 1883 a unique way of abolishing the double government was found. The property was deeded to the deacons in trust for the church and the parish meeting adjourned and though not formally dissolved, it was afterward defunct.

Dewey Street Baptist Church.—A Sunday school, organized in the Mason street school house, the first Sunday in August, 1861, by L. M. Sargent and others, was the foundation of this church. For many years Hon. Joseph H. Walker was superintendent, and the school grew rapidly. A chapel was built on Dewey street on a lot given by Hon. Francis H. Dewey, Sr., and Joseph Mason, the property valued at about \$5,000. After the chapel was dedicated, February 8, 1872, religious services were held there and a church was organized July 8, with twenty-eight members.

The first pastor was L. M. Sargent, a layman, founder of the church; he was called May 2, 1872. The church was formally recognized in a council held September 5. Mr. Sargent resigned on account of ill health, May 2, 1873. Rev. D. F. Lamson, the second pastor, served from June 1, 1873, to January 1, 1882; Rev. B. H. Lane from June 1, 1882, to October 15, 1884; Rev. Darius H. Stoddard from October 19, 1884, to Mar. 24, 1893; Rev. Albert W. Weeks, Aug. 1, 1893, to May 19, 1895; Rev. Harlan Page Smith, Apr. 1, 1895, to June 30, 1898; Rev. Orson E. Malory, Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1911; Rev. John C. Breaker, Mar. 20, 1912, to Nov. 5, 1916; Rev. Matthew Francis came March 1, 1917.

The meeting house at 305 Park avenue was built during Mr. Stoddard's pastorate. He was aided by the City Mission Board, which contributed \$7,000, and more land was purchased. The church cost \$14,666.18. It was first used for services on Thanksgiving Day in 1886, and dedicated January 13, 1887. There is no parish organization; the seats are free. From time to time the church has been altered and improved.

Lincoln Square Baptist Church.—This church was organized April 4, 1881, with thirty-one members, coming chiefly from the Pleasant Street Church. During the following summer Rev. D. F. Lamson of the Dewey Street Church filled the pulpit. The first pastor, Rev. Judson J. Miller, came in October. Services were first held in a hall, but through the energy and industry of the pastor funds were raised, and in May, 1882, the lot on Highland street near Main was occupied by the present meeting house was bought and the church dedicated June 10, 1884. The total cost was about \$30,000, the largest contributors being Hon. Joseph H. Walker and the Main Street Baptist Church. The seats are free; there is no parish.

The church has been favored with able and popular ministers. Mr. Miller's pastorate ended in 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank S. Weston, 1892-95; Rev. Frank D. Penny was pastor from 1897 to 1902; Rev. Edward M. Saunier, 1903-1913; Rev. David Miller, since 1911. The church had an Italian Mission on Shrewsbury street. Gaetano Lisi was in charge 1911-12; and Antonio Sannella has been pastor since 1914.

Newton Square Baptist Church.—This church was organized as the First Free Baptist Church of Worcester, April 7, 1881. For several

years the place of meeting was a hall in the Clark Building. The brick church building erected on Wellington street was first occupied in March, 1892.

The Wellington street property was sold to the United Presbyterian Church in May, 1903, and used jointly by the two bodies until the completion of the new frame building erected at the corner of Pleasant street and Elm avenue, now Elmwood street. This building was first occupied March 30, 1905.

The church was recognized as a regular Baptist church April 10, 1911, and the corporate name was changed to "Newton Square Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass."

The church has been served by eleven pastors as follows: Revs. A. J. Eastman, 1880-1882; Hibbert Lockhart, 1883-87; D. D. Mitchell, 1887-89; F. D. George, 1890-92; C. G. Mosher, 1893-95; John Malvern, 1896-97; Essek W. Kenyon, 1897-98; A. C. Thompson, 1898-1903; R. S. W. Roberts, 1904-07; E. R. Coswell, 1907-10; George L. Hibbard, 1911—.

South Baptist Church.—This church was organized Oct. 28, 1886, in the Canterbury street chapel, by a colony from the Main street church, from which 57 persons were dismissed for that purpose. Rev. Henry A. Rogers was the first pastor. The offer of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of the use of their meeting house was accepted until the new church had a home of its own. A lot was bought at the corner of Main and Gates streets, of Calvin Hartshorn. Deacons Richardsons, Stevens, Moulton and Ellis were elected trustees.

The City Mission Board offered the new church a chapel that was to be moved from the Dewey street lot. Dean & Son contracted to move the building, and the work was finally accomplished. The route was through Park avenue, Shirley street, through vacant lots along Woodland street, across Clark University land to Main street, a distance of a mile and a quarter. It was soon repaired and occupied. It was decided to erect a new building, May 2, 1896. Fuller, Delano & Fuller prepared the plans. The final service in the old church was held July 5, 1896, and it was immediately taken down. J. G. Vaudreuil was the contractor at about \$15,000. William Wattie was chairman of the building committee. Reed of West Boylston built the new organ. The building was partly occupied the first Sunday in February, 1897. John R. Back, Rufus Colby, W. J. Eddy, Dr. M. B. Flinn and James McNeill served on committees on organ, pews, heating, etc. The ladies of the church worked hard to raise funds. A memorial window was given by Miss Carrie Pickford; another by Mr. Back; a third by the Young People's Society; a fourth by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard; and others by Sunday school classes.

Mr. Rogers was pastor until 1889. Since then the pastors have been: Rev. E. B. Haskell, 1890-92; Rev. T. Richard Peede, 1893-1901; Rev. Arthur S. Burrows, 1902-12; Rev. Manford D. Wolfe, 1913—.

Adams Square Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1889. Its place of worship is at 190 Lincoln street, corner of Gilman. Rev. Daniel W. Hoyt, the first pastor, from 1889 to 1897, and now, pastor emeritus, is living in this city. Rev. John S. Holmes, 1898-1902, was succeeded by Rev. Francis L. Church, 1903-05; Rev. Frank Hare was pastor 1906-08; Rev. C. Percy Christopher, 1908-12; Rev. Mahlon S. Tuneson, 1912-13. Since 1916, Rev. John S. Blair has been pastor.

Greendale Baptist Church.—This church grew out of a Baptist Sunday school established in 1884 and maintained until the church was organized in 1897. Rev. Joseph Ellison was pastor in 1893. The meeting house is on West Boylston street, Greendale.

The pastors have been: Rev. Guy F. Wheeler, 1897-1901; Rev. Darius H. Stoddard (acting), 1902-03; Rev. William D. Mackinnon, 1904-06; Rev. Charles T. Reekie, 1907-09; Rev. Walter L. Stone, the present pastor, since 1910.

Quinsigamond Baptist Church.—This church, organized in 1901, has its place of worship at Stebbins street. It grew out of a mission of the First Baptist Church, organized in 1885 at Quinsigamond Village. Rev. Guy F. Wheeler was pastor, 1892-96; Rev. Howard H. Roach, 1896-97; Rev. John H. Bourne, 1898-1900; Rev. C. W. Turner, 1901-02; Rev. Herbert J. Lane, 1903-05; Rev. Charles A. Nutting, 1905-1908; Rev. Hamilton E. Chapman, since 1908.

Rev. Hamilton Edgar Chapman was born at North Stonington, Conn., August 14, 1865, son of Edgar and Mary H. (Smith) Chapman. He graduated from Brown University (A. B. 1890) and Newton Seminary (1893); was pastor of churches at New Hartford, Conn., 1893-95; Haverhill, 1895-1905; Millbury, 1905-09. He has been clerk of the Worcester Baptist Association since 1908. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta. He married in this city, June 18, 1890, S. Belle Coffin, born here December 15, 1869, daughter of George W. and Isabel (Carr) Coffin. Her father was born in Lowell, 1832, was a wholesale confectioner in this city for thirty-five years, died here in 1905; her mother was a native of Newmarket, N. H. Rev. Mr. Chapman has four children: George H., graduate of Middlebury College (1916), now in the Coast Artillery; Mabelle S., graduate of Wheelock School (1916); Eugene, married, 1915, Velma Wood, and has a son, Carl W., born 1916; C. Barnard, born 1900.

Oak Hill Baptist Church.—The Oak Hill branch of the Lincoln Square Baptist Church was started as a French mission by the Pleasant Street Church in 1893, and became an independent church since Nov. 21, 1916, with 61 members. The place of worship is on Orient street. The pastors have been: Rev. Arthur St. James, 1893-1903; Rev. William D. MacKinnon, 1905-06; Rev. John H. Lingley, 1907-11; Rev. Fred. D. Johnson, 1912-15; and Rev. Frank L. Hopkins, since 1916. Harry A. Merson was clerk, 1917.

First Freewill Baptist Church.—The first meeting of the Freewill Baptists was held at the home of Newell Tyler, September 14, 1880, and from that time meetings at various houses were held until the church was organized April 7, 1881, with thirty members. The church was incor-

porated September 1, 1887. Rev. A. J. Eastman, the founder, was first pastor, installed April 7, 1881. Rev. H. Lockhart, second pastor, served from May 1, 1883, to March 1, 1887; Rev. D. D. Mitchell, 1887-90; F. D. George, 1890-92; Rev. C. G. Mosher, 1894-5; John Malvern, 1896-7; Rev. Essek W. Kenyon, 1897-98; Rev. Albert C. Thompson, 1898-1903; Rev. Richard W. Roberts, 1904-07; Rev. Ernest R. Caswell, 1904-10. George A. Whittemore was superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

The place of worship was in Free Baptist Hall, in the Clark Building, 492 Main street, until the building of the meeting house at 63 Wellington street, in 1892. The church was disbanded in 1910.

Jamesville Baptist Mission.—In 1885 a mission was established on Clover street under the leadership of the old Main Street Baptist Church. This mission has since grown to the proportions of a church in membership and usefulness to the community. Among its ministers were: Rev. S. T. Livermore, 1892-93; Rev. Arthur St. James, 1894-95; Rev. Guy F. Wheeler, 1896-98; Rev. Charles R. Simmons, 1902; Rev. John H. Lingley, 1905-06; Rev. Albert S. Woodworth, 1907-10. During the years when there was no regular minister, the church was supplied by pastors of the different churches. Rev. Leo Boone Thomas of the Main Street Church, Rev. Simeon Spidle of the Pleasant Street Church, and Rev. William D. MacKennon of the Greendale Church were among these.

Since 1910, under the present leader, Curtis H. Morrow, the mission has doubled its membership, which is now 56, and trebled its Sunday school which now numbers 100.

Baptist City Mission Board.—This was organized in the Main Street Baptist Church, November 6, 1880. Rev. G. E. Horr of the Main St. Church, was chairman, and Rev. D. F. Lamson of the Dewey St. Church was clerk. Four members of the First Baptist, Pleasant St., Main St. and Dewey St. churches constituted the original board.

The immediate object of the Board was to have oversight of Baptist missionary work already begun among the French of the city, and to engage a resident missionary. Since its organization, its work has been to aid churches, and to establish missions in the city wherever it was thought advisable. Several of these missions have since become self supporting churches.

The Beacon St. Chapel was the first built by the board; then the colored Baptists were aided in building a chapel on John St. The Swedish brethren, after holding meetings in a hall, were aided to build a church, and now there are two strong Swedish Baptist churches. Financial aid has been given in the building of Lincoln Square church, Dewey street, Jamesville, South Baptist, Adams Square, Quinsigamond, Greendale and Oak Hill. Resident missionaries among the French Swedes,

Finn, and Italians have been supported wholly or in part, and have done faithful work. The Board have expended upon the work more than \$65,000 in the thirty-seven years.

Baptist Missions.—The French Baptist Mission founded in 1873; The Harlem Street Baptist Church; The First Swedish Baptist Church; the First Swedish-Finnish Baptist Church; the French Baptist Missionary Church, and the Italian Mission of the Lincoln Square Baptist Church, are given under the heads of the nationalities to which they belong.

The First Baptist Church supported a mission at 170 Beacon street for many years; it was founded in 1890. Rev. Arthur St. James was pastor, 1892-1903, and Rev. S. C. Delagneau, 1903-1914.

A mission at Lakeview was flourishing in the early nineties, and had as pastor Rev. J. H. Elison in 1893.

Baptist Social Union.—This was a loosely formed organization founded in 1893 for holding dinners and social occasions at which members of the denomination could be addressed by celebrated speakers from outside. Franklin A. Caswell has been president in recent years; John R. Back, vice-president.

The Conference of Baptist ministers of Worcester and vicinity includes in its membership the various clergymen of this denomination. Rev. E. J. Nordlander was president in 1917.

CHAPTER LIV

Methodist Episcopal Church—Trinity Church—Grace Church—Trowbridge Memorial—Park Avenue—Church of the Covenant—Coral Street—Laural Street—Various Societies

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The foundation of the present Trinity Church, formerly the First Methodist, was laid when a parish known as the "Methodist Episcopal Religious Society in the town of Worcester," was formed by thirteen persons. Rev. Freeborn Garrettson visited the town in 1790, and Bishop Asbury in 1798, 1805, 1807, 1812 and 1815. But Rev. John E. Risley preached the first Methodist sermon, in 1823, in the school house in New Worcester. Rev. Dexter S. King was appointed here in 1830, organized a class at New Worcester and preached once in two weeks. Solomon Parsons and wife became Methodists and joined in 1833; Jonathan L. Estey, who came in 1832, was the leader in the village, hiring a room at the corner of Mechanic and Union streets early in 1833 for the use of a class. Rev. William Routledge preached here from time to time; also in the vestry of Central Church and in the Baptist Church. In the fall of 1833 the Town Hall was secured for meeting. Early in 1834 Joseph A. Merrill, who was Conference Agt., occupied the pulpit in Town Hall and it was this year that a legal organization was formed, July 8. Under the advice of Bro. Merrill the people met in Town Hall and a legal organization known as The Methodist Episcopal Religious Society in Town of Worcester was formed.

In June, 1834, Rev. George Pickering was appointed preacher and had charge of classes in adjacent towns. In the first year the membership grew to 107. In 1835 Rev. John T. Burrill was appointed. An historical incident occurred Aug. 10, 1835, during the delivery of an anti-slavery sermon by Presiding Elder Rev. Orange Scott, who was assaulted by Levi Lincoln Jr. and another, who tore his sermon into pieces. The selectmen then notified the church that no more anti-slavery sermons would be permitted in the town hall, which was the place of worship at that time.

In 1836 the building of a meeting house was begun at the southeast corner of Exchange and Union streets, completed March, 1837, and dedicated. The Spy advertised the dedication but gave no account of it afterward. Rev. James Porter was pastor in 1837, and 175 were added to the membership that year. Rev. Johan Horton was pastor next year (1838).

Following have been pastors since then: Moses L. Scudder, 1839-40; Miner Raymond, 1841-2; Charles K. True, D. D., 1843; Amos Binney, 1844-5; Jona. D. Bridge, 1846-7; Loranus Crowell, 1848; Nelson

E. Cobleigh, 1849-50; Zacheus A. Mudge, 1851-2; Daniel E. Chapin, 1853-4; Fales H. Newhall, 1855-56; Chester Field, 1857-58; John H. Twombly, 1859-60; John Wm. Dadmum, 1861-2; Daniel E. Chapin, 1863-4; John H. Mansfield, 1865-6-7; Chas. N. Smith, 1868-9-70; Willard Francis Mallalieu, afterward bishop, 1871; Ira G. Bidwell, 1872-3; V. A. Cooper, 1874-5-6, (who reduced the debt by \$35,000); Amos A. B. Kendig, 1877-78; J. A. Cass, 1879-80-81; Chas. S. Rogers, D. D., 1882-83-84; Willard T. Perrin, 1885-7; Wm. H. Thomas, 1888-89-90; John D. Pickles, 1891-4; Raymond F. Holway, 1895-7; George W. King, 1898-1902; Samuel M. Dick, 1903-06; Harvey W. Ewing, 1907-14; Leopold A. Nies, since 1914.

While the new church was building services were held in the town hall.

The original church was burned in 1844 during the pastorate of Mr. True. The new church on Park street on the present site of the Bancroft Hotel was dedicated August 16, 1845. The next building, corner of Main and Chandler streets, was dedicated April 25, 1871; cost \$100,000. This is the present edifice.

Grace Church.—This was organized in 1867 as Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. J. Oramel Peck was its first pastor, 1867-69. Meetings were held in Washburn Hall and the Lincoln House. The Sunday school became one of the largest in the city. In the first two years the society raised about \$20,000. The meeting house on Walnut street was completed in 1872, and the name changed to Grace M. E. Church. The vestry was occupied in July, 1871; the church was dedicated in January, 1872. The second pastor was Rev. Andrew McKeon, 1870-71, and the third Rev. J. O. Knowles, 1872. He was also twice pastor of the Webster Square Church. Pastors since then: C. D. Hills, 1873-5; Geo. S. Chadbourne, afterward presiding elder, 1876-8; J. W. Johnston, 1879-81; D. H. Ela, D. D., 1882-4; Geo. Whitaker, prominent in no license work here, afterward president of Wiley University, 1885-87; John Galbraith, 1888-90; Wm. T. Worth, 1891-93; Wm. J. Thompson, 1894-8; James B. Brady, 1899-1903; Edmund B. Patterson, 1904-06; Frederic A. Gould, 1907-8; John S. Charlton, 1909-11; Berton L. Jennings, since 1912.

Trowbridge Memorial Church.—The Third Methodist Church was formed by a colony from Trinity in 1860, and its first pastor was Rev. Daniel Dorchester, a prime mover in its organization. He had previously been a State senator in Connecticut and was afterward in the General Court of this State; became very prominent as historian and statistician, temperance advocate; was presiding elder, etc.

At first the new church worshipped in Union Hall. The pastors have been since the first: Rev. Wm. Gordon, 1863; Wm. A. Braman, 1864; Wm. Pentecost, 1866; Edward Virgin, 1867; Benj. F. Chase, 1869; Chas. H. Hanaford, 1870-1; Pliny Wood, 1872; Mr. Parsons, 1873;

E. A. Titus, 1875; V. M. Simmons, 1878; Daniel Richardson, 1879; J. W. Finn, 1880; N. Fellows, 1882; J. O. Knowles, 1883; L. W. Staples, 1886; some serving for several yearly terms, the date being given only of their first year. Since then: Rev. Henry Duer, 1888-91; W. N. Richardson, 1891-6; Geo. W. Mansfield, 1896-9; Benj. F. Kingsley, 1899-03; J. O. Knowles, 1903-05 (second pastorate); W. H. Dockham, 1905-12; Frank T. Pomeroy, 1912-14; Carl G. Bader, since 1914. In 1917, Rev. Tobias Foss (April to Dec.) resigned on account of ill health. Rev. Arthur G. Wright succeeded him.

The meeting house was erected at Webster Square in 1871, the largest contributors to the building fund being Albert Curtis and the Coes family. It was dedicated April 27, 1871. It cost about \$20,000. The name was changed in 1904 from Webster Square Church to the present name, Trowbridge Memorial Church.

Park Avenue Church.—This church was established in 1891, its meeting house on Park avenue near May street. Rev. Alonzo Sander-son was pastor from 1893-1901; Lauress J. Birney, 1901; Alfred C. Skinner, 1902-05; James W. Higgins, 1905-06; Isaac H. Parkhurst, 1907-10; Howard F. Legg, 1910-11; Herbert G. Buckingham, 1911-14; George E. Folk, 1915-17; Charles E. Spaulding, 1917; Mr. Folk is in France (1918) in Y. M. C. A. work. He was pastor of Upham Church, Dorchester, in 1911.

Bethel Church.—This was founded in 1867. Its place of worship is at 369 Park avenue. Rev. William B. Perry has been pastor since 1903.

For First and Second Swedish Churches, see chapter on Swedish people.

Church of the Covenant.—The following narrative is by Mr. Jerome M. Stone:

A Sunday school was organized Oct. 10, 1884, in the house of John Streeter, corner of Grafton street and Grafton Place, by the young people of Union Church, with W. W. Green as superintendent. The young people did not feel confident to take a class of eight grown-up people, so the class was asked to select a teacher and J. M. Stone was chosen. There was an attendance of about 60. Then they began to talk of a church. The people in this section said that if that was done it would be necessary to have prayer meetings, but the Union Church people objected.

Rev. Albert Bryant, superintendent of Worcester Missionary Society, was consulted, and it was decided to have cottage prayer meetings and J. M. Stone was asked to take charge. Once a month pastors from other churches preached, and meetings were held weekly on Thursday evenings, with an attendance of from thirty to sixty. Many homes were opened for the meetings.

June 15, 1885, it was decided that a chapel on Houghton street was needed to relieve Mrs. Streeter and also to give us more room. A building committee was chosen to solicit funds and find a suitable lot: P. W. Moen, W. W. Green, L. Stowe and J. M. Stone. J. M. Stone was elected treasurer, and put in charge of the building. The contract was awarded to Frank Holland for \$1150. The chapel had but one room, which is the present auditorium. This was dedicated Oct. 15, 1885. Rev. Albert Bryant, pastor, preached mornings at Houghton street.

A council was called to organize the church with three branches: viz: Houghton street, South Worcester, and Lake View, Dec. 10, 1885. The council desiring more time, council adjourned to Dec. 22, to meet in the vestry at Plymouth Church. The council organized with Rev. Geo. W. Phillips, D. D., moderator, and Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., scribe. Exercises of recognition; reception of members, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.; right hand of fellowship, Rev. W. T. Sleeper; charge to church, Rev. C. M. Southgate; prayer of consecration, Rev. Albert Bryant.

Officers of Houghton Street Church: Pastor, Rev. Albert Bryant. Members of Advisory Board: from City Missionary Society: P. W. Moen, Solon Bryant. Superintendent of Sunday school, W. W. Greene. Deacons, Jerome M. Stone, Benjamin F. Scribner. Treasurer, Romeo D. Learned. Secretary, Henry L. Scribner.

There were 23 charter members at Houghton street, Oct. 14, 1889, Rev. M. H. Hitchcock then acting pastor. It was decided that each section of the Church of the Covenant be made a separate church, and that, if the other sections approved, they adopt a name. Lake View adopted that name and South Worcester chose the name of Hope Church, Houghton street to retain the present name. A committee from each section was chosen to call a council. Nov. 6, the City Missionary Society approved (records missing); but the council was called and approved, and the new Church of the Covenant was received into fellowship in the Worcester Central Conference, and later incorporated according to the laws of Massachusetts.

In the fall of 1892 it was decided to raise the church up and put a vestry under it and to put on the front vestibule. It was dedicated March 17, 1893. The order of services was as follows: Scripture Reading, Rev. W. T. Sleeper; Statement by Pastor, Rev. J. E. Hurlbut; Addresses by Rev. Daniel Merriman, D. D.; Rev. David O. Mears, D. D.; Rev. Archibald McCullough, D. D.; Presentation of keys, L. P. Forbush; Acceptance, William Allison.

Pastors: Revs. Albert Bryant, Milan H. Hitchcock, John E. Hurlbut (10 years), Lyman Mevis, Eugene B. Hughes, Baptist, J. H. Mathews, Geo. D. Bivin, Rufus M. Taft (taken ill after six months' service, and died in September, 1912).

In December, 1912, on advice of the Worcester City Missionary Society and the superintendent of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Societies, it was unanimously voted to extend an invitation to Coral Street Methodist Episcopal Church to bring their pastor and to worship with us. The invitation was accepted; after due deliberation, it was decided to call a council of Congregational Churches to advise with the Church of the Covenant. A plan was formed to unite with Coral Street. On March 9, 1913, at the communion service, 91 members of the Church of the Covenant joined Coral Street Methodist Episcopal Church by letter and 9 on confession, making 100 at the service. Addresses were given by Rev. W. G. Colgrove, Rev. Geo. D. Bivin, and J. M. Stone. The fellowship and brotherly love with which all have worked together since has been wonderful.

The finances of the Church of the Covenant were a matter of difficulty at first. The City Mission Society gave \$400 a year; and for the past few years, \$300, the Massachusetts Home Mission Society giving the same amount. The Church of the Covenant has taken in 209 members; many have moved away, and 18 have died.

Coral Street Church.—The following is condensed from an historical narrative by Mrs. C. E. L. Merrill:

Coral Street Church stood upon historic ground. History tells us that the Indian name of Sagatabscot was given to designate the beautiful hill southeast of the little village of Worcester. But before the onward march of civilization the Indian must recede, his name be forgotten, so Sagatabscot gave place to Union, which is now, as it has been since, the name of the hill where the church was located. In 1869 the first prayer meeting was held in the home of Jerusha Adams, on Branch street.

The Ladies' Aid Society started its work early in 1871 before the land was purchased, and was called the Union Hill Circle, with Mrs. Hannah Lincoln, a Congregational lady, as first president. Rev. Andrew McKeon, the most prominent Methodist pastor in the city, was the father of the church; and with a voluntary committee from the different M. E. churches on Sept. 15, 1871, a lot was purchased on the corner of Waverly and Coral streets at a cost of 40 cents a foot. Open-air services were held in September, and when the weather became too cold the meetings were held in what was then known as Schofield's Block, at the corner of Coral and Grafton streets.

Through the earnest efforts of Bro. McKeon, \$1800 was accumulated for a building fund, and the following committee was formed to carry on a mission: Rev. A. McKeon, Fred A. Clapp, P. F. White, Grace Church; Rev. C. N. Smith, Alpheus Walker, Geo. F. Buttrick, Trinity Church; Rev. Wm. Pentecost, L. W. Pond, Geo. W. Paul, Laurel Street Church; and Rev. John Toulmin, of Webster Square Church. Jan. 14, 1872, a Sunday school was organized, with John L. Parker as superintendent. March 27, 1872, Rev. E. S. Chase was appointed pastor, and regular preaching services were held in the same block. May 8, 1872, the church was organized with 17 members: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Van Ornum, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bowers, Hannah M. Keyser, Jerusha Adams, Waldo Adams, Alpheus Walker, Jos. Dyer, Fred E. Grover, Caroline Grover, Geo. H. Mills, Mary J. Mills, Elisha Perry, Mary J. Perry, Kate M. Thurston, Geo. H. Whittlemore.

Adeline Gordon broke the ground, throwing the first shovel of earth. Soon after the building was begun, N. H. Clark became one of the trustees and proved a liberal helper and friend for many years. April 16, 1873, the church was dedicated as the Union Hill M. E. Church. Bishop A. Wiley was present, and Rev. B. I. Ives of New York gave the dedicatory address. Bro. Chase was a hard-working, earnest Christian, and under his administration, 50 were baptized, 98 received into membership, and 175 in the Sunday school. In the spring of 1875, Rev. H. D. Weston became pastor.

In the fall of 1875 the society bought a new camp-meeting tent at Sterling Junction. Jan. 29th it was resolved to build a vestry under the audience room, and Dec. 12, 1875, the vestry was dedicated; \$1500 was raised that day, and the vestry paid for. In 1877-78 it was voted to build a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church, and this was dedicated and occupied by the pastor Feb. 21, 1878.

In 1876 the name of the church was changed to Coral Street M. E. Church. The church property was much improved but its members faced an enormous debt. Rev. Jesse Wagner was sent to the church in 1878, and the debt at that time was \$19,550.00, which was not reduced during Bro. Wagner's ministry as no satisfactory settlement could be arranged, but many were added to the church. During December a fair netted \$1000. A Little Old Folks' Concert was held in Coral street, later in Horticultural Hall, and finally in Mechanics Hall,—the first of its kind ever held in Worcester. It was under the leadership of Mrs. J. Wagner and Mrs. H. W. Hastings; seventy children were in costume of "ye olden tyme," with George W. Hastings, aged 12, as Father Time.

In the spring of 1880 the alteration in the location of organ and choir was made, and the church carpeted. In April, 1881, came Rev. A. F. Herrick. Early in his pastorate there was a marked religious interest, with the help of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott; 41 were baptized, 50 received into full membership. A dark cloud arose in the form of financial difficulty, but Mr. H. C. Graton saved the church from financial bankruptcy, and in 1882 all claims were settled.

During April, 1883, Rev. Charles Young was appointed pastor; 26 were taken into the church and 16 baptized; the first wedding was held in the church December 10, 1885, C. E. Linnie Johnson and Ernest R. Merrill being the contracting parties. Rev. William P. Ray came in 1886; owing to much sickness in his family, he did his

work under trying circumstances; 31 were baptized, 59 received into full membership. In 1889, Rev. J. O. Knowles became pastor. In November of 1890 a chapter of the Epworth League was organized, with Geo. W. Hastings as president; 51 members were registered. The church was painted, beside other minor repairs; 39 were received into membership, 13 baptized. On May 8, 1890, was observed the twentieth anniversary. The grounds were graded, and the fence built to enclose the church property.

Rev. J. H. Emerson followed Bro. Knowles in July, 1893. November 6, 1893, Mrs. Grace Weiser Davis conducted revival services for twelve days; 32 persons were received into the church as the fruit of these meetings. In April, 1895, the conference sent Rev. H. P. Rankin. A revival conducted by Bro. Webber was held, and 24 were received into full membership and many on probation. In 1896, Rev. Geo. E. Sanderson was appointed pastor. His executive ability is undisputed and the financial standing of the church was greatly improved. In a report Bro. Sanderson states that "up to this time there have been 235 persons baptized, 356 received on probation, 505 taken into full membership. Raised for benevolent purposes, \$6500, current expenses, \$14,700, and for salaries, \$41,231. At the present time the membership is 120."

Sunday, December 5, 1898, was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary, with a powerful sermon by Rev. M. B. Chapman of Boston University; Dec. 8th, an anniversary banquet was held, with former pastors and members present. October 30th, revival services were held by Bro. William Park and wife. During 1899 the vestry was renovated. In 1901 the auditorium was frescoed and painted, at an expense of \$300.

Rev. J. W. Fulton was sent in April, 1901. He came with a full determination to pay off the church debt, and with the aid of the City Missionary Society, and the estate of one of our most faithful members, Jared Allen, he was successful. Mr. Allen was a generous giver to the church he loved in life, and at his death gave his home on Mendon street to help pay the debt. Bro. Graton once more proved a friend in need, and in January, 1906, at a gathering of presiding elders, former pastors and members, a jubilee was held to celebrate the cancelling of the mortgage.

In April, 1906, Rev. Geo. H. Cheney became pastor. He remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Arthur Wright in 1908. This was the first young man we had had, and he came full of life and enthusiasm. The Baracca Class was used by Bro. Wright in spiritual work, and a kindergarten organized under the Philatheas to care for the children during morning service proved a great success. In 1909, Mr. Geo. C. Bryant of Trinity Church gave an altar for the vestry.

January 25th, 1911, Mrs. Mary A. Whitney entered into rest. She left to Coral Street Church the sum of \$500 to be known as the A. T. Whitney Fund, the income to be used in general work. The membership increased from 115 to 144 during Bro. Wright's three years' pastorate. The last wedding held in the church was that of George W. Green and Luna Belle Stanley.

The last pastor sent to the Coral Street Church was Rev. Gladstone Colgrove, who came in April, 1912. After being here a few months he was convinced that it was advisable to sell the Coral street property and buy the Houghton street, uniting the two churches. On Jan. 13, 1913, the trustees were authorized to purchase the Houghton street property, and to sell the Coral street property. The last service held in the church was the funeral of Hannah M. Johnson, who had been a member since September, 1873. After taking up the work of the Covenant M. E. Church, the lot on Hamilton street was bought, the price being \$9000. A parsonage was built costing \$4700 completed, exclusive of land. The uniting of the two churches proved to be a success and union and harmony prevailed.

Rev. E. C. Bridgham succeeded Bro. Colgrove in April, 1915. In the spring of 1917 ground was broken for the new church on Hamilton street, the cost to be \$25,000; \$17,000 was given by the City Missionary Society, the balance of \$8000 to be cared for by the church. Edwin T. Chapin was the architect, and L. O. Irish of Auburn the

contractor and builder. The laying of the corner-stone was May 26, 1917. To date the membership stands 213, in full membership, and 13 probationers.

Laurel Street Church.—A colony from the First Methodist Church left when the Park street location was fixed. For a time the congregation had its place of worship on Thomas street. The church organization dates from July 20, 1845. The meeting house on Laurel street was dedicated Feb. 27, 1849. The first pastor, Richard S. Rust, remained seven months. Then followed Revs. J. W. Mowry; George Dunbar; Francis A. Griswold; Cyrus S. Eastoman, Wm. M. Mann, 1850; David H. Higgins; Jos. W. Lewis, 1853; J. W. Mowry (second pastorate); Henry W. Warren, afterward bishop, 1855; Ichabod Marcy, 1857; Samuel Kelly, 1858; Jos. C. Cromack, 1860-61; Rev. Jona. Hascall, former pres. elder, 1861, filling out the term of Mr. Cromack who became chaplain of 19th Mass.; T. W. Lewis, 1862-3; James Dean, 1863; M. M. Parkhurst, 1864; Samuel Kelly (second pastorate); Angelo Carroll, 1867; Wm. Pentecost, 1869; H. D. Weston, 1872; Wm. Pentecost (again), 1875; Fayette Nichols, 1878; Garrett Beekman, 1880 (under whom the congregation doubled); G. M. Smiley, 1883-6; Ira G. Ross, 1886; Alonzo Sanderson, 1887-92; Joseph F. Kennedy, 1892-5; Geo. W. Mansfield, 1895-6; Harvey H. Paine, 1898-1903; Albert Sidney Gregg, 1903-05; Wm. A. Wood, 1905-08; Herbert G. Buckingham, 1908-12; Edward E. Small, 1911-15; A. Earl Kernahan, 1915-16.

In 1916 the church became the Grace Church Branch, Laurel street, and the present pastor is Rev. Burton L. Jennings.

Various Societies.—The Methodist Episcopal City Mission and Church Extension Society is similar to those of the other denominations. The officers in 1915 were: Vice-Pres., John Legg, E. Avery Brewer, Lester V. Bailey, Henry C. Graton; Sec., William A. Warden; Treas., H. Edwin Green.

The Methodist Ministers Meeting of Worcester and vicinity has been in existence for a number of years and is similar to that of the other denominations. Rev. G. Edgar Folk was president in 1917.

The Epworth League was organized May 15, 1889, in Cleveland, Ohio, uniting five organizations then existing in the Methodist churches. Leagues were organized here, as follows: Trinity, Oct., 1889; Grace, Oct., 1889; Laurel Street; Coral Street, Nov. 17, 1890; Webster Square, April 21, 1890; Thomas Street (Swedish) May, 1892; Bethel A. M. E. (colored). The work of each is similar. Weekly meetings are held; certain charities supported. The various societies, one in each of the Methodist churches, form the Worcester Circuit, of which Jonathan Cartmill has been president for several years.

CHAPTER LV

The Presbyterian Church—The First Church—Westminster United Presbyterian Church

First Presbyterian Church.—The families of Scotch descent and Presbyterian principles who emigrated to this country from the North of Ireland, came to Worcester and established a church in the old garrison house near the intersection of the Boston and Lancaster roads. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, from Londonderry, Ireland, was their first pastor and preached to them for some months. Soon they began to erect a church building, but this did not meet with approval of other inhabitants, who gathered and destroyed the building which was well under way. Discouraged by this opposition, they made no further attempt to build a sanctuary. Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald was compelled from want of financial support to leave and was later succeeded by Rev. Wm. Johnston. In 1736 the congregation attempted to have their taxes for the support of the Old South Minister (the town minister) abated, because they were supporting another minister, but like all other such attempts to avoid the church rates of the Puritans, it failed. The church soon afterward seems to have disbanded and the members returned to the Congregational fold. Thus ended the first attempt to establish a Presbyterian church here.

For nearly one hundred and fifty years there was no Presbyterian church in Worcester, no further effort being made until Feb. 25, 1886, when a group of men and women met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Elm street to consider the organization of a Presbyterian church in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Rev. Joseph W. Sanderson, superintendent of N. E. Mission, presided. Elder Robert Gilchrist of Boston represented the Presbytery. No definite action was taken at this meeting, which was adjourned and met March 25 in Mechanics Hall. At this meeting fifty were present, and the following committee was elected: Geo. Edwards, R. J. McKay, Dr. H. D. Kurtz, Thos. Hamilton, Geo. Weir, James Russell and Wm. Findlay, this committee to act until formal organization was perfected.

On April 1, 1886, the first prayer meeting was held at the home of George Edward, 114 Beacon street, and was led by Dr. H. D. Kurtz. On April 4, 1886, the first preaching service was held at St. George's Hall. Rev. J. H. Ralston, from McPherson, Kansas, appointed by the Presbytery to take charge, preached in the afternoon. A canvas of the city by Mr. Ralston soon settled the question of a church organization. A petition signed by over one hundred names was presented to the Presbytery

of Boston requesting the organization of a church in Worcester. This was granted, and May 27, 1886, Rev. V. A. Lewis of Boston presided and proceeded to organize the church in due form with 57 members. At this meeting Mr. Ralston was duly installed as pastor; the first elders, Geo. Edwards, Geo. Weir and Wm. Findlay, were also installed.

In June, 1886, the church began to hold meetings in Continental Hall, and continued there until Sept. 1, 1887, when services were held in Curtis Hall, Y. M. C. A. building. Rev. Thos. Atkinson succeeded Mr. Ralston; he was installed May 1, 1890, and resigned in January, 1894. On Sept. 28, 1890, the meeting place changed to Horticultural Hall, and on April 5, 1891, to Washburn Hall. The next move was Sept. 27, 1891, to the church building on Kilby street which was bought from All Souls Universalist Church.

The next minister was Rev. Alvah R. Scott, who came June 27, 1894, and was installed in October. He resigned Oct. 5, 1898. During his pastorate he studied at Clark University, and later received his degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wooster, Ohio. Rev. Andrew J. Brucklacher was pastor from May 1, 1899, until April 18, 1900. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis W. Beidler, who came Sept. 1, 1900, installed April 30, 1901, resigned June 18, 1902. During this period it was found that the church building on Kilby street was too far from the center of the city, so it was decided to locate further down town. On Oct. 2, 1901, Malta Temple on Main street, now occupied by the Hadley Furniture Co., was the next meeting place. Rev. McLeod Harvey was the next pastor, called from Haverhill, Mass.; he was installed Dec. 17, 1902, and resigned in August, 1913. During his pastorate the church acquired the church building formerly occupied by the Main street Baptist brethren at the corner of Main and Hermon streets. The acquisition of a church home meant much, even although loaded down by a heavy burden of debt, but through the efforts of the pastor and Rev. Chas. T. Schaeffer, chairman of the board of trustees, the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church made it possible to carry the burden.

Rev. Chas. Allen Fisher, the present pastor, was installed Dec. 17, 1913. John W. Armour was superintendent of the Sabbath school from Sept. 15, 1890, to Feb. 20, 1899, and from March 19, 1903, to March 31, 1911, and from April 11, 1915, to the present time.

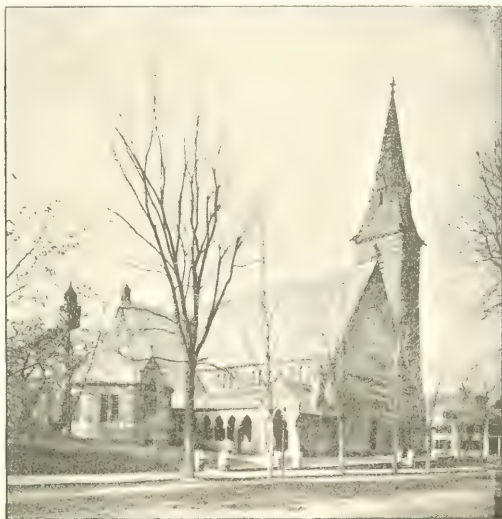
Westminster United Presbyterian Church.—The First United Presbyterian Church was organized Jan. 29, 1895. The congregation was formed from colonists from Canada, and members from local churches, principally the United Presbyterians moving to Worcester from Whitinsville and Clinton, and from the First Presbyterian Church. For some time previous to organization, services were held in St. George's Hall, 492 Main street, under the leadership of Rev. S. B. Haslett, Ph.D., pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Wilkinsonville, and shortly after its organization, Rev. Robert Hughes, of the Canadian Presbyterian Church,

began as supply. Mr. Hughes was called and installed as the first pastor, April 9, 1896, and continued until Oct. 20, 1901. The succeeding pastors have been: Rev. Newton J. Walter, 1902-03 (during whose pastorate the present property at 63 Wellington street was purchased and rededicated); John B. Pollock, 1904-05; Matthew S. McCord, D. D., 1905-12; John A. Shaw, 1913; Paul L. Reynolds, 1914-17; F. Wight Tingley, 1917—. Rev. Mr. Tingley assumed charge in 1917. The name was changed from the First to the Westminster United Presbyterian Church when it was incorporated in 1903. The United Presbyterian denomination is a psalm-singing body, and its missionary and educational work is of note.

CHAPTER LVI

Protestant Episcopal Church—All Saints—St. John's—St. Matthew's—
St. Mark's—St. Luke's—Episcopal Church Club

All Saints Church.—After one attempt that failed, Episcopalian services were held here in 1835, beginning Dec. 13 and attended by sixty persons, Rev. Thos. H. Vaill being the preacher. A corporation, "Proprietors of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Worcester," was created April 8, 1836, Thos. H. Vaill, Ira M. Barton and Edward F. Dixie being named in the act. Mr. Vaill went away at the end of six months, discouraged at the prospects. He was afterward bishop of Kansas.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

Services were resumed in 1842, and Dec. 25th, there was a service in the Central Church chapel, Thomas street, in charge of Rev. Fernando C. Putnam. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Blackaller. At that time Thomas Bottomly and Chas. S. Ellis were wardens. Rev. Geo. T. Chapman, D. D., came at Easter in 1844, and worked zealously for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Geo. H. Clark, the first settled rector. He resigned in January, 1849, on account of ill health. His successor, Rev.

Nath. T. Bent. remained until the spring of 1852. During the next four years Rev. Archibald M. Morrison was rector. For three years the church was without a rector, Revs. William H. Brooks and Albert C. Patterson having charge. Rev. E. W. Hager became rector in December, 1859, and resigned in August, 1862.

The ministry of Rev. William R. Huntington, beginning Dec. 3, 1862, when he was ordained here, and lasting twenty-one years, was a period of great growth and development, Nov. 26, 1883, Dr. Huntington resigned to become rector of Grace Church, New York. After a period during which Rev. Lawrence H. Schwab was in charge, Rev. Alex. H. Vinton was chosen rector, April 11, 1884, and began his duties September 1st. He resigned Feb. 25, 1902, and became Bishop of Western Massachusets. He was succeeded Jan. 1, 1903, by Rev. Thos. F. Davies, who resigned Oct. 15, 1911, to succeed Bishop Vinton. Since Oct. 16, 1912, Rev. Lewis G. Morris has been rector. Revs. Chas. L. Short, Frederic C. Lauderburn, and Donald K. Johnston have been assistant ministers or curates since 1893, for various periods. Rev. Richard A. Kirchoffer has been curate since 1916.

The first church was on Pearl street, erected in 1846. In 1860 it was enlarged, and during twenty-eight years three times received alterations. It was destroyed by fire, April 7, 1874. A building committee was appointed May 15, and ground was broken on a lot at the corner of Irving and Pleasant streets Dec. 29, 1874. The cornerstone was laid July 21, 1875, and the building consecrated Jan. 4, 1877, by Bishop Paddock. This church has held its place among the most beautiful and artistic structures of the city. The material is red sandstone. Stephen C. Earle was the architect. The builders were Norcross Bros. Embedded in the walls are stone relics of mediaeval period presented by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Worcester, England. The church building contains a chapel and a parish library.

In 1916 a parish house was erected upon land adjoining the church on Irving street. This building is of brick, designed by Cram & Ferguson. Early English in character, and connects with the main building. Offering as it does every facility for the activities of a growing parish this recent acquisition realizes the cherished hope of a generation of worshippers at All Saints.

The Wednesday Club of All Saints Parish had its origin March 8, 1876, at an informal meeting of ten young women, and was known at first as the L. B. Club, the name Wednesday Club being adopted in 1877. The objects are mutual improvement and to advance missionary and charitable work. At a fair in 1876 the club made \$500, and the money was contributed for the middle window in the chancel. For many years the club trimmed the church for various festivals. The tenth anniversary was observed, the club history (1876-86) published, and a crayon portrait of Dr. Huntington given the parish at that time.

In 1890-91 the club rented and furnished a house, 26 Irving street, in 1891 rooms were opened at 15 Irving street, and maintained there until 1896. The twentieth anniversary was celebrated with a concert exercises, an account of which is given in a pamphlet published at that time. A memorial window was given to mark the occasion, known as the "Ruth" window. The club in later years has raised money for the parish house fund; \$380 for the renovation of the library; \$565 for the repairs in the church and parish building; \$100 raised by honorary members for similar purposes; contributions to various local organizations such as the Boys Club, Associated Charities, Day Nursery Employment Society.

The following have been presidents: Corinne L. Nichols, 1816-7; Agnes Clary, 1817-8; 1880-81; Isabel F. Hapgood, 1818-9; Emily Chase (Mrs. J. Russel Marble), 1819-80; Annie M. Lincoln, 1881-2; 1885-6; Sarah B. Hopkins, 1882-3; 1895-6; Grace Whiting (Mrs. G. F. Myers), 1883-4; L. Stella Whitcomb (Mrs. J. F. Browning), 1884-5; Camilla G. Whitcomb, 1886-7; 1892-3; 1900-01; Elizabeth S. Howe (Mrs. S. H. Colton), 1887-8; 1890-91; Sarah J. Hill (Mrs. W. M. Lancaster), 1889-90; Elizabeth P. Hopkins (Mrs. A. L. Aiken), 1891-2; Lilian A. Mathews, 1893-4; Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell (Mrs. E. M. Roberts), 1894-5; Georgiana L. Stone (Mrs. James E. Ives), 1896-7; Edith Almy Barton (Mrs. Edgar M. Atkin), 1897-8; Grace Bliven, 1898-9; Ada Drenna (Mrs. Frederick G. Dews), 1899-1900; Anne W. Lovell, 1901-02; Florence L. Cobb, 1902-03; Elizabeth H. Pratt (Mrs. E. Irving Clark), 1903-04; Helen C. Marble, 1904-5; Rosaline Brand (Mrs. Sutherland), 1905-6; Georgiana H. Boyd, 1906-7; Margaret Lovell, 1907-8; Mrs. Kendall Emerson, 1908-10; Mary C. Kessell, 1910-12; Mrs. S. H. Colton, 1912—.

St. John's Church.—Dr. Huntington's idea of forming four missions in the city, naming them from the first four Evangelists and developing four churches has been realized. St. John's was the second. A Sunday school was established March 11, 1883, in an upper room in a building on Lincoln Square. The first services there were conducted by Rev. Henry Hague, of St. Matthew's, Jan. 6, 1884; and the first regular Sunday services were begun March 9, following, Rev. John S. Bens, general missionary of the diocese. At the same time Rev. Edward S. Cross began missionary work, and took formal charge April 13. Land on Lincoln street for a church was bought April 21, and ground was broken May 13. The cornerstone was laid July 5. Stephen C. Earle was the architect. Public worship in the new church was held for the first time on Christmas Day. For a time the free church system was tried, but was soon abandoned. In 1887 it was necessary to enlarge the church, increasing the sittings to 308. The parish was organized Sept. 18, 1881.

Mr. Cross preached his farewell sermon Oct. 19, 1881, and was succeeded as rector by Rev. Francis C. Burgess, Nov. 30 that year. Rev.



ST. MATTHEW'S.

Eliot White succeeded Mr. Burgess in 1897, resigning in 1907. Since then Rev. Walton S. Danker has been rector.

St. Matthew's Church.—A mission chapel fund of \$721.21, raised at a Christmas sale by the women of All Saint's Church in 1869, was the beginning of the foundation of St. Matthew's Church. Added contributions allowed the purchase of a lot at the corner of Southbridge and Washburn streets, in South Worcester; an association was formed by twelve prominent members of All Saints for the management of the mission and to act as trustees. In the summer of 1871 the chapel was erected under the supervision of Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, by Orlando W. Norcross, and it was dedicated Sept. 21, St. Matthew's Day. The speakers were: Dr. Huntington, Revs. Mr. Howe of Milford, Jones of Fitchburg, and John Gregson, who took charge of the chapel as assistant to the rector of All Saints. Rev. Thos. A. Robertson succeeded Mr. Gregson, Oct. 1, 1872, after an interim during which Mr. Thomas Mackay, a student, conducted services. Mr. Robertson resigned July 1, 1873, and Mr. Mackay again had temporary charge until Jan. 1, 1874, when his father, Rev. Henry Mackay, of Pittsburg, Penn., became rector's assistant in charge of the mission.

The parish was organized May 5, 1874; William Lancaster was elected clerk. The charter members were: Henry Mackay, Henry L. Parker, William Lancaster, Matthew J. Whittall, James Ballantyne, Sumner Cummings, Sampson Austin, William R. Hamilton, Thomas Parker, Francis Boston, Joseph Crawford, George Lancaster. The following officers were elected: Senior Warden, Henry L. Parker. Junior Warden, Matthew J. Whittall. Vestrymen, Sampson Austin, James L. Ballantyne, William Lancaster, William R. Hamilton, Sumner Cummings. Treasurer and Collector, M. J. Whittall. Clerk, William Lancaster.

Rev. Henry Mackay, the first rector, resigned July 1, 1875. Rev. Amos Skeele succeeded him April 24, 1876, resigning in 1877. Albert Schmidt became clerk, Oct. 29, 1877. Rev. George S. Paine had charge of services six months. He was succeeded by Rev. Alex. Mackey Smith, later rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. Rev. George E. Osgood, assistant at All Saints, became the rector here June 1, 1878. In the same month James L. Ballantyne succeeded Henry L. Parker as warden, and in turn was succeeded April 14 by Charles Booth.

In 1880, through the generosity of the late Sumner Pratt, the debt was removed and the property deeded to the parish. The church was consecrated Feb. 8, 1880, by Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, Bishop of Massachusetts, assisted by Revs. George E. Osgood, the rector, George S. Paine and Thos. F. Fales of Waltham. At that time the church had fifty communicants; the Sunday school an attendance of 125 persons. Henry Gaunt was elected clerk and treasurer April 6, 1880, to succeed Mr.

Schmidt. The people of Cherry Valley joined the new church Nov. 1, 1880, and the rector ceased to be assistant minister of All Saints.

Mr. Osgood resigned Jan. 16, 1881, to become rector of Grace Church, North Attleborough, and during the vacancy Henry L. Parker served as lay reader. Rev. Julius H. Waterbury, called April 26, 1881, was the next rector. He resigned in November and died on Good Friday, 1882. In April, 1881, Alfred H. Booth succeeded Mr. Gaunt as clerk and treasurer. Again Mr. Parker officiated as lay reader. Rev. Henry Hague began his duties as rector Aug. 1, 1882. In the meantime plans for an addition to the church had been made, land purchased at the corner of Southbridge and Cambridge streets, and funds raised. The building committee consisted of M. J. Whittall, James Cunningham, J. W. Young and Alfred Thomas; Edward Snyder was the contractor. The hall, designed for the Sunday school and parish work, was dedicated in December, 1882, the speakers being Dr. Huntington, Hon. Edward L. Davis, James Cunningham and the rector. The building cost nearly \$6,000. The parish was admitted to the diocesan convention in 1883, and the delegates were Messrs. Whittall, Cunningham and Parker. James Cunningham succeeded Charles Booth as junior warden, July 26, 1882.

Through the generosity of Mr. Whittall, the rector was given an assistant, Rev. George E. Allen, who came to his duties Good Friday, 1889, and remained thirteen months. He was ordained to the priesthood while here. He died in Fall River, Feb. 19, 1896.

It was decided to buy land for a new church in April, 1890, and a building committee was appointed: Mr. Whittall, Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Thomas. The site of the present church was acquired; the ground was broken July 5, 1890, for the rectory, which was completed Nov. 22, 1890, at a cost of nearly \$5,000. The old church was burned on the night of Jan. 6, 1893; the hall was removed to make way for the new church; the old building was sold and services held in the parish hall temporarily. Work began on the new church in December, 1893; the cornerstone was laid May 26, 1894, by Bishop Lawrence. The dedication had been set for May 23, 1896, but on May 8th Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Whittall assumed the balance of indebtedness, \$30,000, in order that the building might be consecrated. The consecration services were held May 22d by Bishop Lawrence, assisted by a large number of clergymen. Mr. Hague was rector until 1914.

The present rector Rev. George S. Southworth, has served since 1914. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was Henry C. Wadsworth. His successors have been Henry L. Parker, J. Brown Alden, E. J. Ryan, James Cunningham, and various rectors of the church. The school has grown from a membership of a hundred to about 400. A history of the church and its various organizations was prepared by James Cunningham and published in 1896.

The Ladies' Parish Aid Society has been an active and useful adjunct of the church almost from the beginning. St. Andrew's Brotherhood for more than twenty-five years has held regular meetings and performed useful service in the parish. In another field the Young People's Social Society has been also helpful. The Altar Society organized in 1893, has performed its duties faithfully since then. St. Margaret's Guild was organized in April, 1895.

St. Mark's Church.—St. Mark's probably began in the mind of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, who for many years had been rector of All Saints. For Dr. Huntington, with characteristic mental precision and spiritual prevision, saw All Saints Church, Worcester, surrounded by four Episcopal churches in the four corners of the city each named for one of the four Evangelists. And nearly three years before the first steps were taken to organize St. Mark's, Dr. Huntington sent a money offering which had been put in his care, to Mrs. Abbie A. Bigelow, asking her to keep it "against the right moment for the spade to be struck into the ground for the Mission of St. Mark." This money Mrs. Bigelow did not keep "in a napkin." It soon went far to purchase the land on which St. Mark's now stands.

On September 5, 1887, in the office of Attorney Henry L. Parker, an informal meeting was held to consider starting a new Episcopal church, and nine days later, at the residence of Orlando W. Norcross, the following committee was appointed: Henry L. Parker, James Cunningham, Mrs. O. W. Norcross, Mrs. Abbie A. Bigelow, Chas. A. Allen, Jos. Jackson, Chas. H. Devoe, and Reuben Colton. To this committee Mrs. Arnold Kabley, S. Hamilton Coe and J. A. Norcross were soon added.

The first service was held October 16, 1887, in the South Baptist Church; and, thanks to the courtesy of that society, the services of St. Mark's Mission were held in the South Baptist Church for nearly a year. They were led by the Rev. Thomas Nickerson until Feb. 3, 1888, when Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, the first rector of St. Mark's, was elected. The Mission was organized as a parish, September 13, 1888. The first parochial officers were: Senior warden, Henry L. Parker; junior warden, Lemuel A. Bishop; vestrymen: Orlando W. Norcross, S. Hamilton Coe, Louis N. Wilson, A. M. Powell, Thos. B. Cowan, James W. Allen, Edgar E. Fay, Herbert Moulton; treasurer, Joseph Jackson; clerk, Charles A. Allen.

Meanwhile the present church building, designed by Stephen C. Earle and constructed by O. W. Norcross, was approaching completion. The first service in that building was held February 7, 1889. The next day it was resolved at a parish meeting that all seats should be free. Mr. Stewardson, the first rector, was ever a vigorous advocate of freedom: "A free pulpit, encouraged by the congregation to speak its mind without fear or favour; free pews, in which there shall be no distinction between rich and poor; and free-will offerings." He preached a virile

Christianity, and had a loyal following. Later he became president of Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

From Jan. 26 to Aug. 1, 1898, Rev. Willis H. Hazard was rector, but Mr. Hazard soon found himself obliged to give up work on account of an unsuspected impediment in his speech. The Rev. Henry B. Washburn, of a family conspicuous in the annals of Worcester, was elected rector on October 11, 1898. Under his able leadership the parish soon became free from all indebtedness, and looked to larger fields by starting a parochial mission in Stoneville. After nearly ten years of devoted service Mr. Washburn resigned to accept the office which he now holds, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

The present rector, the Rev. Kinsley Blodgett, was elected Nov. 25, 1908. The parochial officers at present are: Senior warden, Prof. Zelotes W. Coombs; junior warden, Hon. John A. Thayer; vestrymen: S. Hamilton Coe, Wm. F. Cole, Edward L. Dunn, Harry Hodgkinson, Lafayette B. Holt, Wm. H. Larrabee, Reginald D. Lidstone, Chas. E. Lyon, O. W. Norcross, James H. Shattuck, Marvin M. Taylor, Geo. W. Warren; treasurer, Joseph Jackson (who has held that office ever since the mission was organized); clerk, Merrill D. Brigham.

St. Luke's Church.—The fourth of the Episcopalian churches that Rev. Dr. Huntington planned for the four quarters of the city was established in 1908. The church was built soon afterward, and remained in charge of the rector of All Saints Church until 1913. Since that time, Rev. Frederick H. Danker, whose brother is rector of St. John's, has been the rector. The church is growing rapidly. St. Luke's Church on Pleasant street, near Flagg street, is a gem of architecture.

Episcopal Church Club.—The origin of the club dates from a dinner, January 17, 1888, given by vestrymen of various parishes in St. Matthew's Hall, South Worcester. The formal organization came a year later, when, by invitation of the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. John's Church, forty-six members of the various parishes of the city met in St. John's Parish Hall, January 15, 1889. After supper, Rev. Francis G. Burgess presided at the business meeting, at which by-laws were adopted and officers elected. The membership soon increased to more than a hundred. Dinners have been held since then in the spring, fall and winter. From 1889 to 1899 these gatherings were in the Bay State House. Distinguished speakers were guests of the club. The later dinners have been in the Bancroft Hotel.

Some of the principal speakers have been: Rev. P. M. Washburn, of Northampton, May 21, 1889; A. J. C. Sowden, Oct. 15, 1889; Bishop Dudley, Jan. 20, 1890; Rev. L. Shapardson, May 20, 1890; Gen. Schaff and Rev. Wilberforce Newton, Oct. 21, 1890; Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, Jan. 17, 1891; Rev. W. R. Huntington, May 19, 1891; Prof. L. L. Conant and Rev. Percy S. Grant, Oct. 20, 1891; Rev. Sidney Partridge of China, Jan. 19, 1892; Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks and

Hon. Robt. Treat Paine, May 24, 1892; Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Hon. S. C. Darling, and Rev. Mr. Vrooman, Oct. 11, 1892; Hon. E. L. Davis and Rev. Dr. Lemon, Jan. 10, 1893; Rev. F. B. Allen and Hon. John D. Washburn, May 9, 1893; Dr. Chas. L. Nichols and Rev. John C. Brooks, Oct. 4, 1893; Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence, Hon. Edward L. Davis and Winthrop C. Durfee, Jan. 9, 1894; Rathbone Gardner, of Providence, and Dean Hodges, of Cambridge, May 8, 1894; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Oct. 9, 1894; Rev. L. C. Stewardson, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall and Hon. Chas. L. Denney, of Leicester, Jan. 7, 1895; Rev. J. Harris Knowles, Stephen C. Earle and Clarence F. Carroll, superintendent of schools, June 11, 1895; T. Clemson, Oct. 29, 1895; Rev. Wm. Sheafe, of Woonsocket, R. I., and Jno. H. Stiness, of Providence, Jan. 14, 1896; Rev. Chas. M. Addison, archdeacon of Worcester, and Rev. Edmund Sweet Rousmaniere, archdeacon of New Bedford, June 9, 1896; Hon. Robt. Treat Paine and Rev. Fred. B. Allen, of Boston, Nov. 10, 1896; Rev. Jno. P. Peters, of New York, Feb. 9, 1897; Rev. Eliot White, Rev. Mr. Haughton, of Clinton, and Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Hon. Henry L. Parker, Oct. 12, 1897; Rt. Rev. Percy T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, and Hon. E. L. Davis, Nov. 8, 1898; Rt. Rev. Wm. H. McVicar, Bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island, Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of All Saints, Albany, Feb. 6, 1899; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis, Reginald Washburn and Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, Dec. 14, 1914; S. Hamilton Coe, March 24, 1915; Hon. W. T. Forbes, Nov. 17, 1915; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davies, Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere, Harry G. Stoddard and Robert K. Shaw, Feb. 9, 1916; Rev. Walton S. Danker, chaplain of 2d Mass. Regt., Oct. 15, 1916; Dr. Martin Prince, Bishop Davies and Rt. Rev. James DeW. Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island, Feb. 8, 1917; J. W. Mawbey, J. Burford Parry of Springfield; Lt. Col. E. K. Masee, April 17, 1918.

From 1899 to 1914 the club was dormant. Largely through the efforts of Alfred T. Howarth, the organization again became active. Its present membership is about one hundred. The presidents of the club: Matthew J. Whittall, 1889; Chas. M. Bent, 1890; Stephen C. Earle, 1891; Henry L. Parker, 1892; Dr. Chas. L. Nichols, 1893; Jas. Cunningham, 1894; Jos. Jackson, 1895; Edward L. Davis, 1896; Chas. G. Washburn, 1897-1914; D. W. Carter, 1914; Edward T. Esty, 1916; Z. W. Coombs, 1914-15; Rev. Mr. Roots, 1914-15; R. D. Lidstone, 1916—; M. Bent, 1889; Stephen C. Earle, 1890; Henry L. Parker, 1891; Chas. L. Nichols, 1892; Jas. Cunningham, 1893; Jos. Jackson, 1894; Alfred Thomas 1895-97 and 1914-15; Jos. Alden Shaw, 1898-1914; Z. W. Coombs, 1914-15; Rev. Mr. Roots, 1914-15; Al. R. D. Lidstone, 1916—; Edmund C. Mayo, 1916—; A. A. Burbank, 1918—. Clerks: Stephen C. Earle, 1889; Alfred Thomas, 1890-93 and 1898-1914; Edmund L. Parker, 1894; Francis W. Blacker, 1895; Jos. Jackson, 1896; Jno. A. Thayer, 1897; Frank E. Dodge, 1914—. Treasurers: Jos. Jackson, 1889-94; Chas. A. Allen, 1895-97; Jos. Jackson, 1898-1914; Alfred T. Howarth, 1914—.



ST. JOHN'S.



ST. ANNE'S.



ST. PETER'S



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

CHAPTER XLII

The Catholic Church—Its Establishment in Worcester—St. John's Church—St. Anne's—Sacred Heart—St. Paul's—Immaculate Conception—St. Peter's—St. Stephen's—Ascension—Blessed Sacrament—St. Bernard's—Our Lady of the Angels—Home for the Aged—The Gray Nuns—Ladies' Benevolent Association

The Roman Catholic Church.—The first body of Catholics came to Worcester in 1826. They were Irish laborers, young men brought here by contractors engaged in constructing the Blackstone canal. This work kept them employed two years, and some of them became permanent residents. It is not known that any earlier settlers of this faith became permanent settlers. The construction of the railroad from Boston to Worcester brought more Catholic Irish laborers here, and some of them also remained after the work was done.

A search of the town records shows that few births were recorded before 1840. All that have been found were George, son of Patrick and Catherine McKenna, b. Dec. 2, 1828, (also James, b. 1837, Julia Ann, b. 1838); George Goulding, son of ——— and Catherine Tighe, b. Dec. 3, 1828; Robey Ellen, daughter of John and Mehitabel McGrath, b. June 18, 1829, (these parents also had Edward and Mary Jane before 1840); Carlos, son of Patrick and Bridget Murray, b. July 12, 1835; William, son of Wm. and Margaret Underwood, b. Feb. 23, 1835, (also John Underwood, b. April 11, 1837, and Sarah Ann, b. June 23, 1839); James, son of Francis and Ann Flanigan, b. June 15, 1836, (Carlos, b. March 11, 1839, son of Francis and Ann Flanigan); Edward, son of Patrick and Margaret Conway, born June 13, 1837, and Nicholas, by same parents, born March 6, 1840; Andrew Laverty, born Oct. 14, 1836, and Catherine, born Feb. 14, 1838, children of Robert and Mary Laverty.

After 1840 the vital records contain numerous records of births in Irish families, and the baptizmal records of St. John's furnish many more. It may be assumed from the careless way records were kept that at least a dozen perhaps a score of Irish Catholic children were born here before 1840. But the larger part of the population of this faith before that date were young men without families.

Bishop Fenwick in 1834 appointed Rev. James Fitton, then pastor at Hartford, Conn., to visit this town once a month. When he came he found eighty persons of his faith in this section. April 4, 1834, Christopher Columbus Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, wrote in his diary (p. 288):

I had a visit today from the Rev. James Fitton, a Catholic Priest from Hartford, Conn. He told me he was the first native of Boston who had ever preached the Catholic faith in New England. He was born in Boston, April 10, 1805, and is going to spend his birthday with his mother at Boston on Thursday next, when, he says, he shall be twenty-nine years old. He was the editor of the Catholic Press, a newspaper published at Hartford, which, he says, run him in debt a thousand dollars. Before he went to Hartford he was among the Passamaquoddy Indians. His father's name was Abraham Fitton, who came from the county of Lancaster, England, to Boston, about 1790. His mother's name was Welch (should read Williams), a native of Wales, and is still living. His father is dead.

April 7, 1834. Mr. Fitton yesterday assembled the Catholics now in this town, and with those who came from the factories at Clappville and Millbury, he had about sixty, besides women and children. He was subjected to some difficulty in finding a convenient place to hold a meeting, but at length obtained consent to hold it in the new store erected by Mr. Bailey, which is constructed of stone and stands on the north side of Front street on the west bank of the Blackstone Canal.

I believe this to be the first Catholic sermon ever preached in this town. After service was over, a subscription was taken, with the view of raising money to erect a chapel or church, and, what is very surprising, five hundred dollars were soon subscribed. And in addition to this, another hundred dollars were procured to defray Mr. Fitton's expenses from Hartford here and to enable him to visit the Catholics in different places in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Boston vital records show that Abraham Fitton and Sarah Williams were married by Rev. Francis A. Matignon, Aug. 1, 1801. The census of 1790 has no record of Abraham Fitton.

It must have been on his fourth visit that Father Fitton bought a lot on Temple street for a church, July 7, 1834. His first attempt to buy was frustrated by the prejudice of the owner against Catholics. He bargained for land at the corner of Salem and Park streets, and the deed was made out before the owner discovered the purpose for which the land was to be used, whereupon he destroyed the deed. Father Fitton was aided in securing the lot on which St. John's Church was subsequently erected by William Lincoln, Francis P. Blake and Harvey Pierce. The two last named afterward became Catholics. At the time the deed was received by these three men, the lot was part of an old pasture. An old wagon track ran from Green street toward the Canal, and along this track Temple street was laid out.

William Lincoln assisted Father Fitton more than once in purchasing land. He deeded to James Fitton, clergyman, Dec. 14, 1835, a lot 130 by 180 on the east side of Green street and the north side of a new street leading from Green street to the Blackstone canal (described in a deed dated May 1, 1834, from Joel Putnam to William Lincoln, Wor. Deeds, 298-517). Joel Putnam bought this land of George Denny, Timothy W. Bancroft and Lewis Bigelow, June 20, 1832 (Wor. Deeds 299-108; 312-130). William Lincoln sold to James Fitton, clergyman, for one dollar Nov. 4, 1835, land deeded to Lincoln, Oct 20, 1833, by Harrison D. Goodnow, in the east part of Boylston. This land had a mortgage to secure payment by Thomas Dunlavy. (Wor. Deeds 311, 62-64).

Father Fitton laid the foundation of Holy Cross (q. v.). Even among Protestants he was beloved. James Schofield of North Grafton, a former mill superintendent, now an aged man, tells of Father Fitton's kindly ministrations in his family, which was Episcopalian. Father Fitton went to Newport, R. I., and built there the first splendid Catholic church. Interesting in this connection is the fact that Lieuts. Rosecrans and Sherman, afterward great generals in the Civil War, acted as engineers for him and laid out the lines of the church foundations. He died full of years and honors, pastor of the Catholic church in East Boston, Mass.

St. John's Church.—The foundation for the first church in the town and the first in the present Springfield diocese was laid July 1, 1834, and a frame building 32 by 62 feet was subsequently erected. During the first year services were held in the basement, and McKillup's building on Front street, near the viaduct, where the first masses were said, was vacated. Masses had also been said in various sections of the town. During the railroad construction mass was said every Sunday when the priest could be present, on the large rocks on the little knoll near the deep cut between the city and the lake. A rude altar was sheltered with evergreen boughs and decorated with wild flowers. Rev. Dr. McCoy says that even before these services by Father Fitton, there was a service and sermon preached in the dining room of the "Old Elephant," a tavern near C. G. Houghton's shoe factory. Some say Bishop Fenwick was the preacher, others Father Fitton.

In 1835 the superstructure of the church was erected and in 1836 it was completed and free of debt. "It was erected by the Irish laborers employed on the railroad," according to the old records. In May, 1836, Father Fitton, who had been making monthly visits, came here as resident pastor, living first with Henry Murray's family. Afterward he lived at Mt. St. James, and finally in a small house between the church and the house of Patrick McKenna. At first the church was known as Christ's Church. The services were attended by Catholics from all surrounding towns. When the priest was not present, prayers were read and the litanies recited. Richard Roche, Henry Murray and John O'Sullivan were the lay readers, at what the people humorously called "dry masses."

The Sunday school was organized by Eliza Whitney, a convert, whose sister married Francis McKenna, United States marshal. She was assisted by John and Robert Laverty, young lads, and there were seven children present the first Sunday, including James Underwood and his brothers, and William and Charles Rourke, sons of Patrick. Fifteen attended the second Sunday. Miss Whitney was succeeded by Henry Murray, Joseph Fitton and Catherine Reilly. The first choir was composed of Mary Fitton, Patrick Sheridan and Henry Murray; the orchestra, Patrick Sheridan, John Laverty, Robert Laverty, Anthony Carpen-

ter and Henry Murray. The first altar boy was James Underwood, and the first altar society consisted of Mrs. Henry Murray and Mrs. Richard Rourke.

In the early days came every summer a pilgrimage of Penobscot Indians of the Catholic faith, old friends of Father Fitton. After mass they gathered outside the church door, kneeling in a circle until Father Fitton came out and placed his hand on each of the bowed heads in benediction. When the United States soldiers were stationed here in the old storehouse of the canal, training for the war against the Florida Indians, the Catholic recruits attended mass.

Father Fitton left Worcester in 1843 and was succeeded by Rev. A. Williamson. The Catholic church owes much to the energy and executive ability of Father Fitton. He not only founded the church, but in nearly every town of the county held the first services of his denomination. In 1834 he began his mission in Northbridge, Westborough, Webster, Millbury, Grafton, Blackstone, and as far as Woonsocket in the Blackstone Valley. Before and after he came here he was at Northampton holding services; in 1839 he said masses at North Brookfield, Warren, and soon afterward in Barre, Southbridge, Northborough. His successors in Worcester continued the work he began until pastors were appointed.

Father Williamson was ill when he came, and his stay was brief. He left early in 1845 and died of apoplexy at Baltimore, Md., April 29, 1845, bequeathing to the bishop for the benefit of this church various church and household articles. Rev. M. W. Gibson came as resident pastor, April 5, 1845. He was born in Hexham, Northumberland county, England, May 15, 1817, and entered Ushaw College at the age of eleven; came with his parents to America; studied at St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, until May, 1834, completing his education for the priesthood at the College of the Propaganda. Returning to America in 1841, he was ordained by Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia and assigned to Loretta, in the Alleghany mountains. In 1844 he withdrew from the priesthood and spent some time in the Jesuit novitiate at Frederick. He was sent to Holy Cross College, where he was laboring when appointed pastor here.

The great increase in the Irish population in the early forties made it necessary to provide a larger edifice. In 1845 the old church was moved away. About two hundred men of the church congregation dug the cellar for the new church, Sunday May 11, 1845; the cornerstone was laid May 27 by Rt. Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Coadjutor Bishop of Boston, and the sermon preached in English and French by Rev. Nicholas O'Brien. The church was dedicated June 24, 1846, thirty-two clergymen taking part, Bishop Fitzpatrick presiding. Rev. Dr. Ryder preached the sermon. The old church building was transformed into a parish house, The Catholic Institute, and opened for meetings April 21, 1847.

The church suffered from the outbreaks of the Molly Maguires and the Shamrocks at this time, but the firmness of the pastor, sustained by the bishop, finally brought the disorderly members of the parish to their senses with an apology, April 30, 1847. In 1847 the people were called upon to aid famine-stricken Ireland and responded generously. Hundreds of emigrants came, bringing the fever, and many died on the way or soon after reaching America.

Father Boyce came as associate pastor Nov. 14, 1847. In the year 1848 there were 407 baptisms, and there were twelve missions attended from Worcester—Fitchburg, Webster, Millbury, Clinton, Milford, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Templeton, Barre, Winchendon, West Boylston and Hopkinton.

During the fanatical Know-nothing period the Catholics bore their share of persecution. "So high did the feeling run," writes Dr. McCoy, "that the church property was in danger of destruction." Father Boyce at this juncture took the keys of the church to the mayor of the city, saying, "On your head, sir, I place the responsibility for the protection of the church. If you do not protect it, we will; but at the city's door will lie the blame." The Civil War soon afterward effectually wiped out prejudice and antagonism against the Catholics.

Father Boyce became pastor when Father Gibson left in 1856, and remained sole pastor until his death, Jan. 2, 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, who was pastor until Sept. 25, 1870, when he became Bishop of Springfield. Then Rev. Thomas Griffin, assistant since July, 1867, was appointed chancellor of the new diocese and administrator of the parish of St. John's. He was made rector May 30, 1885.

The curates of St. John's have been Rev. Fathers T. A. McAvoy, Reardon, Williamson, L'Eveque, Quaille, Noiseux, Dolan, D. O'Keefe, Kenny, P. J. Garrigan, Robert Walsh, T. J. Conaty, McCourt, J. J. O'Keefe, M. J. Murphy, J. L. Torpey, D. H. O'Neil, Chas. Grace, Jas. Donahoe, J. J. McCoy, D. Higgins, P. H. Gallen, W. T. Finneran, Jas. M. Cruse, W. C. McCaughan, T. P. McDonnell, W. H. Adrain, J. A. O'Malley, C. M. Foley, M. S. O'Brien, O. A. Sullivan, J. A. Hurley, Jno. F. Boland, Geo. H. McDermott, Jno. F. Boyle, Cor. F. Donoghue, Austin D. O'Malley, Jas. W. Burke, Geo. W. (Welch?), Jas. B. Donahue, Florence A. Lane, Mich. J. McKenna, Jas. P. Lynes, Wm. F. Davitt, Chas. H. Duffy and Wm. E. O'Gorman.

The parish now controls the Catholic Institute, a brick presbytery, the Brothers' monastery in brick, the Sisters' chapel, a fine brick school for boys between Temple and Winter streets, and the brick school for girls on Vernon street; also considerable land with dwelling house fronting on Temple street, and a large cemetery in South Worcester. The parish school for girls opened in 1872 with an attendance of 300 children. The Christian Brothers opened the Boys' School on Temple street W.—I-55.

with 240 pupils. The present attendance is about 500. The Xaverian Fathers have had charge since 1894. In the same building the Sisters of Notre Dame have 162 pupils in the primary grades.

On July 16, 1911, St. John's parish was divided and a new parish formed in the Vernon Hill section, with Rev. James J. Farrell as pastor, and the church to be called Church of the Ascension. Revs. John J. O'Malley and John E. Welch, assistants.

The present rector, Rev. Thomas S. Donoghue, was appointed permanent rector June 21, 1911, and took office June 24th. His assistants are Rev. James P. Curran, appointed in 1912; Rev. John F. McDonnell, 1913, and Rev. John P. Sullivan, 1916.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS GRIFFIN, D. D., pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, was born in Cork, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1836, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester, Dec. 14, 1910. He was educated in the best of schools in his native land. From the age of five to fourteen he was under the instruction of the Christian Brothers. In 1852 he came with his parents to Salem, where his father established himself in business as a tanner and became highly prosperous. He left a large business which his sons have continued.

Thomas was sent to St. Charles College in Baltimore, Md., on the advice of Rev. Thomas Shahan; afterward pursuing his theological course in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he was ordained June 29, 1867. In July following he was appointed by Bishop Williams curate in St. John's parish in this city, under Rev. Patrick T. O'Reilly, afterward Bishop. He began his duties July 12, 1867, taking charge of the missions at Holden, Shrewsbury and Stoneville. In a few years he had established churches in place of these missions—St. Joseph's of Stoneville, St. Theresa of Shrewsbury, and St. Mary's of Jefferson.

When the diocese was created in 1870 and Father O'Reilly made Bishop, Father Griffin was appointed pastor of St. John's, and also made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1872 he bought the Bigelow estate on Vernon street, now the site of Notre Dame School and Convent, turning the mansion into a home for the Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, whom he called from Cincinnati to the work in this city. Later he built the house for a parochial school for girls, and also made use of the Catholic Institute on Temple street for school purposes. In 1891 he built for boys a school house accommodating 600 pupils, the finest in the diocese at that time. In 1871 he bought land on Prescott street and built the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Rev. Robert Walsh became pastor. In 1880 he bought the lot and supervised the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart, of which his curate, Rev. T. J. Conaty, became rector. Next he erected St. Peter's Church at the corner of Main and Grand streets, and Father D. H. O'Neill was made its rector. His last work in building new churches and forming new parishes was the selection of a site for St. Stephen's Church, in 1888. He founded seven churches.

While he was in Europe in 1889 with Bishop O'Reilly, he was invested with the title of Monsignor by Pope Leo XIII, June 30, making him a domestic prelate of the Vatican. In the same year his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He was made a permanent rector of St. John's May 30, 1885, and at the time of his death was the oldest permanent rector of the diocese.

His school for boys was started in a block of houses and the old Father Mathew Temperance Society building on Temple street, opposite his church. In 1890 he brought the Christian Brothers from Ireland as teachers for his boys school. When the new school house was opened in 1894 it was placed in charge of the Xaverian Brothers. It has a large assembly hall for parish gatherings.

He purchased eight acres on Vernon and Winthrop streets in 1893, and at first used the mansion for offices and dormitory for the Brothers who were teaching in the parochial school. After a home for them had been built at the corner of Temple and Harding streets, he made plans for St. Vincent's Hospital. The first building was at the corner of Vernon and Winthrop streets, now used for a Home for Aged People, in charge of the Sisters of Providence. Subsequently the present hospital building was erected. He also founded Mt. St. Joseph Industrial School at Millbury for wayward boys. He acquired the site for Notre Dame Normal Institute on Plantation street, now used for the care of sick and aged members of the Sisters of Notre Dame. He erected in 1892 the convent buildings for the Sisters of Notre Dame on Vernon street, one of the largest and best buildings owned by that order in New England. From time to time he purchased for the parish of St. John's real estate intended for parish purposes, but for the present held as income-producing property rising in value. He was shrewd and far-sighted in business. Two great events of his pastorate were the celebrations of the golden jubilee of the original Christ Church in 1884, and of the founding of St. John's, June 24, 1896.

An indication of the love and respect in which he was held by his parishioners and the other people of the city was afforded by the greeting of 30,000 people, who welcomed him on his return from a visit to Ireland in 1909. In later years he was widely known as the "Grand Old Man of the Springfield Diocese." For many years he presided over the most notable church gatherings, and everywhere he was honored and esteemed. He loved his city, his country, and his native land, and helped every worthy movement to forward the cause of Ireland. He was proud of his parochial schools, and was honored as a pioneer in the Catholic world, as the pioneer of the parochial school movement. He took pride also in his St. John's Cadets and St. John's Guild. He was the first Catholic priest invited to open a session of the General Court. He was active to the time of his death. He celebrated mass the day before he died. He was old but rugged. Few men of his age were as strong and active. He loved his work. He preferred to walk rather than ride, and throughout his parish he made his way on foot on his daily errands of mercy.

He left five nephews: J. J. Griffin, of Boston, James and Martin Griffin, of Salem; John Ryan, of Peabody; James Ryan, of Malden; and two nieces: Mary Ryan, of this city; and Mrs. David Kingsley, of Chelsea.

St. Anne's Church.—After the French-Canadians failed in an attempt to erect a church for French-Catholics, 1852-54, the funds were passed over to the pastor of St. John's, Father Gibson, who decided that another church was needed, though his associate disagreed. In 1855 Father Gibson began to build St. Anne's Church, on Shrewsbury street, at an estimated cost of \$6,500. In about a year he collected \$1,383.81, not including about \$200 that he advanced. In 1856 he left the city and the mortgagee foreclosed, buying the property for \$125.

Rev. John J. Boyce succeeded Father Gibson, but he could not give his personal attention to the parish, and besides he was no financier or business man. He urged upon the bishop the urgent necessity of appointing some priest who would be equal to the task of extricating the parish from its difficulties and he appointed Rev. J. J. Power pastor, Aug. 7, 1856.

Rev. John J. Power was appointed rector Aug., 1856, but he had no church. For \$1,000 he redeemed the property; paid other debts; completed the building, and it was dedicated Christmas Day, 1856; Rev.

James A. Healy preached the sermon. This humble structure was used until October, 1885, with frequent repairs and renovations. Father Power built a small rectory on Shrewsbury street in 1863; and next year gave it for a convent home for the Sisters of Mercy, whom he called from New York, Oct. 24, 1865, and for whom he also provided a small hospital. It was the first public hospital in the city. (See Hospitals).

In 1866 Father Power began to erect St. Paul's Church (q. v.). Rev. Denis Scannell, his assistant, became pastor of St. Anne's, Oct. 1, 1872, and two years later built a parochial residence on Shrewsbury street. On Sept. 5, 1882, this site of new St. Anne's was bought of trustees of Worcester Lunatic Asylum for \$10,685.08. The cornerstone was laid June 15, 1884, by Right Rev. Bishop O'Reilly. The first mass was said in the basement, Oct. 11, 1885, by Rev. J. J. Power, V. G., and Rt. Rev. S. J. Burke preached the sermon. At the dedication, Oct. 21, 1891, by Bishop O'Reilly, the sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Power, and Rev. Thomas D. Beaven preached at the vesper service. The church is located at the corner of Eastern avenue and Gage street. Its dimensions are 143 by 69 feet; the material is brick, except the basement walls, which are of granite. The style is Gothic; the site is unsurpassed; the building imposing. It seats 1,150. In 1891 a spacious rectory was built at the rear of the church.

Rev. Father Scannell died Aug. 20, 1899. Rev. Fr. James P. Tuite was appointed his successor, in 1899. He built the Academy of the Sacred Heart in 1903, and died Sept. 6, 1905. Rev. John J. McCoy, LL.D., has been rector since 1905.

The curates have been: Revs. Jno. Conway, Feb. 8, 1874, to Sept. 10, 1876; J. E. Garrity, Nov. 8, 1876, to death, Nov. 2, 1877; J. P. Tuite, Jan. 13, 1878, to May 4, 1880; J. B. Drennan, May 30, 1880, to Nov. 10, 1887; E. D. Casey, Jan. 14, 1883, to Jan. 4, 1886; Rev. E. F. Brosnihan, July 19, 1887, to Aug., 1899; Thos. Fitzgerald, July 11, 1887, to Feb. 1890; Wm. F. Hartigan, Jan. 5, 1890, to 1900; Jas. M. Cruse, 1899-1902; Jno. J. O'Malley, 1900-1902; M. J. Slattery, 1902-1905; Thos. Donaghue, 1902-1905; Oliver M. McGee, 1905-1909; Thos. P. McDonnell, 1905-1910; J. A. Riordan, 1910-1912; Patrick A. Manion since 1910; Jno. B. Farrell since 1912.

The parish school of St. Anne's is known as the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The school building was erected and the school founded in 1904 by Rev. James P. Tuite, then pastor of St. Anne's. It was dedicated on the Feast of St. Anne, July 26, 1904. At the opening, the enrolment was 710, with seventeen teachers, Sisters of St. Joseph. The school has the full academic course, and prepares for college. The highest average number of pupils since opening was 833; the present number is 720. There were twelve graduates in the first class, June 22, 1908. Ten classes have graduated to the present time with a total of 190, of whom fifty-five have entered colleges; thirty-nine various Normal Schools;



REV. JOHN J. MCCOY, LL. D.

five schools for training nurses; three have entered the priesthood, and three others now in the Seminary are preparing for the priesthood. The school building is of brick, well designed, and located at the corner of Eastern avenue and Gage street. John William Donohue of Springfield, was the architect.

REV. DENIS SCANNELL, Pastor of St. Anne's Church, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, July, 1846. His grand-uncle, a distinguished priest and teacher of classics, prepared him for college. At the age of eighteen he came to this country, studied for a time in St. Charles College, Maryland, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Alleghany, where he was ordained June 20, 1870. For a time he was *locum tenens* at Blackstone; succeeding Rev. William Power as assistant to Father Power at St. Anne's in this city in October, 1870. Two years later he succeeded Father Power as pastor of St. Anne's.

"Father Scannell," writes Dr. McCoy, "was an unaffected, kind-hearted man, honest in every thought and act. It might be said that no priest in New England was more beloved by his fellow priests than he. In times of grief or joy, Father Scannell frequently was appointed deacon of the ceremonies, and, because of this, he was pleasantly called the 'diocesan deacon.' That he was capable of great work, severe and long continued, the excellent condition of the parish property at the time of his death amply proves. He found in St. Anne's a small wooden church at his coming, but he left it with a magnificent temple of brick and stone, with a splendid presbytery and grounds adjoining. No man ever had an unkind thought or word to say against Father Scannell; and so innocent was his life that the priests believed the alb he put on his shoulders the day of ordination was still white when they laid him away for his eternal rest." He died August 20, 1899.

REV. JOHN JOSEPH MCCOY, present rector of St. Anne's Church, was born at Tariffville, Conn., Nov. 29, 1853. When a year old he was taken by his parents to Holyoke. He made his classics at Holy Cross College, where he graduated (A. B.) in June, 1876. He studied theology in the Grand Seminary of Montreal, and was there ordained by Bishop Fabre in December, 1879. He was assigned as curate at St. John's Church, Worcester, where he labored near to eight years, when he was made pastor at Westboro, Feb. 3, 1887. Westboro knew his labors till called to succeed Dr. Robinson as rector of the Church of the Holy Name, Chicopee, Mass. He was eleven years the permanent rector of Chicopee, when appointed by Bishop Bevan to St. Anne's Church, Worcester, Sept. 23, 1905.

Dr. McCoy is one of the advisory board of this history. He wrote a "History of the Catholic Church, Springfield Diocese" (1900), and other historical works. He is a member of the American Irish Historical Society.

He has been prominent in various movements for public welfare in the city, serving on the playgrounds commission and on the Parks and Recreation Commission. He is chaplain of Alhambra Council, Knights of Columbus. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the College of the Holy Cross in 1904. The foregoing is in the handwriting of Mr. North, author of this work.

Church of the Sacred Heart.—The parish known as Sacred Heart was taken from St. John's Jan. 24, 1880, and Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, who from the time of his ordination had been a curate there, was appointed rector. As early as 1867, Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, pastor of St. John's, had bought a lot on Cambridge street, and Father Griffin broke ground there for a church July 2, 1879, laid the cornerstone Sept. 21, and soon afterward services were held in the basement. Father Conaty first lived in

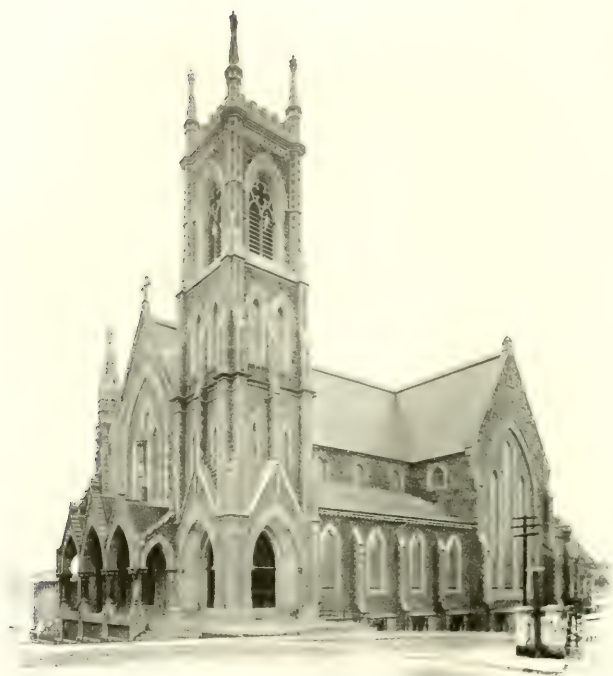
a rented house at the corner of Cambridge and Sheridan streets. He said his first mass in the completed church on Easter Sunday, 1881. In March he was given charge of the mission at Stoneville, and continued until it was transferred to the Oxford parish in 1885. In April, 1881, Father Conaty bought for the parish the Gilchrist estate on which he was then living, removed the old house, and erected the parochial residence, which was completed in January, 1882.



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The church was dedicated Sept. 21, 1884, by Bishop O'Reilly. Rev. Charles E. Burke preached the sermon, and Rev. P. J. Garrigan preached at vespers. Father Conaty erected a parish hall next year; it was dedicated June 25th. It faces Sheridan street, at the rear of the rectory; has a gymnasium, lecture hall, and rooms for other parish purposes. A four-tenement house on Sheridan street was bought May 9, 1882, and remodeled for a parish lyceum club house. Father Conaty was made president of the Catholic University in Washington, Jan. 10, 1897, and was succeeded Jan. 24th by his brother, Rev. Bernard S. Conaty, who was rector until 1913. Rev. Wm. E. Foley has been rector since 1913. The curates have been: Revs. Jno. J. O'Keefe, E. D. Casey, Jas. F. Galvin, M. W. Mulhane, J. A. Hurley, P. F. Hafey, J. J. Tirrell, W. E. Foley, Jno. F. Griffin, Francis A. O'Malley, Jno. J. Broderick.

MONSIGNOR THOMAS J. CONATY, Bishop of Los Angeles, first pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, Aug. 1, 1847, son of Patrick and Alice (Lynch) Conaty. His father came with his parents to Taunton, Mass., in 1830, when he was seven years old, but at the age of fourteen returned to Ireland



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

with the family, and remained there until after his marriage in 1846, making his home in Taunton again in 1849. Patrick Conaty lived during his active life in Taunton, but died here while visiting, Dec. 4, 1904, at the Presbytery on Cambridge street. The mother died in March, 1872. Of the eight children born to Patrick and Alice Conaty, one died in infancy in Ireland; the following were born in Taunton: Frances P., Catherine C., Rev. Bernard S., John S., Peter F., and Joseph A.

Dr. Conaty attended the Taunton public schools until 1863, when he entered Montreal College; in 1867 he became a student in Holy Cross, graduating in 1869 with the B. A. degree. His theological training was received in the Seminary at Montreal, where he was ordained December 21, 1872. He was appointed in January, 1873, curate of St. John's Church in this city, continuing in this office until he was made rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in 1880. His work in this pastorate has been described. In 1893 his fellow priests made him one of three to represent them on the Bishop's Council. He received the D. D. degree from Georgetown College at the time of the Centennial Jubilee. In July, 1892, he was made president of the Catholic Summer School. When Bishop Keane was called to Rome, Dr. Conaty was appointed head of the University, and in October, 1897, he was made a Monsignor. He was consecrated Nov. 24th, 1901, titular bishop of Samos, and March 27th, 1903, he was appointed Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles. He died at Coronado, Cal., Sept. 18th, 1915.

Dr. Conaty's fame as a public speaker became national. Dr. McCoy wrote of him: "By nature he is an agitator and loves the work of multitudes. We can easily imagine him a Peter waking up Europe to the Crusades, but would find it hard to see in him the same Peter in a hermit's cell. Dr. Conaty is a masterful man and brings with him wherever he goes the hum of assemblies. God made him an active man and in every agitation for the people's health he is the angel who, stronger than the rest, can best stir the waters. Every great movement in church and state toward public reform, popular education, or charity, now for nearly three decades has found his name in places of honor, and had heard his strong voice lifted up for the true, the beautiful and the good."

St. Paul's Church.—With a view of establishing another parish, Father Power, then pastor of St. Anne's Church, bought the lot at the corner of Main and Chatham streets, of George T. Rice and John Milton Earle, for \$15,000 in August, 1866. At a meeting of Catholics in January, 1867, \$7,100 was subscribed to the building fund, and ground was broken in the spring of 1868. The granite basement was completed, covered with a temporary roof, and building suspended to await the necessary funds. The first mass was said in the basement by Rt. Rev. John J. Williams, Bishop of Boston, and Rev. James Fitton preached the first sermon, July 4, 1869, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone. Thereafter services were held regularly. Father Power assumed charge of the new parish, giving up his charges in Grafton and Millbury to others. He became administrator of the diocese during the absence of the bishop, and while in authority, October 1, 1872, took charge of St. Paul's, appointing his curate, Rev. Denis Scannell, to the pastorate of St. Anne's.

Five years after the laying of the cornerstone, the church, excepting the tower, was completed. It was dedicated in 1874 by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly. Rt. Rev. James A. Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., preached the sermon at the dedication. The tower was added in 1889. The

building is of dark granite, 91 by 168 feet, and 96 feet in height. It is cruciform, occupies a convenient and commanding site, and is one of the finest churches in the city.

It was no small task to raise the funds for this costly building and the purses of the parishioners and the resourcefulness of the pastor were taxed to their utmost for many years. They had reason to take pride in the achievement. The church was out of debt, January 1, 1895, and since then it has been in excellent financial condition. In thirty-two years Father Power raised for parish purposes a quarter of a million dollars, and when he died he left nineteen thousand dollars in the treasury of the church. Father Power at first made his home on the parish lot on the corner of High and Main streets, after coming to St. Paul's. In the same year he bought the land now occupied by the Orphan Asylum and the rectory on High street. A house was standing on the lot, and he gave it to the Sisters of Mercy from St. Anne's, the first religious order established in the city, for their home. The orphans of the parish were sheltered in a house at the rear of the convent house. The orphanage was soon afterward destroyed by fire, and Father Power erected the present edifice which was hardly completed when his own house on Main street was burned. After living in the new orphanage for a short time, he moved to the present parochial residence at High and Chatham streets.

St. Paul's Parish School was erected in 1912, on Chatham street. The building was opened in September that year, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who have been located in this city for fifty-two years (1917). In design, construction and architecture the school house has no superior in the city. It conforms to the regulations of the Boston School House Commission and is as sanitary and hygienic as a hospital. The material is Pennsylvania Harvard brick. The architect was John William Donahue of Springfield. The cost of the school building and equipment was about \$100,000, and the debt was extinguished October 19, 1917.

There are nine grades in the school, and nine teachers, with nearly 400 pupils.

Rev. Dr. Goggin, through whose efforts the school was founded and the building erected, has good reason to feel pride in his achievement. (See Worcester Gazette, April 20, 1912, for the architect's description of the building).

VERY REVEREND JOHN J. POWER, D. D., Vicar General of the Diocese of Springfield, was born in Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1828, died Jan. 27, 1902. He attended the public schools of Charlestown, and at the age of fifteen began the study of the classics under the instruction of his pastor, Rev. Geo. Goodwin. He entered Holy Cross College July 7, 1847, and was graduated July 24, 1851. He then became a student in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, but the climate there taxed his frail constitution severely and he completed his theological training in the Seminary at Aix, in the South of France, where he was ordained a priest, May 17, 1856.

He was appointed curate to Father Boyce in this city, and his health at that time warranted the message sent by the Bishop: "Take good care of this young man; he will not trouble you more than a few months." Three months later, Aug. 6, 1856, he was appointed pastor of the new parish of St. Anne's here. "He gathered his flock about him," writes Dr. McAleer, "and soon his winning personality, ascetic life, earnestness, self-denial, lucid instructions, fatherly exhortations and devoted ministrations, added to its numbers, and extended his rapidly growing fame and influence for good throughout the city and surrounding country." (*Hist. of St. Anne's, Wor. Mag.*, April, 1902). When his church had outgrown the accommodations of St. Anne's, he undertook the building of St. Paul's Church, and established another parish. He was appointed Vicar General, Jan. 29, 1874, and on June 25, 1874, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Holy Cross.

During the Civil War his rousing words of patriotism sent many a stalwart soldier to the front. He gave the city for many years valuable service in the school committee, and was one of the committee that decided on the plan for the original Classical High School building. He always took a keen interest in the public schools. He was also a director of the Free Public Library, and a charter member of the St. Wulstan Society.

"In his sermons," says Dr. McAleer, "he never followed a beaten path nor the stereotyped method of introduction, development, climax and conclusion; but no man could choose more fitting words to express his thoughts nor lodge them with more directness and force into the minds and hearts of his hearers. He was blessed with brilliant talents which he rendered more brilliant by constant study, meditation and use—and to these he united a keen and practical judgment. He lived in an atmosphere above and beyond the humdrum of everyday life, and continually strove for something higher—but had but scant courtesy for those content to remain at low levels. While childlike in his simplicity, a characteristic of the truly great, he gave added honor and dignity to the priest and citizen. He was too great to lower himself to the ways of the politician, the tricks of the stage, or to burn red fire to capture the applause of the unthinking multitude. He read not, he studied not, he appealed not for mere intellection—but that he might give color and form and life and inspiration that would stimulate to greater endeavors and lead up even to heroic achievement all who were given in charge to him—so that the service of the creature might be more worthy of the Creator. Justice, stern, rigid and exacting, was a very prominent and positive conviction, and his sterling manhood could not tolerate temporizing vacillation, time-serving insincerity—yet with such thoughtful consideration, gentleness and kindness of heart which he had in over-abundance for all, he never transgressed the bounds of charity, nor found bitterness in his heart for those who opposed, offended or were not of his faith. He ever waged ceaseless warfare against intemperance and especially the curse of drunkenness. For the tempter he had less charity than for the tempted and his scathing denunciations of the saloon bore wholesome fruit and will long be remembered. He left the impress of his personality upon his day and generation; and he will long be remembered as the beloved pastor, the sympathetic friend and the ideal citizen."

On the forty-eighth anniversary of laying the cornerstone of St. Paul's Church, a bronze tablet was unveiled in the main vestibule July 4, 1917, in memory of Father Power. It was the gift of Dr. and Mrs. George McAleer. The tablet was blessed by Rev. Father Goggin, the pastor, who also preached the sermon. Reynolds McAleer, brother of Dr. McAleer, unveiled the memorial. Andrew O'Connor was the sculptor; the Gorham Manufacturing Company designed and made the memorial. The inscription reads: "In loving and prayerful memory of Very Rev. John Joseph Power, D. D., V. G., born in Charlestown, Mass., August 23, 1828. Graduated from the College of the Holy Cross, July 24, 1851. Ordained to the Priesthood at Aix, France, May 17, 1856. Appointed pastor of St. Anne's Church, Worcester, August 6, 1856. Founder and pastor of St. Paul's Church, Worcester, July 4, 1864. Vicar General of the Diocese of

Springfield, January 24, 1874. Honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, June 25, 1874. Died at the Parochial residence, January 27, 1902. Buried in Saint Anne's Cemetery, Shrewsbury. Esteemed when living—honored when dead. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

Dr. and Mrs. McAleer enjoyed the friendship of "Father John," as he was affectionately called, for thirty-seven years. He officiated at their marriage.

Church of the Immaculate Conception.—Rev. Robert Walsh, formerly curate under Father Griffin at St. John's, then pastor at Otter River, was first pastor of the Church of Immaculate Conception, appointed in November, 1873. At that time there was no church; the parish had just been outlined, but Father Griffin had two years prior to that time bought a lot on Prescott street. He held services first in a cottage on this lot, Nov. 7, 1873, and made his home there and continued for a year to say masses there. It was then moved to another lot on the same street, and he continued to live in it, renting from the new owners. Fifty men in the parish contributed their labor to remove the orchard and excavate for the foundations, but when it was found that the city desired the gravel for use in road-building the work was completed without cost to the parish or further free labor.

The corner-stone of the church was laid in June, 1874, by Bishop O'Reilly. Father Joseph O'Hagan, then president of Holy Cross College, preached the sermon. In the meantime services continued in the rectory. Rev. Thomas Griffin preached at the Mass; Rev. Thomas D. Beaven at vespers. The church was dedicated Dec. 8, 1878. The church is 64 by 140 feet, of Gothic style. In 1876 the adjoining lot was bought by the pastor and he made his home in the house on that lot; afterward he bought a house and lot north of the church property and another on Lexington street. In 1891 the house on the corner lot was demolished and a handsome residence erected and first occupied in March, 1892. In about ten years the parish was free of debt.

Father Walsh had charge of missions in Holden and Rutland. In 1882 these towns became a parish with a church of their own. Rev. James Donahue was rector from 1908 to 1913. He died Nov. 23, 1913, age 64 years, 5 mos., 23 days. Rev. Michael J. Coyne has been pastor since 1913.

The curates have been: Revs. Richard Walsh, who came Aug. 22, 1874; Rev. Jas. McCloskey, Jan. 6, 1877; Rev. Thos. F. Joyce, Jan. 5, 1879; Rev. Chas. J. Boylan, Oct. 1, 1881; Rev. Jno. S. Nelligan, Sept. 10, 1881; Rev. Denis Mullins, Jan., 1888; Rev. Jas. Kechnie, March 25, 1893; Jas. F. Teahan, 1904; Jno. J. Lunney, 1904; Stephen C. Hallisey, 1909; Richard J. Murphy, 1909; John S. Speelman, 1912; Wm. J. Foran, 1913; Harry J. Hackett, 1914.

REV. ROBERT WALSH, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, April, 1841, died in this city, March 6, 1908. He studied at the college at Waterford, and made his theological and philosophical studies at St.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH

John's College, Waterford. He had as professors during his course, Rev. Dr. Cleary, afterward Archbishop of Kingston, and Rev. Dr. Power, afterward Bishop of Waterford. He was made a priest on Sexagesima Sunday, 1866; ordained for the diocese of St. John, N. B., by Rt. Rev. Dominick O'Brien, then Bishop of Waterford. He was received into the Diocese of Springfield by Bishop O'Reilly, just six weeks after the formation of the new diocese, and made assistant at Northampton, where he remained three months. Father Walsh came to Worcester, Jan. 22, 1871, as assistant to Father Griffin, in St. John's Parish. Dr. Power, then administrator of the diocese, appointed him pastor of Otter River, Nov. 11, 1872, and he did excellent work there, but was recalled by Bishop O'Reilly to this city in 1873, and remained pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception to the end of his life. Dr. McCoy describes Father Walsh as "a large, strong man, very soft-spoken, pleasant-faced and kindly. How wisely he has worked, his parish shows."

St. Peter's Church.—This parish, in the west part of the city, was organized May 15, 1884, by Rev. D. H. O'Neill appointed by the bishop for that purpose. The first Mass was said by the pastor May 25, 1884, in the house in which he was then living, 162 Canterbury street, and was attended by a congregation of twenty-five. He organized a Sunday school which met in the school house. The first business meeting was held in the old Catholic Institute, June 1, 1884. Ground was broken for the church June 6, and the corner-stone laid by Bishop O'Reilly, Sept. 7; Rev. R. S. V. Burke preached the sermon. In the meantime Mass was said in the Canterbury street school house. The first Mass in the church was said in the basement on Christmas Day. The church was dedicated June 18, 1893, by Bishop Beaven. Bishop Bradley of Manchester, N. H., preached the sermon, and Rev. J. J. McCoy preached at the vesper service. The building is 62 by 125 feet. It is located at 935 Main street, opposite Clark University, and with the presbytery and lawns occupies a whole square. Father O'Neill began the parochial residence in 1884. It is located on the corner of the church lot.

In 1897 Father O'Neill introduced a community of five Sisters of St. Joseph, and this organization has worked in the Sunday school, cared for the altars, and attended the sick of the parish since then. He bought for them a convent home on Wyman street. Rev. D. H. O'Neill died Sept. 3, 1916. Rev. J. J. Howard was appointed pastor in October, 1916.

The curates of St. Peter's have been: Revs. Wm. F. Grace, May 21, 1890, to Mar. 1, 1894; Jas. J. Howard, from Oct. 6, 1893; Philip J. Lee from Mar. 1, 1894; Joseph Martin, since 1913; John F. Reilly since 1915; J. P. Dalton since 1917.

The estate of the late Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Main and Ripley streets, was bought, Dec. 16, 1916, for parochial school purposes. The mansion will be used for a school building. The lot is 207 by 352 feet.

REV. DANIEL H. O'NEILL, pastor of St. Peter's Church, was born in St. Albans, Vermont. He studied theology at Troy (N. Y.) Seminary, and was ordained there May 25, 1872. For two years he was assistant at St. John's Church in this city, and then at St. Paul's under Father Power, until he was made pastor of the church at Greenfield. Thence he came to this city again as pastor of St. Peter's Church, was honored

by Holy Cross College with the degree of LL.D. He built and completed the splendid church and presbytery in St. Peter's parish. He died full of years and merits, Sept. 3, 1916. His business training in early life had been put to good use, and when he died he left a respectable sum of money, nearly the whole of which by will was given to the Bishop of the Diocese for educational, religious and charitable purposes.

"Father O'Neill," writes Dr. McCoy, "is acknowledged one of the keenest and most competent of our business men. This quality in him was recognized by the bishop when the Building Committee was formed, consisting of Fathers Harkins, O'Neill and Boyle. He has been eminently successful through his life and as pastor has built up a parish which may be counted among the very best in the Diocese in appointments, completion of buildings and in reputation for wise management of affairs."

St. Stephen's Church.—This parish was taken from St. John's in January, 1887, and Rev. R. S. J. Burke appointed its pastor Jan. 27, 1887. Ten days later he said Mass in the unfinished attic of a school house at the corner of Wall and Grafton streets, and the parish worshipped there until the basement of the church was occupied, June 19, 1887. The lot was bought in 1886 by Rev. Thomas Griffin, in anticipation of the needs of the new parish. It was located at the corner of Grafton and Hamilton streets, near Elm Square, and cost \$15,517.30.



ST. STEPHEN'S.

Father Burke pushed the work energetically. He formed a choir and April 10th sang High Mass in the school house. A fair netted \$5,000. The church was built by Urgel Jacques, contractor, and was dedicated Sept. 4, 1887, by the Vicar General, Very Rev. John J. Power; the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Beaven, then pastor of Spencer. Two years later Father Burke built the rectory. In 1895 Father Burke



SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS

was transferred to South Deerfield, and Rev. Daniel McGillicuddy, of Warren, succeeded him. Besides the 1200 Irish there is a percentage of Italian Catholics in this parish. The parish now has over 4,000 souls.

The curates have been: Revs. Jno. C. Ivers, Mich. P. Kavanaugh, Jas. J. McGillicuddy, Patrick J. O'Malley, Jno. B. Farrell, Matthew M. Boyne, Jno. J. Kenney, 1913-1916; Rev. Jas. A. Noonan since 1916; Rev. Andrew J. Daley.

The following is condensed from an historical pamphlet:

REV. DANIEL MCGILICUDDY was born in Worcester, in the neighborhood of the old St. John's Church, May 13, 1860. He passed through the city schools, received the degree of A. B. from Holy Cross College, and was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Fabre, Dec. 20, 1884. He was sent as a curate to Fr. Cudahy at Milford, and here he remained during the first seven years of his priesthood; he afterwards was with Fr. Shiels at Leominster for a year, and then for one and one-half years at Westfield, when he became pastor, in December, 1893, of the Church of St. Athanasius at Warren. He became pastor of St. Stephen's Church in 1895, and endeared himself to the people from the time he assumed charge until his premature death in 1908. He was mourned by the members of his flock and the people of his native city.

The present rector, Rev. Thos. H. McLaughlin, who has been here since 1908, was born in Clinton, Mass., Jan. 1, 1861. He graduated from the public schools of his native town and went to Ottawa College, afterwards to Boston College, where he graduated in 1882. He studied theology at the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and was ordained by Rt. Rev. Patrick T. O'Reilly, Bishop of Springfield, Dec. 19, 1885, in the Springfield Cathedral. He was assigned as curate to Father Purcell at Pittsfield, and there filled out the whole term of his curacy, during a period of eleven years.

Dr. McCoy writes: "Father McLaughlin is a man of good parts, is active, capable in business affairs, and of pleasant and amiable disposition. He has always been liked by the people he has served and enjoys today the complete good-will of the people of his parish."

Since coming to St. Stephen's, Fr. McLaughlin has been anxious to erect a new and more commodious structure; and ground was broken for the new church, June 1, 1916. The contract was awarded to McDermott Brothers of Worcester, and when completed will cost in the neighborhood of \$140,000.

In 1897 Fr. McLaughlin went to Huntington as rector of St. Thomas' Church, where he remained until August, 1899, when he was called to the rectorship of St. Thomas' Parish, to succeed Rev. Denis C. Moran. In Adams he remained nine years, laboring zealously, and completing the magnificent Gothic structure, St. Thomas' Church, considered one of the most beautiful churches in Western Massachusetts.

In the new St. Stephen's Church, the style employed is a free adaptation of the motifs of that period of English Gothic architecture which flourished between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries and known in architectural history as Perpendicular Gothic. The materials of construction are Harvard brick laid in true English bond, the trimmings of grey sand blasted terra cotta, the roof covered with an unfading green slate, and these materials when combined in the finished building producing a notable harmony of texture and color.

The new church is 165 feet long and 90 feet wide; it is built in the form of a Latin cross with nave, aisles and transepts. A well proportioned tower on the corner of Hamilton and Grafton streets, twenty-two feet square, rises ninety feet above the finished grade. The ceiling of nave of church rises in an arch 50 feet above the finished floor. The main ceiling will be finished in a plain barrel vault, the aisle ceiling being in open timbered trusses. The interior finish of the church of brown ash stained to

harmonize with the interior decoration. The main altar of Caen stone and quartered oak, the stations of the cross will be of special design. The main entrances of the church will be particularly pleasing; there will be two main doors on Grafton street, reached by a broad flight of granite steps. Over the door on the left hand side is a Latin inscription "*Pax Intranantibus*," and over the right hand entrance is the inscription "*Salus Exeuntibus*"; a free translation of these inscriptions is "Peace to those entering" and "Salvation to those departing."

Taken as a whole the new church shows original conception, refined taste and a studied design, all of the historical elements which go to make up this beautiful style having been strictly adhered to. (See Program of Harvest Festival, Oct., 1916.)

Church of the Ascension.—This church on Vernon street, organized July 16, 1911, serves the Catholics of the Vernon hill district who worshipped formerly in St. John's. Rev. James J. Farrell was appointed first pastor by Rt. Rev. T. D. Beaven, D. D., Bishop of Springfield. For a year after its establishment the people worshipped in St. Joseph's Chapel, in the basement of the parochial school. In the meantime the new church was being erected, and on August 11, 1912, was dedicated by Bishop Beaven, assisted by Rt. Revs. Monsignors Wm. P. McQuaid and Dennis F. O'Callahan of Boston, seventy-five priests



CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

from different parts of New England and a great concourse of people. A unique feature of the celebration was the fact that the officers of the day were "boys" born and reared within the parish lines. Rev. Dr. John J. Foran celebrated the High Mass, which was his first High Mass, as

he had been ordained in Rome only a few weeks before. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. William A. Hickey, and in the evening the sermon was by Rev. Dr. M. J. Curran.

While the Church of the Ascension is not an expensive church, it is considered one of the most devotional of the many Catholic churches of the city. The parish numbers at present 3000 souls. The church is free from debt, although there is a small indebtedness on the schools and convent. In the schools there are 675 girls under the tutelage of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Connected with the parish are St. Agnes' Guild and the Working Girls Home, while the priests of the parish care also for the sick in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Rev. JAMES J. FARRELL, first pastor Church of the Ascension, was born in Webster, Mass., 1864, the son of Thomas and Catherine (Thompson) Farrell. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1882. His college course was made at the University of Ottawa, where he received the degree of A. B. and was one of the honor men of the class.

He entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal for his theological studies and was ordained Dec. 20, 1890. The first eight years of his priesthood were spent in the arch-diocese of Boston. His first appointment was at St. Francis de Sales Church, Charlestown, where he remained during the absence of the pastor, who was away on sick leave. His next appointment was to the parish of the Immaculate Conception, Everett, where he remained nearly eight years. In January, 1888, he was recalled to his own diocese and appointed assistant at St. Michael's Cathedral. While at the cathedral he was spiritual director of the Father Mathew Temperance Society and also of the Young Ladies' Sodality. He was also chaplain of the St. Valerian Court of Foresters and the Woman's Catholic Benevolent Society, and he has the distinction of having been the first priest to offer prayer at the opening of the Superior Court in Hampden county.

His first pastorate was in Southboro, 1905-11. He not only made extensive repairs on the church and rectory, but practically rebuilt the mission church in Cordaville. Notwithstanding all the repairs he was obliged to make, he was able not only to pay for them, but also to reduce the debt from \$10,000 to \$4,000.

The 16th of July, 1911, he came to Worcester as pastor of the new Church of the Ascension.

Father Farrell celebrated his silver jubilee Dec., 1915, and the receptions he was given by the church societies proved the great esteem in which he was held by his parishioners. He has travelled very extensively, and has given many lectures on the countries and places he has visited. His last long trip was to South America, 1915-6.

Church of the Blessed Sacrament.—This parish was formed for the people in the vicinity of Park avenue and extending westward, including Tatnuck and Lenox. The land for the church was bought by Bishop Beaven, June 3, 1912. It was known as the Phelps estate, at the corner of Park avenue and Pleasant street. Rev. William E. Ryan was appointed pastor June 20, 1912, and took charge immediately. Ground was broken for the church October 2, 1912, and it was completed May 4, 1913, when the first Mass was said. During the construction of the building, the people worshiped in a vacant store at 258 Park avenue. Since the completion of the church the parish has shown great prosperity and growth.

Rev. William E. Ryan, who has been pastor from the beginning, was born in Rhode Island. He attended Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Maryland, graduating in June, 1890, with the degree of bachelor of arts. He then became a student in Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, and was ordained to the priesthood, June 23, 1894. His first appointment was assistant at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Holyoke. Three years later he was appointed curate at St. Charles Church, Pittsfield. After five years he came to Worcester as curate at St. Paul's, where he served for ten years. From St. Paul's he came to his present pastorate. Rev. John F. Mungovan has been assistant since 1915; the present curate is Rev. M. Heaphy.

St. Bernard's Church.—This is the latest church of the Catholic faith in this city. It was founded in 1916 by a division of the parish of Immaculate Conception. Rev. George F. Flynn, the first rector, was formerly pastor of the Upton Church. The present place of worship is in the hall of the Boys' Trade School on Salisbury street. The building contract was awarded to Patrick J. Mahoney of Westfield, and ground was broken in the summer of 1917. John W. Donahue of Springfield is the architect. The lot is at the corner of Lincoln and Harlow streets. The building will be of golden-brown brick. The auditorium in the basement, seating 850, will be used for the Sunday school and other gatherings; the main auditorium will seat 900. The estimated cost of the new church is \$100,000. The first annual report in 1918 showed receipts amounting to \$20,042.93.

Church of Our Lady of the Angels.—This is a new parish, founded in 1916. Rev. Michael J. O'Connell is the rector. The place of worship is at the corner of Main and Montague streets.

Saint Francis Home for the Aged.—This institution conducted by the Little Franciscan Sisters of Mary, whose doors are opened to the aged without home or abandoned, was founded in 1889 under the direction of Rev. Joseph Brouillet, pastor of Notre Dame Church. The first home was situated at the corner of Southgate and Grand streets, and was destined as an asylum for orphans or homeless children and as a home for the aged and infirm. Applications for admittance increased daily, and from the beginning to January, 1891, there were registered 250 orphans of both sexes, and 15 aged and infirm.

In January, 1891, advised by Rt. Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, then Bishop of Springfield, the community left its South Worcester house to establish itself in another section of the city, and in October of the same year the Sisters purchased their present house on Bleeker street. They soon became well known, and in a few months had over sixty orphans housed within their walls. By means of the daily house-to-house collection by the Sisters the children were supported. Were it not for general public assistance those little ones might often have gone to bed cold and hungry.

In January, 1898, at the request of Bishop Beaven, the house was changed from an orphan asylum to a Home for the Aged of both sexes, who were in their sixtieth year or older. That year applications were so numerous that an addition was built to the home. Even this building became too small and the Sisters undertook the work of enlarging the home, and in their efforts were generously aided by the citizens of Worcester.

The new building was dedicated and opened on June 28, 1908. The edifice is four stories high, not including the basement, built of brick, with granite trimmings. It fronts Thorne street, and is composed of the main building and two wings, and is connected with the other house by a viaduct. It is equipped with all the latest improvements and modern architecture. The total cost of the structure is \$60,000.

In St. Francis Home for the Aged, from January, 1891, to January, 1898, the Sisters have cared for 245 orphans. From January 18, 1898, date on which the work was changed from orphans to aged, up to January, 1917, the Sisters have harbored more than 893 aged people, and of this number 410 died in their care. There are at present 150 old people in the Home. The staff comprises 37 professed Sisters and three auxiliaries.

To help the Sisters to continue their good work, an association was established among the Worcester Catholics under the name of St. Francis Aid Association in the year 1900. This Association has been a wonderful help to the Sisters.

The Gray Nuns.—The Gray Nuns came to Worcester, January 21, 1891, and established themselves at the corner of Grand and Southgate streets. Two years later they purchased a farm of 150 acres on Granite street, at a cost of \$15,000. The farmhouse was converted into a chapel, and an orphanage built at a cost of \$31,000, completed January 31, 1893, and blessed by Bishop Beaven, May 21, 1893. Sister Piche was the first superior. Three sisters came at the beginning; now there are nineteen. They assume the care of children above three years of age. When the boys reach the age of twelve they are returned to friends or sent to the House of the Angel Guardian in Boston to learn a trade, or to study further with the Oblate Fathers in Ottawa, Canada. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and household duties, and when old enough are returned to their friends or placed in good homes. Father A. Desnoyers, from St. Hyacinthe, Canada, was the first chaplain.

Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association.—Branches of this organization have been formed in four of the Roman Catholic churches, and have assisted the pastors materially in raising funds for charity and in performing the various benevolent duties of the churches. They are as follows:

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St. John's, first in Worcester county; Blessed Sacrament Branch, Mrs. Nancy Corkery, president, 1917; St. Anne's Branch, Mrs. Catherine Grace, president; St. Cecile Branch, Emma Rochon, president; St. Paul's Branch, Mary F. Timon, president; Immaculate Conception; St. Peter's; St. Stephen's; Church of Ascension; Sacred Heart.

CHAPTER LXIII

Other Churches—Unitarian—Universalist—Christian Scientist—Christian (Disciples)—Adventist—Spiritual—Friends

The following narrative of the origin of Unitarianism in Worcester, and of the First Unitarian (Second Parish) Church, is contributed:

The Second Parish was formally constituted in March, 1785. Longings must be sought in the intellectual and religious movements that were quietly but profoundly affecting the life of New England for many years before that date. The spirit of the Revolution extended beyond the consideration of political questions, and unconsciously influenced men's thinking on all vital themes. New ideals of Liberty in religious thought slowly emerged from the earnest discussion of the times. The placid orthodoxy of the earlier generations was disturbed by the pressure of new opinions. Still there was no open breach. No ecclesiastical antagonisms rent the peace and harmony of the community. It was the necessity of choosing a minister for the town that brought to a focus the differences of doctrinal belief that existed in the First Parish. Then it was found that the people were divided into two parties, broadly distinguished as conservative and liberal. Earnest efforts were made to compromise these differences; it was even proposed that two ministers be settled so as to avoid a split in the Parish. The Divine assistance was invoked by the appointment of a day of fasting and prayer. But all to no avail.

So it came about that at the close of the pastorate of Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty, Rev. Aaron Bancroft was asked to supply the pulpit, and so pleased a portion of his hearers that they petitioned the town to take action to settle him. When this was refused, and when all efforts for a harmonious solution of the question failed, sixty-seven members of the congregation withdrew, and with the adoption of a covenant, formed a separate and voluntary organization. Of these only two men and four women were members of the Church as distinct from the Parish, thus indicating in part at least the line of cleavage. There was no disposition to establish a new kind of church; it was not at all a Unitarian movement. There was no intended break with historic traditions either of polity or the great affirmations of Christian faith. The new society called itself the *Second Congregational Church*, thus acknowledging its relation to the mother church.

Public worship was instituted on the third Sunday of March, 1785, in the Court House, Mr. Bancroft conducting the service and preaching the sermon. He consented to become the pastor June 7 and was ordained Feb. 1, 1786. The new Parish was incorporated Nov. 13, 1787, as a poll parish, as distinct from a territorial, and was the first of the kind in Massachusetts.

The circumstances under which the new parish was launched were such as to test the constancy of its members to the utmost. The times were hard. Out of meagre incomes they were obliged to support their own church at the same time that they were taxed by the town for the support of the First Parish. Until relieved of this burden by the General Court, they had to endure great hardships. Their minister said of them afterwards that nothing but their devotion to the ideals and principles of liberty of conscience which they had espoused, would have supported them in the sufferings and persecutions through which they had to pass.

Moreover their cause was unpopular, and they with their minister were objects of religious aversion. It is impossible to imagine now the bitterness of the prejudice they

had to encounter. Only gradually did it die out. In the end Dr. Bancroft overcame all opposition by the force of his character, by his quiet and valiant defense of his views, and by his work as a scholar and writer.

The first meeting house which stood at the northern end of Summer street, was dedicated Jan. 1, 1792. The land was given to the parish by Charles and Samuel Chandler, June 16, 1791, and the building, a plain wooden structure, was built by Ignatius Goulding and Elias Blake. A bell was purchased and a tower clock presented by Isaiah Thomas. Among the founders of the church were: Jos. Wheeler, Sam. Curtis, Tim. Paine, Palmer Goulding, Benj. Flagg, Sam. Bridge, Jno. Goodwin, Wm. Gates, Lem. Rice, Nath. Patch, Sam. Brazier, Nath. Paine, Ignatius Goulding, Thad. MacCarty, Jno. Pierce, Jno. Stowers, Chas. Stearns, Benj. Andrews, Jedediah Healy, Wm. Treadwell, Jno. Mower, Micah Johnson, Thos. Stowell, Jno. Walker, Jos. Miller, Wm. Jenkinson, Andrew Tufts, Simeon Duncan, David Chadwick, Benj. Stowell, Abraham Lincoln, Sam. Mower, Jno. Barnard, Cornl. Stowell, Jos. Allen, Ephraim Mower, Eli Chapin, Jno. Smith, Phineas Heywood, Levi Lincoln, Joel How, Sam. Allen, Isaiah Thomas, Thad. Chapin, Samuel Prentice, Nathan Heard, Jno. Stanton, Sam. Flagg, Abel Stowell, Clark Chandler, Chas. Chandler, Tim. Bigelow, Sam. Chandler, Edw. Bangs. (See Early Settlers). The building committee of 1828 consisted of: Fred. W. Paine, Rejoice Newton, Alpheus Merrifield, Col. Sam. Ward, Capt. Geo. T. Rice, Capt. Lewis Barnard and Pliny Merrick. Elias Curtis and Peter Kendall were the builders. (P. 304-5, Vol. II, Thomas' diary).

After forty-one years in which Dr. Bancroft became one of the leading ministers of New England, a colleague was appointed, March 28, 1827, Rev. Alonzo Hill. Aug. 20, 1829, a new brick meeting house on the site occupied by the present structure on Court Hill was dedicated. The land was bought of Isaiah Thomas for \$4,000; the building cost \$13,000. Dr. Bancroft died Aug. 19, 1839, and Dr. Hill became pastor, continuing for more than thirty-one years.

The present meeting house was dedicated March 26, 1851, the former edifice having been destroyed by fire, Aug. 29, 1849. In this church Dr. Hill preached an historical sermon on the occasion of his fortieth anniversary as an ordained minister. He died Feb. 1, 1871. "Dr. Hill was a man of rare benignity; his face was a benediction," writes Charles E. Stevens. "As a colleague he lived in entire harmony with his senior, and as a sole pastor he perpetuated all amiable traditions. For nearly a century the Second Parish flourished under the two pastorates in an atmosphere of peace, diffused by the personal influence of the two pastors."

The third minister, Rev. Edward H. Hall, was installed as a colleague of Dr. Hill, Feb. 10, 1869, and became minister in 1871. After thirteen years he resigned to become pastor of the Unitarian Church in Cambridge, where he became highly distinguished, living to a great age. Mr. Stevens says of him: "He had so endeared himself to his parishioners that with unfeigned regret they yielded to the separation. He had continued and re-enforced the traditional amenities of the Second Parish ministry. He had approved himself 'a scholar and a ripe and good one.' As a thinker, he had pushed his way among the deep problems of thought, beyond what was commonly known of him. In the literature of art he was so much at home that many outside, as well as within his own parish, gladly came for instruction to the art lectures which he gave on several occasions. A broad and fine culture, coupled with a liberal faith, appeared to express the ideal towards which he continually aspired."

Rev. Austin S. Garver was installed as his successor March 11, 1885. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., preached the sermon from the text—"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." A prosperous and happy ministry succeeded when on his twenty-fifth anniversary Mr. Garver tendered his resignation and was named minister emeritus. In 1900 a parsonage was built at the corner of Lancaster and Highland streets, a commodious and beautiful residence. The minister made frequent summer trips to Europe, and in 1885 he was

granted leave of absence for fifteen months during which he travelled to Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. With these exceptions, he applied himself closely to his work as minister and pastor; he gave much time to the Sunday school, instituting methods in the use of pictures in teaching that were widely adopted. He studied art extensively and for many years conducted classes which were attended by many persons outside the parish. He has also taken an active interest in many matters of an educational and philanthropic character as well as serving for many years as a member of the school committee.

Rev. Edwin M. Slocombe was installed in January, 1912.

[Particulars of Mr. Garvin's ministry will be found in an article contributed to the Sunday "Spy," Jan. 1, 1899, by Nath. Paine.]

The foregoing account of the Second Parish was written in part by the late Rev. Austin S. Garver and the revised copy was received by the author two days before he died. From the article in the "Spy," the following is extracted:

Rev. A. S. Garver is a man of broad, scholarly attainments and liberal religious views. He is prominent among those interested in educational and philanthropic problems and has identified himself with the municipal life of Worcester since he came here. Mr. Garver is a deep thinker and a forcible and convincing pulpit orator. He is a man of very wide activities and is prominently identified with many educational and religious movements. Among other things which he has had to do with in addition to his parish duties is trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and member of numerous important committee of the corporation of that institution—a trustee of Leicester Academy and director of the American Unitarian Association; director of the Worcester Conference; president of the Worcester Art Society, incorporator of the Worcester Art Museum, member of the Public School Art League and he has been a member of the Worcester School Board for terms aggregating ten years.

He is a man of very busy habits, whose whole time is taken up with the work of his study, his church, his parish and his public duties in the municipality. He is a liberal patron and appreciator of art and is a firm believer in the introduction of properly conducted art study into the public schools. He is one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the Public School Art League, which has as its object the inculcation of a love of art in the minds of the children of the schools of the city. His own home is filled with dainty bits of artistic production, in the midst of which he works and writes in a most ideal atmosphere of refinement and intellectuality.

Church of the Unity.—After a preliminary meeting of members of the First Unitarian Church, June 23, 1844, a meeting was held August 25 and it was voted to raise funds for preaching and a place of worship, and to build a meeting house. The lot on which the Church of the Unity stands on Elm street was bought and ground broken the following spring. The first services were held Jan. 26, 1845, by Rev. Dr. James Thompson of Barre, in a hall of Harris's book store. The "Second Unitarian Society of Worcester" was incorporated Nov. 27, 1845, with 47 incorporators, among whom were Pliny Merrick and Benjamin F. Thomas. The name became Church of the Unity by vote of the parish Feb. 7, 1846.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale was unanimously called Feb. 10, 1846. The church was dedicated April 25, and the minister installed next day.

Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Samuel Lothrop, D. D., at the installation. No church was formed; no creed nor covenant adopted; no deacons elected. Some of the ministers have administered communion or the Lord's Supper; others have omitted all such ceremonies. The ministry of Dr. Hale continued ten years. He resigned June 30, 1856, to accept a Boston pastorate. Dr. Hale subsequently became not only one of the most distinguished authors and clergymen but perhaps the best known and most honored in the country.

A call was extended to Rev. George M. Bartol of Lancaster, but he declined. Rev. Rush R. Shippen was installed as the next pastor, Dec. 22, 1858. In July, 1871, he resigned to become secretary of the American Unitarian Association. He also became very prominent in the denomination. In 1865 the church was enlarged and 46 pews added.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, installed May 4, 1873, had been a Universalist; his resignation March 4, 1880, was accepted April 1. Rev. Roland A. Wood, installed June 1, 1881, resigned Sept. 14, 1884. In 1885 the church was renovated and parish rooms added. Rev. Calvin Stebbins was installed in January, 1886, and was pastor until 1899. He was afterward minister of the Framingham Church. He has a wide reputation as a logical and convincing preacher. Rev. Frank L. Phalen, pastor 1904, was gifted as a poet and editorial writer. His contributions to the "Spy" attracted much attention. He resigned on account of very severe and prolonged illness, but recovered and afterward was pastor of the beautiful church at Fair Haven, Mass.

Rev. Charles Brown Elder, D. D., pastor 1905-15, and pastor emeritus, still a resident of this city and a prominent member of the city school committee, took rank among the ablest preachers of the city. Rev. Chas. E. Beals was minister from 1915 until early in 1917, when he resigned on account of differences with his congregation due to the European War. Rev. William Channing Brown is the present minister (1918).

The long and devoted service of Charles M. Thayer in the Sunday school as superintendent and of the late Edward F. Tolman as parish clerk and in other offices, deserve special mention.

South Unitarian Memorial Church.—The Third Unitarian Church (Congregational Unitarian) in the city was organized to provide for the needs of those living in the southern part. It was established in 1890. The Rev. Austin F. Garver was the chief spirit in founding the South Unitarian Church. The first services were held in the Freeland street school house, Mr. Garver and Mr. Stebbins alternating in conducting the services. Mr. Kent was the first settled minister, and under him the Society rented a vacant store opposite the present church building, where it remained for some time. Then Pilgrim Church Hall was rented and used until the present building was ready for occupancy.

The first minister, Rev. Geo. W. Kent, was installed in 1892, and his pastorate ended in 1900. Rev. Arthur L. Weatherly was minister, 1900-08. The present minister, Rev. Samuel C. Beane, Jr., resigned in 1916, removing to Dorchester. Rev. Chas. P. Wellman, acting pastor in 1917, is now pastor.

First Universalist Church.—The following is contributed:

In 1834 Universalism was first preached here by Rev. Lucius R. Paige, historian of Hardwick and Cambridge, then settled in Cambridge. His meetings in the town hall were well attended by men, but by few women. Afterward Rev. Hosea Ballou, Rev. Thos. Whittemore and others preached here occasionally. In 1840 Rev. Walter Bulford did some pioneer work in this town, and in 1841 the Universalists effected an organization and chose as pastor Rev. Stephen Preston Landers, after hearing him preach four sermons, the first being given March 28, 1841. He began his work May



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

2d, and the society was organized June 3d; his salary was \$500 a year. He labored earnestly and successfully as pastor and Sunday school superintendent; he organized the Sunday school in his first year.

At first the meetings were in old Brinley Hall, but Nov. 22, 1843, a meeting house was dedicated on the present location of the Worcester Institution of Savings, Main street. The pastor himself was the largest contributor to the building fund. The lot

cost \$5,500; the building was a wooden structure, with stores on the street floor, an auditorium on the second floor, later known as Continental Hall. The church was formally organized Nov. 21, 1843.

Mr. Landers preached his farewell sermon June 16, 1845; was for five years in West Cambridge; then in Clinton, N. Y., but was not settled after leaving here. He died at Clinton, April 15, 1876. He was a native of Bainbridge, N. Y., born Aug. 22, 1812; a graduate of the Clinton Liberal Institute; studying theology under Rev. Stephen R. Smith, ordained Sept., 1839, settled at Bethany, Pa., 1837, and at Andover, Mass., later that year; his widow, Emily (Barker) Landers, died June 15, 1886; their only child Margaret married Rev. Webster Bettes Randolph.

The second pastor, Rev. Albert Case, served four years. He was born in Barkhamstead, Conn.; had been pastor at Charleston, S. C.; was installed here March 12, 1845. He was a 33d degree Mason, popular in social life; a successful pastor. Afterward he was pastor at Hingham, and later employed in the Custom House for a time; editor and insurance agent in Boston. He was struck by a street car in Somerville and killed, Dec. 29, 1877, aged about 70 years.

The third pastor, Rev. Obadiah Tillotson, was also here four years. He was a doctrinal preacher, dignified and commanding, and a diligent worker. The increase in the congregations during his pastorate led to the addition of galleries in 1851. He was installed in June, 1849, and preached his farewell sermon, Oct. 31, 1852. He was born at Orford, N. H., May 9, 1816; began to preach when twenty-two; was settled at Woodstock, Vt., Claremont, N. H., Lynn and Methuen, in this State. After leaving Worcester he preached at Hartford, Conn., and at Watertown, Mass.; studied law at Harvard, and afterward practiced here for two years, continuing to supply pulpits also. Later he was minister at Stafford, Conn., and Northfield, Vt., where he died June 19, 1863.

Rev. John Greenleaf Adams, D. D., began his pastorate in April, 1853, and served seven fruitful years. He inaugurated Children's Day, and this church was the first to observe this day, now universally observed in all Protestant churches. Dr. Adams was a native of Plymouth, N. H., born July 30, 1810; in early life he was trained in the Church of the Christians and the Congregational; in 1832 entered the Universalist ministry; preached in Maine; was ordained in Rumney, N. H., June 12, 1833; pastor later at Claremont, N. H., and Malden, Mass.; editor of "Star in the East" several years. After leaving this city he was at Providence, R. I., Lowell, Mass., Cincinnati, O., and Melrose Highlands, Mass. He published fifteen books and many pamphlets. He died May 4, 1887.

Rev. Lindley Murray Burrington, pastor from July 23, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862, was born in Burke, Vt.; educated in St. Johnsbury Academy, Green Mountain Institute and the University of Vermont; studied under Rev. J. S. Lee and the famous Rev. A. A. Miner; settled at Reading, Mass., in 1858. He resigned as pastor here on account of illness. Afterward was minister at North Adams four years, and afterward lived in Minnesota and New York; in 1884 became pastor of the Uxbridge Unitarian Church.

Rev. Thomas Elliot St. John, settled April 1, 1862, dismissed June 1, 1866. He was a loyal Union man and did yeoman service not only in his church but in support of the Union. He was born in Canterbury, N. Y., March 2, 1831; graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1856, with highest honors, and practiced at Janesville and Prairie du Chein, returning to the college as professor in 1857. Converted from Methodism, in 1859 he began to preach; his first pastorate was at New Bedford, Mass., 1859-62. He preached in Chicago two years, then returned to this church, Feb. 1, 1869, and for ten years was an able and successful pastor. The pulpit is his handiwork. After resigning, April 1, 1879, he was at Plymouth, N. H.; Auburn, N. Y., and Haverhill, Mass.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was observed Oct. 10, 1866. Rev. Mr. Landers preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Adams read an historical poem; and the new pastor,

Benj. F. Bowles, was installed. He resigned Dec. 1, 1868, to become pastor of the church at Cambridgeport. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., March 4, 1844; studied for the ministry in the Clinton Liberal Institute, and was pastor at Salem, Southbridge, Natick and Melrose, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where he represented his district in the state legislature. From Cambridge he went to a pastorate in Philadelphia and afterward to Osage, Iowa; then San Francisco; resided afterward in Boston. His last charge was at Abington and South Weymouth. He died Jan. 2, 1892. His widow, Ada C. Bowles, was pastor at Pomona, Cal., some years.

During the second pastorate of Dr. St. John, the present church on Pleasant street was erected. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1870. The lot cost \$6,500; the building \$65,000. It was dedicated June 28, 1871, Rev. Mr. Adams and Rev. B. F. Bowles assisting the pastor in the services.

Rev. Moses Henry Harris, D. D., was settled Oct. 1, 1879, dismissed April 25, 1890. He was born in Greene, Me., May 14, 1845, fitted for college at the Edwards Institute, Me.; graduated from the Canton Theological School, 1870; settled as pastor at Brattleboro, Vt., 1870, remaining there until he came here; and while there established churches in Williamsville, Guilford, and Vernon, Vt., and Hinsdale, N. H. Largely through his efforts All Souls Church was founded in this city, and during the last years of his life he was its beloved pastor. (See All Souls). After leaving the First Church he had a pastorate of ten years in Chicago. He received the degree of D. D. from St. Lawrence.

Rev. Dr. Almon F. Gunnison succeeded Dr. Harris, May 1, 1890. From the first he took a place among the foremost preachers of the city. During his pastorate many improvements were made in the meeting house. His annual lectures descriptive of travels; his sermons on the early Christian martyrs, as well as his Sunday morning sermons, attracted many not of the church to his congregations. Dr. Gunnison was born in Hallowell, Me., March 2, 1844, and died in Brooklyn, in 1917. He was educated in Green Mountain Institute, Vt., Tufts College and St. Lawrence University (A. N., 1868). His first pastorate was at Bath, Me., 1871-90; when he came here, he was pastor of All Souls Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. There he won a national reputation. The church flourished and his acquaintance became widely extended throughout the country. His Sunday school was the largest in the State; the society led in reforms, charities and various other activities. He received the degree of D. D. from St. Lawrence in 1885. Dr. Gunnison throughout his life was engaged in lecturing and editorial work. He contributed to many newspapers and periodicals. He was ever in demand as a public speaker at dinners, historic celebrations and other public occasions.

In 1894 for the second time, he was elected president of Lawrence University, but declined; in 1899 he was elected again and accepted, serving with distinction until shortly before his death, when he resigned on account of ill health.

The semi-centenary of the society was observed June 3, 1891. Rev. T. E. St. John preached the sermon. In the evening there was a banquet in Continental Hall, at which Rev. Drs. Thos. J. Sawyer, Alonzo A. Miner, George H. Emerson, Rev. T. E. St. John and others spoke. The semi-centenary of the church was observed Sunday, Nov. 26, 1893, by an historical sermon by Dr. Gunnison, and Nov. 28th by a reunion and supper, largely attended and provided with interesting exercises. Of Dr. Gunnison the present pastor said in his anniversary sermon, 1916: "I think it simple justice to say that Worcester never had a pastor who gave himself more freely to every good cause; who by his memorable lectures, his brilliant pen and ready helping hand, made himself and this church widely known and respected. And this he did, too, without abating in the least his loyalty to our faith or fearless championship of it."

The present pastor, Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, who succeeded Dr. Gunnison in 1899, has won a high place in the esteem of the city as well as in his own congregation. Under his pastorate the church has shown gratifying growth. Charitable and

parish endowment funds to the amount of \$3,500 have been gathered by gifts and bequests; a beautiful memorial window was given by Capt. C. H. Pinkham.

The seventy-fifth anniversary was celebrated Oct. 15-16, 1916, very elaborately. A full report of the exercises was printed in pamphlet form. At the morning service an anniversary poem was read by the author, Chas. M. Harrington, who was the poet at the semi-centenary. The pastor preached an historical sermon, from which data for this sketch has been used. Fred. E. Gunnison, son of Dr. Gunnison, spoke, bringing a message from his father. At a Z. E. H. meeting in the afternoon, Rev. Archibald McCullah and Hon. James Logan were the speakers. Ministers of various other churches assisted.

At the anniversary supper Monday evening in the vestry, at which Judge George R. Stobbs presided, the speakers were: Rev. Dr. John C. Adams of Hartford, son of a former pastor; Rev. Frank O. Hall, who spoke at the semi-centenary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis Chamberlain, who spoke of "Mothers in Israel." She spoke impressively of the period that had come under her observation and of the loyal women who toiled in church, Sunday school, the Ladies' Social Circle, the Z. E. H. Club and the Mission Circle. Mrs. Chamberlain presented her subject with much charm and magnetism and was happily effective in bringing out the points of her subject.

All Souls Universalist Church.—The following is contributed:

Under the direction of Rev. Moses H. Harris, while pastor of the First Universalist Church, a Sunday school for the south end of the city was opened in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Russell, 10 May street, Jan. 27, 1884; 27 were present. A corporation to be known as All Souls Universalist Parish was organized Oct. 13, 1884, with Martin Russell, president, and Jerome B. Knox, clerk.

A lot of land on Kilby street was given by Mrs. Lucy A. Stone and a small chapel was built and dedicated Jan. 27, 1885. June 14th of the same year a church organization was established and on June 28th Rev. M. H. Harris received 21 members into the church, twelve coming by letter from the First Church. Lee Howard Fisher, a senior at Tufts College, supplied the pulpit the first year, and the first settled pastor was Rev. Frederic W. Bailey, who remained from April, 1886, to January, 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis A. Gray, during whose pastorate the present beautiful house of worship was erected at the corner of Woodland and Norwood streets. The cornerstone was laid June 3, 1891, and the building dedicated Nov. 20 same year.

Rev. Mr. Gray closed his pastorate in April, 1893, and was followed in August by Rev. Benj. F. Eaton, who labored three years and was very active in raising funds for the large indebtedness. Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris was called to the church in 1896, and gave devoted and loving service until 1902. Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Canfield succeeded, and his death six years later while still an incumbent of All Souls, was a crushing blow to the people. Rev. Wm. J. Taylor came to the church in November, 1908, and June 14, 1910, the 25th anniversary of the church was observed with fitting ceremonies. Mr. Taylor was followed in 1914 by Rev. Fenwick L. Leavitt, who has been very successful in his work, 90 new members having united with the church in three years.

Among the auxiliary organizations connected with All Souls Church are the Sunday school, and Ladies' Aid Society, both older than the church itself, and always of great help. The St. Makrina Club, of the younger women of the church, was founded by Dr. Harris's wife. The Young People's Christian Union has been a model for much larger societies in its efficiency and the interest of its meetings. The Marquette Club, founded in 1899, is a social organization of a very high order, and the Men's Club, of more recent date, is an influential factor for the brotherhood of the church.

Universalist Ministers' Association.—The following is contributed by Mr. George F. Morton:

Central Massachusetts Universalist Ministers' Association was organized at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 6th, 1903. Rev. V. E. Tomlinson, D. D., of the Worcester First Church, seems to have been the prime mover in the matter, having invited the Universalist ministers of Worcester county and vicinity to meet in the parlors of the Bay State House, to talk over the matter of forming a Ministers' Association. It was unanimously voted to form an association with the above-mentioned name.

The officers of the newly formed association were: Pres., Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D.; Vice-Pres., Rev. C. G. Robbins; Sec'y, Rev. M. B. Townsend; Treas., Rev. F. L. Masseck. The charter members were as follows: Revs. A. J. Canfield, D. D., Worcester; V. E. Tomlinson, D. D., Worcester; I. M. Atwood, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. Conklin, D. D., Boston; F. L. Masseck, Spencer; E. W. Whitney, Milford; G. E. Huntley, So. Framingham; C. G. Robbins, Leominster; B. F. Butler, Charlton; R. D. Van Tassel, Marlboro; R. H. Dix, Warren; M. B. Townsend, Southbridge. Additions from Oxford, Gardner, Fitchburg, Webster, South Acton, Putnam, Conn., and Woonsocket, R. I., were made at later meetings.

The meetings are held in Worcester the second Monday of each month from October to April, inclusive. The meetings are opened with a short devotional service, followed by the regular routine business of an organized body, after which one of the members reads a prepared paper, or gives a talk upon some helpful or inspiring subject, at the conclusion of which there is a general discussion of the matter presented.

Officers are elected annually. The following have served as president: Revs. A. J. Canfield, D. D., E. W. Whitney, F. L. Masseck, V. E. Tomlinson, D. D., Dr. Wm. G. Schoppe, E. W. Preble, H. A. Philbrook, A. Tyler, F. L. Leavitt. The following have served as secretary: Revs. W. B. Townsend, F. L. Masseck, M. C. Ward, W. J. Taylor, C. R. Tenney, G. F. Morton.

First Church of Christ (Scientist).—No sect has shown such a remarkable growth as the Christian Scientists in recent years. Preliminary meetings were held in this city from time to time, and since 1913 regular services have been held. The meetings were in the Woman's Club House until 1913, when the very artistic meeting house on Main street near Oberlin was occupied. The readers have been: Burt L. Knowles and Mrs. Nellie B. Bush, 1913; Harry C. Higgins and Mrs. Anna G. Irvine, 1914; Herbert E. Cather and Mrs. Irvine, 1915-16; Henry C. Higgins and Mrs. Mary H. Cummins, 1917.

Another church of this denomination was organized in 1914, and has had its place of worship since then in Dean Hall, the Woman's Club, 43 Salisbury street. The readers have been: Otis Luscombe, and Mrs. T. D. MacDuff, 1916-17.

For several years there has been a reading room for the sale and distribution of Christian Science literature, at 718 Slater building, removed in 1917 to the Park building. Mary G. Tucker is librarian.

First Church of Christ (Disciples).—Organized Aug. 5, 1860, with sixteen charter members, two elders and two deacons in charge of its affairs, began to hold services in the little chapel on Thomas street. In 1867 the chapel was expanded and a vestry added, making a comfortable church building. The church was incorporated in 1868. The property was sold in September, 1885, and the place of worship afterward was in the old Central Church, Main street, until the new church at 829 Main

street was occupied. The cost of the new plant was \$30,000. It was dedicated September 12, 1886. This church advocates a return to apostolic Christianity in faith and practice; has no creed but the Bible and pleads for the union of all Christians on the Bible. Its communicants in the U. S. number more than 1,500,000.

The ministers have been: Alanson Wilcox, J. M. Atwater, T. W. Cottingham, Frank N. Calvin, Dr. I. A. Thayer, 1887 to 1889; A. B. Chamberlain, 1889-94; Bela H. Hayden, 1895-96; Roland A. Nichols, 1897-1901; Dr. J. M. Van Horn, 1901-05; Harry Minnick, since 1906. Prior to 1868 most of the preaching was done by the two elders, W. A. S. Smyth and Parritt Blaisdell, prominent manufacturers of Worcester. The present plant has been much enlarged and improved and has a valuation exceeding \$50,000.

The second church of the denomination, the Highland Street Church of Christ, was a colony from the First Church. Organized in 1902 as a mission at 54 North Ashland street. Roland A. Nichols was the first pastor in 1903, and he remained until 1906. The meeting house on Highland street, corner of West, was occupied in 1905. Mr. Nichols was succeeded in 1906 by A. P. Finley, 1906-09; Jas. N. Lester was minister from 1909 to 1911; Albert B. Cunningham, 1911; Wm. C. Cerie, 1911-12; Fred A. Robinson, 1912-14; Geo. Manifold, 1915-16.

Second Advent Christian Church.—The Second Advent movement in Worcester was made in anticipation of the predicted end of the world on Feb. 15, 1843. On Thanksgiving Day, 1842, a meeting was held in East City Hall to arrange for services, which were held afterward nearly every evening for a time. After the fatal day had passed, a formal organization of the Adventists took place. Records were not kept during the early years. The first note in the records of the church is dated April 14, 1850, and includes the articles of association.

In 1866 the church built a chapel on leased land on Central street, at a cost of about \$3,100, and it was dedicated June 14. A succession of elders had charge of the services until Dec. 15, 1870, when Elder S. G. Mathewson was engaged for "one half of his time," as pastor; he remained in charge until Oct. 17, 1875. In 1883 the chapel was sold and quarters rented in Clark block, Main street. Since 1893 the church has worshipped in the present edifice on Chandler street, corner of Piedmont. Rev. Franklin D. Barnes was pastor in the eighties for several years. The next pastor was Rev. H. F. Carpenter in 1894. Since then the church has had ministers as follows: Revs. Wm. A. Burch, 1895-1900; Geo. F. Haines, 1902-10; Isaac M. Blanchard, since 1910.

First Spiritual Church.—Until the past few years this church has not been listed in the city directory, but the organization dates from 1879. It has no meeting houses. Services have been in houses of members and in various halls. For several years the place of worship has been at 55 Pearl street. Since 1916 the church has had a pastor, Rev.

Henri Sentner. The officers of the society are: Pres., Chas. Coffin; Treas., Wm. R. Irwin; Sec., Mrs. Hattie Sherwood.

Society of Friends.—The members of the Society of Friends from 1816 to 1837 were not numerous in this town. They worshipped at first in Leicester. Their first place of worship here was in a room over a store in Paine's block. In 1816 a meeting house was built on land given by Anthony Chase and Samuel H. Colton, members of the society. Timothy K. Earle made a gift of \$5,000 for the benefit of the Worcester Meeting for repairs and improvement of the meeting house.

The meeting house on Oxford street, corner of Chatham, was built in 1908. This building was made possible by the generosity and interest of D. Wheeler Swift, a loyal member of the Society.

In the seventies and eighties, Lydia Haight and Susan A. Gifford were ministers. Stephen Cartland was minister, 1889-93; John Metcalfe, 1902-04; Earle J. Harold, 1904-11; J. Farland Randolph, 1912-14; John Metcalfe, since 1914. Alfred T. Ware has been the pastor since 1915.

The Bible School and Christian Endeavor meetings and Home and Foreign Missionary meetings are among the activities in which the membership are interested, and also in the various philanthropic works of the city.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

CHAPTER LIN

Religious and Reform Associations—Y. M. C. A.—Y. W. C. A.—Christian Endeavor—City Missionary Society—Bible Students' Association—Washington Benevolent Society—Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society—Sons of Temperance—Reform Club—W. C. T. U.—Other Temperance Societies—Salvation Army—Volunteers of America

Young Men's Christian Association.—The following is contributed:

This association was organized June 14, 1864, in the old Lincoln House, Elm street, Worcester being the second city in the country to institute such work. The Boston Y. M. C. A. was then thirteen years old. In 1852 a society organized here for similar purposes became a literary society known as the Young Men's Library Association (q. v.). Seven churches were represented at the first meeting of the new Y. M. C. A. The officers, elected a month later, were: Pres., Fred. A. Clapp, merchant; Harris R. Greene, principal of high school, Cor. Sec'y; Geo. A. Smith, book-keeper of the Quinsigamond National Bank, Treas. Rooms were opened in Mechanics building. Evangelistic services were held at Tatnuck, Brittan Square and South Worcester. In the first two years great progress was made. In addition to other mission work, religious services were held on the Common; the reading room and library was better supplied with newspapers and books. Edmund M. Barton led in the work of aid to the needy and sick, furnishing watchers, distributing flowers and food. In 1872 the women organized a relief committee for systematic work among the poor.

After a reaction during the seventies, the Association was given a new lease of life, June 7, 1877. The persistence of J. O. Bemis, Herbert Macy and Lucius P. Goddard kept the organization alive during this period of indifference. The Association had moved to Harrington corner, thence to the Chapin block, Pearl street, and thence to 411 Main street. From the time of incorporation in 1868 efforts had been made to secure a building. The incorporators were Philip L. Moen, Lucius W. Pond and John Quincy Adams. Albert H. Brooks left \$102.24 as a nucleus for the building fund in 1871; Mrs. Susan Mann's legacy of about \$2,000 and other gifts increased the fund to more than \$4,000 in 1885. In 1874 Albert Curtis offered to give \$25,000 on certain conditions. In 1883 the Brown estate on Elm and Pearl streets was bought for \$40,000; in 1885 the following building committee was appointed: Albert Curtis, Samuel R. Heywood, Samuel E. Hildreth, H. M. Hedden, A. G. Mann, Thos. M. Rogers, Chas. F. Rugg, Geo. T. Dewey and J. Orlando Bemis. \$100,000 was raised from 3,000 contributors, the largest of which were Philip L. Moen, \$10,000; Francis B. Knowles and Stephen Salisbury, \$5,000 each; estate of Lucius J. Knowles, \$3,000; David Whitcomb, G. Henry Whitcomb and Jared Whitman, \$1,500 each; Wm. A. Denholm, Chas. H. Morgan, Geo. C. Whitney, H. B. Fay, Samuel E. Hildreth, Francis H. Dewey, Jos. H. Walker, C. M. Dyer, Ed. L. Davis, Ransom C. Taylor, Geo. M. Rice and Samuel R. Heywood, \$1,000 each. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 27, 1886, Rev. Dwight L. Moody the speaker. The building was dedicated April 13, 1887, with much ceremony and rejoicing. Under the leadership of James Logan, who has since then made even greater records in raising funds for public and benevolent purposes, more funds were given and the debt soon afterward paid. A testimonial of appreciation was his visible reward for this great service.

Volunteers performed all the work until 1868, when Aaron Fay Greene was paid a small salary as secretary and manager. He was succeeded by Joshua Freeman in 1871. In 1876 George Colby became secretary, and was followed by Herbert Macy. The first general secretary, H. Benson Van Vranken, succeeded Mr. Macy. Richard H. Shelton became general secretary in 1881; he resigned in 1887 on account of ill health due to overwork in the cause. Later secretaries have been: Samuel McConoughy, 1887-90; Herbert L. Gale, 1890-95; Walter B. Abbott, 1895; Halsey Hammond; C. C. Miles. Fred L. Willis served 1904-16, and during his term of office great progress was made. Robert L. Moore, who served as educational secretary for five years, was recalled from the West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, to take up the general secretaryship of the Worcester Association. He was elected to this office in April, 1917.

The first physical director was Lud C. Havener. Edward W. Wilder was in charge of this department; at the end of twenty years of service he was given a gold watch as a testimonial of the appreciation of his work by the directors. He resigned in 1917 to become director of physical education of the city schools. Christopher Scaife, director of physical education of the Hartford Y. M. C. A., was appointed to his position in October, 1917. The new gymnasium of which Mr. Wilder was in charge was completed in the fall of 1915, and is said to be unsurpassed by any in the country. It is located on the Dodge lot, 766 Main street, and is connected with the main building. The gymnasium was erected from the proceeds of the sale of the old Y. M. C. A. building on Elm street, \$150,000. The gymnasium is divided into two sections,—one for men, 50 by 97 feet; the other for boys, 45 by 66 feet. The two sections provide for about 2,000 men and 1,000 boys. Folding doors enable the two sections to be used as one. There are 1,500 lockers. Everything in the line of gymnasium apparatus is included in the equipment. The swimming pool is one of the largest in the Association world; it is 25 by 100 feet, and holds 110,000 gallons of water. The building committee was: Albert H. Innan, DeWitt Clinton, John W. Higgins, Clarence W. Hobbs, Edward F. Miner, Paul B. Morgan, Lyman F. Gordon, and Fred L. Willis. (For full description see *Wor. Mag.*, Oct., 1915).

Educational work of a general character was introduced early. The first secretary was William P. Taylor. Lectures were given by distinguished men. A debating club called the Y. M. C. A. Lyceum was formed, and afterward the Bancroft Congress. Gradually this department became virtually a college under former educational secretary Robert L. Moore, and has become affiliated with the Northeastern College of Boston, an outgrowth of the educational department of Boston Y. M. C. A. More than a thousand students are now registered annually in more than forty subjects. There has been a steady increase from 116 in 1905. The technical and commercial courses have been highly successful, supplementing the work of the public schools. Such men as Lester B. Edwards, chief draughtsman of the Central Building Co.; John S. Allen, chief engineer of Norcross Bros. Co.; Burtis S. Brown, consulting engineer, Boston; Raymond L. Whitman, of the W. P. I. faculty, have been recent instructors. The automobile school has flourished in charge of H. F. Cleveland. Elbridge R. Holmes, of the Crompton & Knowles Development Board, has directed the draughting classes. Carl D. Smith, present educational secretary, has reorganized the work into four schools, viz.: Commerce and Finance, Engineering, Preparatory, and Automobile. Because of affiliation with Northeastern College, Boston, students completing four years of satisfactory work are granted a degree. In addition to the regular classes, many instructive lecture courses are given. Classes are conducted for teaching foreigners and many hundreds have learned to write and speak English here. (*See Wor. Mag.*, Jan., 1913).

Ben S. Huggins was the first secretary of religious work; his department was established in 1906. Herman C. deAnguera succeeded him. Mr. deAnguera organized noonday meetings in thirty shops in the city. Bible Study clubs were formed in which



Y W C A BUILDING

over 100 young men were registered. John C. Grace succeeded Mr. deAnguera for one year, but in the autumn of 1917 resigned to reënter the ministry. The position is temporarily vacant.

Through the support of the Twenty-Four Hour Club, Roscoe M. Hersey is maintained as general secretary of the Association at Tientsin, China, and Herman deAnguera is supported as general secretary in Montevideo, Uruguay.

In 1891 O. E. Bourne became secretary of the boys' work. Hugh C. Leggat succeeded him and made the High School clubs very popular. John H. Piper followed Mr. Leggat. Joseph B. Shaw filled the position for a few months in 1917, but in the autumn of 1917 Mr. L. F. Reichard, of Detroit, was appointed boys' secretary.

The camp at Washington, N. H., was given in 1910 by Paul B. Morgan. There is a spacious farmhouse and a hundred acres of land bordering on Millan Lake; \$5,000 was raised in the financial campaign for equipping the camp. The camp has been very popular and many boys spend their vacations there. Ten tent houses have been built, accommodating ten each, and a central lodge is to be built.

In 1912 the dormitory department was opened, in charge of Stacy H. Williams, affording accommodations for seventy young men, in the old Day and Gage buildings, Pearl street. The new building will provide two hundred and ten dormitories, and provision is made for an additional 100 rooms later.

The old building was sold in 1915. The new building will be completed in the fall of 1918. Until then the Association will occupy temporary quarters on Main street, opposite the new location. The funds for the new buildings were raised in a week in 1916; the total was \$376,000. When completed, the Worcester Y. M. C. A. will have the finest and most unique plant and home in the country. The building contains every facility for social, religious, physical, educational work, cafeteria, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, and grounds adjoining provide for a complete athletic field. The present building committee is: Albert H. Inman, chairman; DeWitt Clinton, vice-chairman; John W. Higgins, Clarence W. Hobbs, Robert L. Moore, Paul B. Morgan.

The presidents have been: Frank. A. Clapp, 1864-65; Chas. Ballard, 1865-66; Asa L. Burbank, 1866-67; Henry M. Wheeler, 1867-69; Lucius P. Goddard, 1869-70; Henry M. Merriam, 1870-71; Chas. B. Knight, 1871-72; Geo. C. Whitney, 1872-73, 1884-85; Chas. D. Tucker, 1873-74; Edward Whitney, 1874-75; Sam. W. Cooke, 1875-78; J. Orlando Bemis, 1878-81, 1885-87; Wm. Woodward, 1881-83; James Logan, 1883-84; Wm. A. Denholm, 1887-89; Chas. F. Rugg, 1889-93; Henry D. Barber, 1893-96; Albert H. Inman, 1896-97; Alfred S. Roe, 1897-1904; Walter M. Spaulding, 1904-07; Frank H. Robson, 1907-13; Clarence W. Hobbs, 1913.

Woman's Christian Association.—The following is con-

The first meeting of subscribers to the agreement to form a society for helpfulness to wage-earning girls and women of the city was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, June 13, 1885, and Mrs. Charles G. Reed was elected president. Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears procured the incorporation of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and Mr. Dwight Reed contributed \$1,000. Rooms were opened at 352 Main street, Feb. 1, 1886. At the first annual meeting held in Plymouth Chapel, May 26, 1886, Mrs. Chas. F. Rugg was elected president and served until 1892. Mrs. Chas. H. Morgan was the third president. She was succeeded by the present president, Mrs. Frank L. Durkee, in 1913.

In 1890 the old quarters were outgrown. Mr. Dwight Reed had left a bequest of \$4,000; a campaign added a generous sum to this nucleus. Mr. E. A. Goodnow gave the largest contribution. The lot on Chatham street was bought for \$18,000, and a substantial building erected at a cost of \$87,651. The rooms were furnished by various churches and individuals. The new building was occupied in 1891, and in three months

all the rooms were taken. The Y. W. C. A. facilities, both restaurant and dormitory, have been tested to their capacity in recent years. The gymnasium is popular. The educational department has performed a highly useful service, having about six hundred register in the annual classes in recent years. The organization has about 1,500 members. The annual budget is about \$35,000.

In 1916 more than \$70,000 was raised for an educational and gymnasium building. Among the largest contributors were the estate of Charles H. Morgan, \$10,000. Mr. David H. Fanning, and Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, \$5,000 each. In the campaign to raise funds for war work in November, 1917, over \$17,000 was raised for the Y. W. C. A. war work, this being a part of the \$4,000,000 raised throughout the country for this work.

For two years, a summer camp for girls has been provided at Lake Lashaway, East Brookfield.

The present officers of the organization are: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Chas. H. Morgan; Pres., Mrs. Frank L. Durkee; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Kendall Emerson, Mrs. Leonard Wheeler; Clerk, Mrs. Robert W. Rollins; Treas., Mrs. Geo. F. Fuller.

Christian Endeavor.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was founded Feb. 2, 1881, by Rev. Francis E. Clark of Portland, Me. It is unsectarian, but confined chiefly to the Congregational, Baptist and other "evangelistic" Protestant churches. The first society here was organized in the Old South, in the fall of 1884. The union was formed in 1887, Rev. W. V. W. Davis, president. The officers in 1917 were: Lester N. Moore, pres.; Alice S. Nelson, cor. sec.; Edith H. Foster, rec. sec.; Frank P. Kendall, treas.

City Missionary Society.—The following is contributed:

In the fall of 1849 a meeting was called of those interested in employing a city missionary, two delegates from each of the four Congregational churches, and the First and Pleasant Street Baptist churches. Later the Methodists, Episcopalians and Adventists were included. It was a layman's movement, and included all of the Evangelical churches in the city and later took the name of the Evangelical City Missionary Society. Deacon Ichabod Washburn became president, and Deacon Philip L. Moen for a time secretary.

The first person engaged for City Missionary was I. Ellis Guild, for three months at a salary of \$100 for the entire time. He was succeeded by Moses Brigham of Newburyport, who served two years at an annual salary of \$600. The first subscription paper shows \$510 raised to support the work. The first annual meeting was held in the fall of 1850 in the Old South Church. The speakers were Deacon Moses Brigham, the missionary, H. S. Washburn, Esq., of the First Baptist Church; Judge Emory Washburn of Central Church, and Rev. Mr. Bushnell of the Salem Street Church.

In April, 1853, a senior from Andover Theological Seminary, Rev. Wm. T. Sleeper, was engaged on trial, and in September was engaged permanently as City Missionary. The housing and care of their one missionary enterprise of the day, the Pine Meadow Sunday School, was a problem. President Washburn built at his own expense, the Mission Chapel (Memorial Church) at the corner of Summer and Bridge streets, and added an endowment of \$20,000, the income to be used for the missionary's salary; later he added \$5,000 for industrial work. The Mission Chapel was dedicated in February, 1855.

The Pine Meadow Sunday School and a local Ladies' Aid Society were transferred to the chapel. Preaching services were begun which resulted immediately in a revival.

But the enthusiasm in the churches waned, funds came slowly, or not at all, the missionary became discouraged, and in 1856 resigned. The following year, Rev. Samuel Souther was engaged as missionary. Here the records of this first City Missionary Society end.

The Mission Chapel, being endowed, continued its activity, and in 1865 a Congregational church was organized. This did not become vigorous until in May, 1875, after nearly nineteen years' absence from the city, Rev. W. T. Sleeper was recalled to its pastorate. He found twenty-six names on the membership roll, only sixteen of whom were attending the church. Under his ministry the church took on a vigorous life. It opened its doors to the "New Pilgrims" who were coming to the city in large numbers. A German congregation, with its pastor, Rev. Mr. Rau, worshipped here for a time. Swedish services were first held here, which resulted in the formation of the First Swedish Congregational Church. The Armenians people worshipped here before they had a building of their own. A French church found a welcome and a home here for a time. (See Memorial Church). Rev. William Truman Sleeper in 1878 succeeded in interesting the seven Congregational churches to call a council to organize a Congregational City Missionary Society. Rev. Chas. M. Lamson was elected president of the new society, and Rev. W. T. Sleeper secretary. Lady visitors were employed, existing Sunday schools were assisted and new ones established. Pilgrim, Park, Hope, Covenant, Lake View and Bethany churches were assisted. The following served as presidents of this society: Rev. Chas. M. Lamson, 1878; Addison Palmer, 1879; Samuel E. Hildreth, 1880-81; Edward Kendall, 1882; Chas. H. Hutchins, 1883.

In June, 1883, the society decided to incorporate. It received its charter Dec. 10, 1883, as the Worcester City Missionary Society and under that name and charter has continued its work to this day.

The superintendents have been able and energetic men and the work has prospered under the leadership of each. Rev. Albert Bryant and Rev. William T. Sleeper were largely occupied in establishing new Sunday schools and missions and developing them into churches. Rev. Eldridge Mix gave his attention to strengthening the small churches and to social service work and work among the new Americans. Rev. John H. Matthews continued the ministries of Dr. Mix and developed the social settlement activities at the Endicott House.

The enlarging work called for increase of revenue, but the churches were unable to keep up their former contributions and the result was indebtedness amounting at one time to \$14,000. The reorganization came June 6, 1910, when the superintendent and lady visitors resigned, general activities ceased, and Endicott House was offered for sale. The directors gave themselves to extinguishing the indebtedness, aiding younger churches to pay their debts, or enlarge their buildings or erect new ones. At this time some legacies came to the society, which greatly aided it in its work of reconstruction; the few legacies previously received had been used for current expenses. The society now adopted a policy that all legacies, whether conditioned or not, should be applied to the endowment fund, the income only to be used, with the result that the society now has an endowment of \$38,901.19.

The reconstruction period since 1910 has witnessed the saving of the Park Church from being sold on the mortgage, and the payment of the entire debt of \$17,000. Tatnuck Church has been provided with an \$8,000 lot on which they have erected a \$20,000 church. Hope Church has been aided \$3,000 in enlarging and rebuilding its edifice, and Lake View was assisted with \$2,000 to enlarge its house of worship. One-half of the mortgage of Bethany Church, \$2,616, was paid to enable the church to pay the other half. The Church of the Martyrs (Armenian) has been freed from debt, and assistance along the same line has been rendered the Second Swedish Church. Hope and Tatnuck churches have been assisted financially in paying the interest on their large mortgages, and the Memorial Church and the Trowbridgeville Mission have been aided financially in maintaining their work. Lake View, the Second Swedish, the Finnish, the Swedish-Finnish, the Church of the Martyrs, and the Tatnuck churches re-

ceive aid from the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. In Oct., 1915, the society engaged Rev. E. W. Phillips, a former pastor, director and secretary, to serve as executive secretary and superintendent.

The presidents have been: C. Henry Hutchins, 1883-84; Geo. L. Newton, 1885-88; G. Henry Whitcomb, 1889; Arthur M. Stone, 1890-92; Phil. W. Moen, 1893-96; Wm. Woodward, 1897-98; Dr. John C. Berry, 1899-1906; H. H. Merriam, 1907.

The officers for 1918 were: Wm. B. Aspinwall, Pres.; John A. Sherman, Vice-Pres.; Theodore Nye, Sec.; Charles W. Gray, Treas.; Wm. Woodward, Auditor. Directors: H. H. Merriam, U. Waldo Cutler, Rev. Percy H. Epler, Chas. W. Gray, John A. Sherman, Wm. Woodward, Rev. Francis A. Poole, Rev. Geo. L. Hanscom, Henry Jerome.

International Bible Students Association.—The following is contributed:

In 1874 Charles Taze Russell and a few other Pennsylvanians organized a class for study of the Bible. From that grew the International Bible Students Association. Classes were formed all over the world. This work was incorporated in Pennsylvania as the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society in 1884. In 1909 another was formed in New York, the People's Pulpit Association. In 1913 the International Bible Students Association was incorporated under British laws. The purposes of these corporations are: The mental and moral and spiritual improvement of men and women, by teaching the Bible, by lectures and sermons, and by printing, publishing and distribution of Bibles, books, papers, tracts, sermons and other similar publications. This literature is published in more than thirty different languages.

The Worcester Class of the I. B. S. A. was organized in 1900, with about a dozen members, and is now a large class, having seven ministers for local work.

The first great convention at Worcester was held in Mechanics' Hall, Nov. 18, 1906. The services of our ministers in supplying pulpits or serving at funerals are free to all, except when outside the city for which traveling expenses only are asked. Public services are held every Sunday in the Blue Hall, 19 Pearl street. During week nights there are four study classes in the English language and two in Swedish. These are open to all desiring Bible study.

Washington Benevolent Society.—One of the earliest temperance organizations in the county was instituted in this town March 18, 1822, William Stedman being president, and Daniel Waldo, secretary. The certificate of membership was in the form of a booklet containing Washington's Farewell Address and a portrait of Washington. In December, 1813, was issued a circular signed by Nath. P. Denny, Jos. Goffe, Dan. Waldo, Isaac Goodwin and Bezaleel Taft, describing the evils of the distillation of grain for strong drink and suggesting the propriety of petitioning Congress "to levy a tax on domestic spirits so heavy as to afford a rational prospect of diminishing the consumption." The annual meeting was held on the anniversary of Washington's first inauguration, and an oration delivered. Among the orators at these meetings were Samuel M. Burnside and John Davis. In August, 1836, the society was dissolved, and its funds and records transferred to the Worcester Agricultural Society.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.—Father Theobald Mathew, the distinguished Catholic temperance reformer, visited this city

in October, 1849, on invitation, and preached October 21 in St. John's Church, addressing a meeting in the City Hall two days later. He pledged more than four hundred persons to total abstinence. A meeting was held Nov. 4, in Fenwick Hall, Temple street, attended by thirty-two who formed the Very Reverend Theobald Mathew Mutual Benevolent Total Abstinence Society, and elected the following officers: Pres., Rev. M. W. Gibson; Vice-Pres., Jno. O'Sullivan; Rec. Sec., Jno. Fay; Treas., Michael O'Rourke. The charter members were the officers and following: Robt. Laverty, Michael Toomey, Chas. O'Neil, Jas. Carroll, Jno. Carney, Thos. Lawler, Pat. Coffey, Jno. Foley, Mark Skerrett, Wm. Carberry, Wm. Laverty, Peter Givney, Michael Fleming, Tim. Coffey, Pat. Higgins, Jno. Davis, Michael Foley, Thos. Higgins, Tim. Luby, Thos. Duffy, Jno. Madigan, Thos. McGuinness, Walter Henry, Mark Myans, Lawrence Lawler, Jas. O'Connor, Michael McLoughlin, Michael Dolan and Jno. Dolan.

The first meetings were in St. John's Church, and then at Turner's Hall. In 1873 a house on Temple street was bought for \$1,200, and a hall built there in 1874 at a cost of \$3,100. In May, 1888, this was sold for \$9,500, a lot bought corner of Green and Harrison streets for \$6,000, and a building erected at a cost of \$37,350. This has been the home of the society since then.

The good work of this society is inestimable. It has been one of the strongest and most useful temperance organizations in the city. It has made good citizens out of many victims of the drink habit; it has cared for the sick; buried the dead. Largely composed of men of Irish birth or descent, it has numbered in its membership most of the men of that race who have achieved distinction in this city. The society was incorporated in 1863. In 1899 it celebrated with formal exercises its fiftieth anniversary. The society has contributed generously to various charities and public funds.

The society is founded on the total abstinence pledge of its members. It has always had club rooms for its members, believing that some place always open for young men to meet, read, play cards, etc., would tend to keep them away from the saloons. Except for the pledge taken, the society is purely social.

The present officers are: J. Edward Cronin, pres.; Wm. Cahill, vice-pres.; Jas. M. Rafferty, rec. sec.; Jas. F. Power, fin. sec.; Geo. H. O'Donnell, treas. The hall is at 4 Harrison street; the membership is over 300.

Ladies' Father Mathew Society is an allied organization, meeting at 6 Harrison street; Miss Margaret V. Hayes, president.

Temperance Crusaders of 1874.—Women who took part in the famous crusade against the saloons in 1874, when attempts were made to destroy the drinking places by violence, have maintained an organization known as the Temperance Crusaders of 1874. The present officers are:

Mrs. Myra J. Churchill, pres. and secy.; Mrs. Mary Shekleton, vice-pres.; Mrs. J. H. Martin, treas.

Sons of Temperance.—Rainbow Division, No. 117, the first in this city, was organized July 25, 1859, flourished for a number of years, but surrendered its charter April 11, 1867. New Worcester Division, No. 149, organized Dec. 30, 1859, lasted only three years, probably on account of the Civil War; its charter was surrendered April 17, 1862. Anchor Division, No. 56, organized Oct. 24, 1882, was active for a number of years; its charter was surrendered June 27, 1896. Washingtonian Division, No. 176, organized July 12, 1865; disbanded many years ago; there is no record of a surrender of charter.

Commonwealth Division, No. 56, was organized Dec. 8, 1898, with twenty-one charter members. The officers were: Jno. Howland, grand worthy patriarch; Annie M. Nixon, G. treas.; Chas. E. Dennett, G. scribe; Jas. H. Nixon, P. G. W. A., and W. H. Williams, P. G. W. P. The division was obtained by the efforts of P. G. W. A. Mary J. Montague. The present (1917) officers are: Mrs. Chas. F. Colby, W. P.; Mrs. Chas. L. Shaw, R. S. O. The lodge meets the last Tuesday in month, at 183 Pleasant street.

Worcester Reform Club.—In the midst of a period of great activity in the temperance movement, the Worcester Reform Club was organized Jan. 16, 1876, in the Old South Church by Dr. Henry A. Reynolds then of Bangor, Me., now of this city (1917). Mrs. Susan A. Gifford, known as "Mother" Gifford, minister of the Friends' Society, was leader of Temperance Crusaders and called the meeting. (See biog.). The club held its first meetings in rooms on Pleasant street, and their public meetings in various churches were largely attended. At the end of the first year the club had a thousand members, and many more had signed the pledge of total abstinence. During the first three years 2,410 drinking men signed the pledge and joined the club; in the thirty years 7,000 became members and 18,000 more signed the pledge. Perhaps the need of such an organization lessened in the more temperate years that followed. The work has continued, though the audiences are smaller and the membership not large.

There have been two branches from the old club—the Worcester Temperance Club, which has disbanded; and the Catholic Temperance Society, of which James Burke was leader, and which has for many years been a highly effective organization. In eleven adjoining towns the Worcester Club assisted in forming similar organizations.

The twentieth anniversary was celebrated in the Old South Church. Mother Gifford, Mrs. Sarah B. Earle, President William H. Robinson and Dr. Geo. H. Gould were speakers. The twenty-fifth anniversary was also celebrated in Old South. The Women's Temperance Crusaders of 1871 were present in a body. The club has maintained rooms and held public meetings every Sunday evening during all these years except in

the summer months. An historical sketch of the club was written by Major F. G. Stiles and published in a pamphlet. Wm. H. Robinson was one of the first seventeen who signed the pledge when the club was organized; he was the first president and served for many years, laboring with heart and soul for the club and its purposes. Other presidents have been: Wm. H. Blanchard, Maj. Fred. G. Stiles, Thos. M. Dwyer, Lucius R. Paige and Wm. R. Mill.

The club was incorporated in 1907. The present officers are: Pres., Jno. A. Stowell; Vice-Pres., Rich. Leach, Edward Bancroft, Carl J. Rickert; Rec. Sec., Benj. T. Northridge; Fin. Sec., Adolphe D. Major; Treas., Rich. Leach. The rooms are at 211 Main street.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—This was organized in 1878, and has maintained a strong organization, actively at work since that time. Before the Woman's Club came into existence it was considered the leading organization of women in the city. It has always exerted a strong influence in the temperance movement and other moral reforms. The headquarters for many years have been at 10 Walnut street. The present officers are: Pres., Mrs. Jennie Wilson; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Alice E. Prentice, Mrs. F. D. Switzer, Mrs. Edythe Mowry, Mrs. Lucy Knight; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Nettie Boutelle; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Anna M. Foster; Treas., Mrs. F. W. Call.

Other Temperance Societies.—Ebenezer Lodge, No. 6, Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, meets at 10 Liberty street; Mrs. Rachel Bosley, sec. Rising Star Degree, No. 1; Sec., Mattie E. Storms.

Independent Order of Good Templars:

Freedom Lodge, No. 139, Sec., Mrs. Marion Amidon; Independence Lodge, No. 300, organized in 1890; C. T., P. J. Murphy; V. T., Maud Cleveland; Sec., Grace S. Akers. Integrity Lodge, Sec., Mrs. Annie L. Pengalley; Quinsigamond Val. Lodge, No. 1, Pres., Axel M. Rosenlund; Eagle Lodge, No. 4, Deputy, John L. Youngberg; Kampen Lodge, No. 15, Deputy, Carl A. Johnson; Morgonstjarnon Lodge, No. 16, Deputy, Alfred Bogren.

Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army work was begun in Worcester on March 9, 1889, by Captain May Harris and Lieut. Sadie Graham. Meetings were conducted on Carletan (now Commercial) street. This is called No. 1 Corps. The Divisional Officer who assisted was Major Edwin Gay of Boston.

No. 2 Corps (Swedish) was opened Feb. 3, 1891, by Capt. Carl Petterson, in the hall on Millbury street, near American Steel & Wire Co. Works. At present they are at 88½ Millbury street, which is the property of the Salvation Army.

No. 3 Corps (Swedish) was opened in 1894, at 4½ Main street; Capt. Hanson was the Opening Officer. At present they worship in the hall at 135 Belmont street, which is the property of the Salvation Army.

No. 4 Corps (Finnish) was opened in May, 1917, by Ensign Palmer. Meetings are held at 135 Belmont street.

The Industrial Department of the Salvation Army, located at 146 Southbridge street, was organized in October, 1901, to care for the homeless man, giving the benefits of a well ordered home in exchange for labor, thus making it unnecessary for out-of-work men to become branded as paupers. A paper industry is carried on, also the repairing of old furniture, clothing, etc. The sale of paper stock and second-hand goods furnish the funds to prosecute the work.

The institution has been enlarged from time to time to meet the needs of the city, and has accommodations for thirty men.

Volunteers of America.—This body began work in the American Bible House, New York, March 9, 1896. Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth assumed the leadership, and organizations were formed in all parts of the country. Soon after 1896 the Volunteers began work in Worcester, along the same lines as the Salvation Army. Robert Henry is at present in charge. The headquarters are at 274 Main street.

CHAPTER LX

Charitable and Benevolent Societies—Associated Charities—Children's Friend Society—Employment Society—Society for Nursing—North Worcester Aid Society—Bethel Help—Door of Hope—Animal Rescue—Other Societies

Associated Charities.—The Associated Charities of Worcester, organized March 18, 1890, was incorporated in 1903. Rev. Dr. W. H. Thomas of Trinity M. E. Church was prime mover in the organization, though many others had manifested a strong interest in this method of charitable work for a number of years. The original directors were:

Stephen Salisbury, P. W. Moen, E. L. Davis, D. C. Leonard, F. A. Gaskill, E. I. Comins, Jas. Melanefy, G. C. Whitney, M. J. Whittall, H. A. Marsh, C. L. Nichols, W. B. Fay, Josiah Pickett, C. A. Chase, A. M. Stone, F. H. Dewey, M. B. Lamb, H. L. Parker; Jas. Logan, H. H. Merriam, Dwight Smith. Mesdames Geo. Crompton, S. D. Davenport, F. H. Dewey, C. C. Houghton, F. B. Knowles, W. W. Rice, A. B. F. Kinney, J. H. Coes, W. W. Johnson.

The first general secretary was Mrs. Eliza J. Lee. The lady directors devoted two hours a day each in turn to assisting her in the office work. In 1895 when Miss Lee was succeeded by Miss Miriam L. Witherspoon, the present general secretary, one assistant was hired; in 1905 two were needed, and in 1910 a stenographer added. A visiting house-keeper has been employed since 1912.

In 1893, during the hard times, a Citizens' Relief Committee was organized, using the rooms of the organizations, and aiding 821 families. In 1907, another period of distress, the Associated Charities was able to relieve 324 families through special contributions. In 1914 another time of non-employment and suffering, the society co-operated with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Charles G. Washburn was chairman and Miss Billings, secretary, affording great relief to the needy and suffering, in 206 families.

Besides the regular work of investigation, classification and co-operation with the 75 other charitable organizations in the city to a greater or less extent, various other work has been undertaken. The flower mission began in 1890 to distribute flowers and fruit to the sick. In the third year this department became a separate society known as the Fruit and Flower Mission, although working in co-operation with the Associated Charities and it has continued faithfully at its work ever since.

The Mothers' Sewing Class was organized in 1893 to provide work for mothers, give them instruction, and double the aid of the society in providing clothing. Mrs. C. C. Houghton was in charge until 1907. The Home Savings Society was established to promote thrift among children. In the first season \$30 was saved by the youthful depositors; in 1913 over \$3,000. This plan has since been widely extended by the Woman's Club, schools and even the banks of the city. The Directory of Charities was published in 1903, a book of 46 pages, giving an account of 50 benevolent societies and 105 churches and missions. In 1902 Miss Witherspoon organized a Social Study class, which accomplished good results until it was given up in 1908.

The following have been presidents: Hon. Stephen Salisbury, 1891-94; Hon. Henry L. Parker, 1895-1901; Dr. Chas. L. Nichols, 1902—. Secretaries: Dr. Chas. L. Nichols, 1891-94; Prof. Geo. H. Haynes, 1895—. The present officers (1917) are: Pres., Chas. L. Nichols; Vice-Pres., Chas. G. Washburn, Geo. Crompton; Sec., Geo. H. Haynes; Treas., Carl Bonney.

Directors: Halleck Bartlett, Geo. Crompton, Dan. E. Denny, Chas. H. Derby, Francis H. Dewey, Edward T. Esty, Matthew B. Lamb, Paul B. Morgan, Miss Adeline M. Bisco, Miss Margaret Harlow, Chas. L. Allen, Geo. H. Haynes, Chas. L. Nichols, Chas. M. Thayer, Chas. G. Washburn, Lemuel F. Woodward, Mrs. Jno. H. Coes, Mrs. Frank L. Dean, Mrs. Homer Gage, Mrs. Albert Wood, Edwin Brown, Edward A. Bigelow, Carl Bonney, Geo. A. Gaskill, W. S. B. Hopkins, Dan. W. Lincoln, Miss Isabel M. Crompton, Mrs. Frank L. Durkee, Mrs. Rufus B. Fowler, Mrs. Leon. P. Kinnicutt.

Staff of Workers: Gen. Secy., Miss Miriam F. Witherspoon; Asst., Miss Edith Billings; Registrar, Miss Loretta A. Luby; Visiting Housekeeper, Mrs. Charlotte L. Smith.

Children's Friend Society.—The following is abstracted from an article by Mr. Frank F. Dresser, in the Worcester Magazine, January, 1913:

"The Worcester Children's Friend Society was founded by the efforts of Mrs. Jonas M. Miles, in 1848, a short time after the establishment of similar societies in Boston, Salem and Providence. Its first public appeal, prepared by Hon. Alfred D. Foster, stated that "The Visitor of the Poor in 1848 found more than four hundred children"—(the city then having a population of 17,000)—connected with families visited and aided by him, some of them so situated as to deeply move the pity and sympathy of the benevolent." The Society declared that it would never cause a separation of child from parent "unless it should be plainly apparent to us that the parental claim has been forfeited in some one of the following particulars: First, the entire desertion of the child without provision for its future wants. Second, the total incapacity of the parents to discharge parental duties by reason of habitual and inveterate habits of intemperance. Third, the certainty that the child, if left with the parents, will be sacrificed to vice. Lastly, when insanity, imbecility or peculiar providential dispensations have deprived the parents of the power to discharge their parental duties."

A home for children was provided for a few months in Mrs. Miles' house, corner of Chestnut and William streets, and later in a house on Pine street, given to the Society by Col. John W. Lincoln. The first year, fifty-two children were received twenty of whom were "placed in good families by adoption or otherwise," the Society thus early perceiving the modern theory that it is better to place children out in families than to keep them in an institution.

Col. Lincoln's house was occupied from 1849 to 1865, when a new house at the corner of Main and Benefit streets was purchased. This was occupied until 1902, when the "Orphans' Home," as it was commonly called, was finally abandoned, and the placing-out system adopted. During these fifty-four years 2,400 children were received—"one class as boarders to be reclaimed by their friends as fortune favored removal, while to another class the Home has been only a passport to a more permanent one." The first matron, Miss Tamerson White, watched over this household for thirty-six years, assisted the greater part of the time by Miss Harriet Knight. Six of her boys enlisted in the Civil War and three gave up their lives. The records of the Society contain many letters from men and women who made their way successfully in the world and gratefully recalled the help which they received from her.

A Bureau of Council attempts to re-establish proper home conditions, so that the child may safely remain with its parents. This requires study of the particular case, giving advice or guidance, furnishing medical and dental care by the generosity of physicians and dentists and the Children's Ward of Memorial Hospital, calling upon relatives, friends or employers for help, and getting the household in the right path. If the child can remain at home, it is visited frequently, to see whether the diagnosis of the case is correct and to render such aid as may be necessary. The Placing Out Department has a list of proper foster homes where children may be placed.

While the Bureau of Council and the Placing Out Department comprise the chief work of the Society, and keep its four agents busily employed, there are other services to render. The Fresh Air Fund during the past two years has been managed by the Society, and more women and children have been given vacations and outings at less expense than ever before. The agents of the Society are frequently called upon by the court to act as guardians when no other proper persons can be found to serve.

A few years ago, in co-operation with the three Boston societies, a system of records was devised which is now used throughout the country by all child-saving agencies. It co-operates with the School for Social Workers in Boston by receiving for six hours a week students who here supplement their course by practical work.

At no time in its history has the Society been able financially to meet the demand upon it, yet through all its sixty-four years of existence it has been the recipient of generous legacies. In 1903, when the placing out work began, there were fifty children, and the expense for that year was \$6,800. In 1911, 233 children were referred to the Society, and the expense was a little over \$14,000. In 1912, the number of children in the Society's care increased 17 per cent. with a consequent increase in expenses.

Recent budgets are roughly divided as follows: For administration cost, rent, travel, salaries, etc., \$3,400, a sum much less than the proportion expended by similar societies; clothing cost \$2,650; board, \$7,800; medical expenses, gifts, etc., \$150; a total of \$14,000. The receipts were from three sources: Income from invested funds, \$6,500; payments by parents or friends of the children, \$3,750; and public contributions, \$2,800. The public contributions have shown but slight increase during the last few years, and are much less than similar societies receive and than the work requires.

The officers in 1917 were: Pres., Mrs. Wm. Harrington; Vice-Pres., Frank F. Dresser; Sec., Mrs. Edmund M. Barton; Clerk, Mrs. Chas. W. Bruninghaus; Treas., Daniel W. Lincoln; Asst. Treas., Sally W. Gilman; Gen. Sec., Helen A. Woods. Directors: Mrs. Chas. P.

Adams, Alfred L. Aiken, Mrs. Fayette A. Amidon, Geo. F. Blake, A. Geo. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Bullock, Mrs. Ed. C. Carleton, Mrs. Arthur C. Comins, Mary R. Colton, Mrs. Oliver R. Cook, Mrs. F. Henshaw Dewey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Gaskill, Mrs. Edward R. Goodwin, Mrs. Henry J. Gross, Mrs. Geo. L. Holden, Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Lucius J. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Logan, Mrs. Paul B. Morgan, Mrs. Jno. G. Murdock, Mrs. Wm. E. Norcross, Mrs. Edward Searle, Mrs. Wm. P. Searles, Mrs. Waldo E. Sessions, Dr. Myrtle Smith, Mrs. W. Virgil Spaulding, Albert L. Stratton, Mrs. D. Wheeler Swift, Mrs. Arthur P. Rugg, Chas. G. Washburn, Louis N. Wilson, Dr. Lemuel F. Woodward, Wm. Woodward, Mrs. Jas. E. Whitin, Mrs. Jno. C. F. Wheelock, Mrs. Burton H. Wright. The office is at 832 Slater building.

Mrs. Edward R. Goodwin was elected president for 1918; Albert L. Stratton, Treas.; Mrs. Wm. Harrington, Asst. Treas.; Mrs. Edmund M. Barton, Sec.; Mrs. Henry J. Cross, Clerk.

Employment Society.—The People's Club, organized in 1871 with Hon. Henry Chapin president, began the work. The active work of the club was divided into three sections—benevolent, hospitality and educational. The benevolent section was subdivided into three departments, one of which, the employment committee, developed into the present Employment Society. The relief committee began to send women that it found wanting work to the employment committee. In about three years the club ceased to be active.

In 1875 the Employment Society was organized to continue the work, and a board of managers from various churches was formed. In 1883 the society was incorporated. From time to time it has been aided by gifts and legacies, and has accomplished much good in providing work for women, and in utilizing garments made for charitable purposes. For many years the rooms have been at 36 Pearl street. The officers in 1917 were: Pres., Mrs. Chas. M. Thayer; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Francis H. Dewey, Mrs. Frank F. Dresser; Treas., Maud E. Chase; Clerk, Mrs. Leonard P. Kinnicutt; Chairman of Visiting Committee, Sally A. Flagg; Agent, Louise M. Pierce; Auditor, Mrs. F. H. Baker.

Society for District Nursing.—This was incorporated in October, 1899. It provided and supplies nurses, graduates from reliable training schools, and registered under State Laws, who care for the sick poor in their homes. The work was started in 1892 by the Memorial Hospital Aid Society and was directed by a special committee of which Miss Mary N. Perley was chairman, and who was the first president of the Society after its incorporation. In 1909 it assumed the work of the Good Samaritan Society. The present officers are: Pres., Miss Harriet E. Clarke; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Edwin Brown; Clerk, Mrs. Henry J. Gross; Treas., Mrs. Homer Gage; Supt., Miss Rosebelle Jacobus; Physician, Dr. Myrtle Smith. There is a staff of 14 nurses, and more are needed. Patients pay when possible a small fee, five to fifty cents a visit, and the

Society furnishes nursing service to the industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, the Denison Mfg. Co., and one or two other factories in the city.

The Society has had many generous friends who have left substantial legacies, but it depends largely for its support on annual contributions and the expenses are steadily increasing as the demands for the nurses grow. In 1916 4909 patients were visited and 47,376 calls made.

North Worcester Aid Society.—This was organized in the home of Mrs. Alfred Atherton, North Worcester, near Bryant's pond, in 1874, for educational, charitable, benevolent, social and religious purposes, and was the only organized charitable society in Worcester at that time. The Society started with about 55 workers, with the following officers: Pres., Mrs. Alfred Atherton; Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. Muzzy; Sec. and Treas., Mrs. L. B. Hoit; Directresses, Mesdames J. Pierce, Eben Jewett, Jno. Brooks.

The first year's receipts were \$113 and expenditures for charity \$62. Through the generosity of Mr. Eben Jewett the Society was given the use of a piece of land on the easterly side of Holden street near Chester street, in time a hall was ready for occupancy and many generous gifts were made to the Society for use in their new home. Before the hall was completed the Society held meetings in the school house directly across the street from the hall. The hall was dedicated March 17, 1887. A charter was granted to the Society Jan. 27, 1887, and has the following signatures: W. C. Jewett, A. E. Young, Edwin W. Wheeler, Wm. H. Kilborn, S. E. Feischer, Eben Jewett, A. H. Crosby, W. M. Hodsdon.

The Society has a membership of 113 and the following officers: Pres., Clifford T. Eldridge; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. H. Church; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. Albert R. Brooks; Sec., Mrs. Helen M. Stimson; Treas., Mrs. Nancy G. Pierce. Directors: Nils Bjork, chairman, W. E. Sargent, Mrs. Albert Bloss, Mrs. Emma Davis, Mrs. Wm. Wheeler.

Bethel Help Association.—Welcome Mission, founded by Mrs. Anne Fisher, did excellent work under the superintendency of William Oakley for twelve or fifteen years, at the corner of Madison and Portland streets. About 1900 Mr. Oakley decided to go into business; shortly after, the Mission was closed for lack of leadership. The equipment was taken over by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers, but later on was destroyed by fire. It was seven years before Bethel Mission emerged from the ruins.

During this period the city harbored many tramps and wayfaring men, feeding them on crackers and water. Other cities were placing prohibitive laws on their statute books, and the crowd flocked to Worcester. About 1905-6 Worcester enacted a law making applicants for lodgings eligible to ten to twenty days in Summer street jail. This relieved the city of a large number of wandering characters, but there

remained many native Worcester men incapacitated for self-support through the influence of the saloon. In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Rogers hired the building at 245-249 Front street, at their own expense, to provide a temporary shelter for homeless men. There were seventeen rooms fitted up with fifty beds, baths, and later on lunch room and gospel hall. On account of ill health, Mr. Rogers transferred his interest to Mrs. Emma G. Hall in 1908. The work was continued under similar management until the building was torn down to make room for new Union Station.

January 10, 1910, Bethel Mission was incorporated as the Bethel Help Association, with Winthrop G. Hall, president. Seven directors took over the conduct of the work. Extensive improvements were made; seventy-five beds were installed, renting for 25c and 15c a night. Twenty to twenty-five thousand men are cared for annually. Twenty-nine nationalities have shared in the helpfulness of the home. The rooms are at 87-93 Mechanic street.

Richard D. Murphy became superintendent in 1914. Under his leadership a strong Yoke-Fellows Band was formed among the converts. This band, with the delegations sent from the churches, have drawn into the nightly meetings, from the street and saloon, an average of 11,000 men a year. From two to three thousand free lodgings are given a year, fifteen thousand meals are supplied to men until they draw their pay, after getting on their feet again. Most of the cost of this food is returned by the men. Clothing, medical aid, temporary and permanent employment is furnished when needed. New courage is instilled in hopeless hearts. Letters are exchanged with men who have returned to their homes. Visits are made to hospitals and jail. Anniversaries are common events these days, taxing to the uttermost the capacity of the hall. Many pleasant social occasions are made possible by the hearty co-operation of Christian people. A number of the redeemed men have received the right hand of fellowship in the city churches.

Gilbert G. Davis was President in 1917; Winthrop G. Hall, Treas.; Harry Harrison, Clerk; Edwin Larken, Manager of the lodging house; Jos. McConnell, Supt. of mission. Directors: Jno. W. Armour, Rich. D. Murphy, Geo. E. Copeland, Dr. Julius Garst, Dr. H. Stiles Bradley, Fred L. Willis, Ed. F. Miner.

Door of Hope.—In 1894 a mission was opened on Green street, and soon afterward a house was hired and Miss Gaines placed in charge of a shelter for homeless girls and women. In 1903 the corporation, "Door of Hope Society," with a board of directors from the various Protestant churches, assumed the work. Physicians gave generously of their time; clergymen gave their aid and co-operation.

A home was purchased at No. 5 Dudley Place, Dec. 24, 1911, and through the generous gift of \$2,500 by Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, \$500 from the estate of Milton P. Higgins, and other smaller gifts, the prop-

erty was freed of mortgage debt. Mrs. Henry C. Graton and Thomas H. Dodge left legacies. The home was dedicated May 23, 1912. The Society depends upon subscription for its maintenance. Its annual budget is about \$3,000. Its work in reclaiming girls who have gone astray is highly successful. The superintendent is Mrs. Helen J. Diamond. The officers are: Pres., Ella L. Barnard; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Clifton H. Mix, O. P. Taber, Jr.; Sec., Mrs. Wm. F. Cole; Treas., Mrs. Henry L. McClusky; Auditor, Mrs. Alonzo S. Morse.

Worcester Annual Rescue League.—This was incorporated in March, 1912, but was not very successful in making history until March, 1913, when it was reorganized. Mrs. Fred H. Smith was elected president, and continued in office three years, during which time much work was done among the dumb animals. Each year as the society became better known, the work increased, and in March, 1916, the League abandoned the old barn at 2 Pratt Court, and moved into a comfortable house and barn of its own at 44½ Grove street. With the acquisition of property, Mrs. Smith felt the work too much for one person, and resigned as president to become general manager and treasurer, while Miss Frances Clary Morse assumed the duties of president.

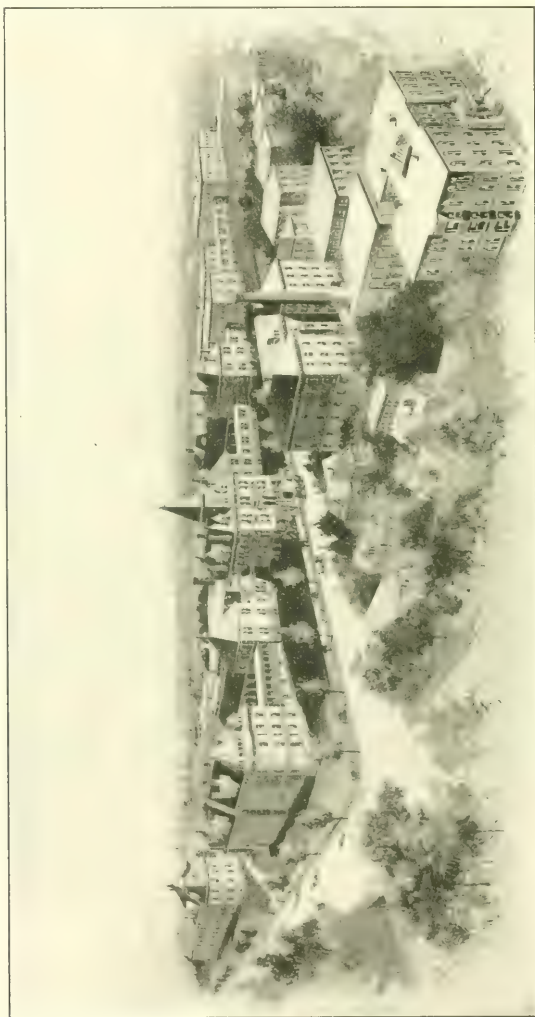
At the close of the first year of occupancy of their own home, the League had expended \$500 in remodelling and repairing the place, and had paid off the second mortgage of \$400, in addition to carrying the general expenses. Miss Morse and Mrs. Smith were re-elected to office, March 1, 1917, with Mrs. H. M. Witter as vice-president and Mrs. Wm. B. Aspinwall as secretary. Herbert W. Cooper has served the League as superintendent since the reorganization.

Other Aid Societies.—A useful charitable organization of recent years is the Emergency Society. The present officers are: Pres., Mrs. R. Homer Gould; Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. Jones; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Emma B. Ford; Treas., Mrs. Caroline M. Moore; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Ethel Whalen. Meetings are held in the homes of members.

The Worcester branch of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has headquarters at 35 Pearl street, and the local officers are: Pres., Dr. Samuel B. Woodward; Vice-Pres., Rev. Dr. Austin S. Garver; Sec., Dr. Myrtle Smith; Treas., Halleck Bartlett.

For a number of years the Worcester Tuberculosis Relief Association has been active in fighting the great scourge. The officers are: Pres., Dr. Albert C. Getchell; Vice-Pres., Saul Elias; Sec., Dr. Myrtle Smith; Treas., Edgar L. Ramsdell.

The Worcester branch of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has headquarters at 306 Main street. The officers are: Pres., Mrs. Chas. F. Darling; Vice-Pres., Nellie Moore; Sec., Harriet O. Wood; Treas., Margaret H. O'Donnell.



CITY HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER LXI

Hospitals—City Hospital — Memorial—Belmont—Hahnemann—Other
Hospitals—Home for Aged Women—Home for Aged Men—
Whitcomb Home—Home and Day Nursery—Memorial
Home for the Blind—Other Institutions

Shortly before his death, Mr. Nutt, author of this work, condensed the following from an elaborate article from his own pen in the Worcester Magazine for April, 1916:

Fifty years ago there were no general hospitals in Worcester, no surgeries, no public facilities for the care of sick or wounded. The present generation has seen the development of the modern hospital with its miracles of surgery, its trained nurses, its triumphs over contagion and disease. In many ways Worcester has taken rank among the leaders and today it can point with pride to the hospitals and kindred institutions that have taken root here and grown to large proportions. In the five hospitals described in this article Worcester has invested more than two million dollars and an endowment of about \$815,000. They are operated at a cost of a thousand dollars a day. During the past year 12,000 patients were treated, besides 20,000 out-patients of City and Memorial hospitals. They have 430 beds and employ 300 nurses.

The City Hospital, the largest, was established by act of Legislature, May 23, 1871, and the first patient was admitted Oct. 26, 1871, when a dozen beds were provided in the Bigelow mansion. Three years later, owing to the bequest of George Jaques, the hospital was removed to his homestead on Wellington street, and accommodations increased to 16 beds. The first building on the present site was occupied Dec. 8, 1881. The training school for nurses was established in 1883; the Gill Memorial and Salisbury wards opened in 1886; the Knowles Maternity in 1888; the out-patient department in 1890; the Samuel Winslow surgery in 1896, and the male surgical building the same year. A heat, light and power plant was completed in 1900, and four years later new buildings were erected by the city at a cost of \$300,000. In 1914 a new building was erected for the care of children exclusively.

Twenty-one buildings are now in use. The administration building on Jaques avenue contains the offices, and in the basement the drug room. To the east are the buildings of the maternity ward and male surgical wards C and D; the women's surgical ward; the Winslow surgery and the X-ray department. South of the offices are the kitchens and dining-rooms for the house doctors, matrons and other employees. West of the offices is ward M (women's surgical); ward G (women's medical) and ward S (for private patients); also a two-story building, known as wards H-1 and H-2 (men's medical); ward I-1 and I-2 for private patients; ward J for cases requiring isolation, such as alcoholics. On the extreme west is the laboratory. The power plant is to the north. On Chandler street are the Thayer Memorial Home for Nurses and the Thomas house, used as a dormitory for nurses, and the Out-patient department. The new children's building, two-stories high, has four wards with 50 beds. The City Hospital is now caring for about 6,000 patients a year. Nearly 90,000 patients have been received since the hospital was opened.

The Worcester City Hospital compares favorably with any municipal institution of its class in a city of similar size. It is in the same class with the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Rhode Island Hospital and the Hartford Hospital, all of which are endowed institutions under private management.

The City Hospital is in charge of nine trustees, elected by the City Council—one alderman, two councilmen and six other citizens, each for a term of six years. The total amount of endowment is nearly \$300,000. It costs the city about \$90,000 a year, about half the total cost of operating, not including the permanent additions to the plant. The valuation of the hospital is \$850,000.

The superintendent and resident physician is Dr. Chas. A. Drew. His assistants are Drs. Edward P. Disbrow, Winthrop Adams and Wm. H. MacKay. Consulting physicians and surgeons: Drs. Sam. B. Woodward, Oliver H. Everett, Leonard Wheeler, Chas. B. Stevens, Wm. H. Rose. Staff visiting physicians: Drs. Ray W. Greene, Geo. O. Ward, Wm. J. Delahanty and Galston Tripp. Surgeons: Drs. Homer Gage, Lemuel F. Woodward, E. H. Trowbridge, Chas. D. Wheeler, Royal P. Watkins, Geo. H. Hill, John M. W. Farnham and Arthur W. Marsh. Specialists in various departments: Drs. Foster H. Cary, Wm. E. Denning, David Harrower, Edward Swasey, John C. Berry, Chas. T. Estabrook, Denis F. O'Connor, F. H. Baker, E. L. Hunt, Edward B. Bigelow, A. C. Getchell, John T. McGillicuddy, Phil. H. Cook, Benj. T. Burley, Walter C. Haviland, How. W. Beal, Geo. A. Dix, Geo. E. Deering, Roy W. Stimpson, John G. Perman, Ernest L. Hunt, W. Irving Clark, Frank L. Maguire, A. M. Shattuck, Timothy J. Foley, John E. Rice, Gordon Berry, Ernest L. Parker, Walter D. Bieberbach, O. Draper Phelps.

About 150 nurses, graduates and undergraduates, are connected with the training school, and thirty-five or forty receive diplomas annually. To do justice to the training of nurses and their work would require an article in itself. A two-years' course for male nurses is provided.

Memorial Hospital.—This was established by act of Legislature in 1871, the same year that the City Hospital began its work, but as a general hospital its history begins in 1888. It was founded by Ichabod Washburn, head of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, who died in 1868, leaving a bequest of 750 shares of stock in that corporation, for a hospital and free dispensary. The dispensary was opened March 4, 1874, in the quarters that the City Hospital had occupied at the corner of Front and Church streets, removing in 1881 to 11 Trumbull street and in 1888 to the present site.

The hospital started at the present location in the mansion of the Samuel Davis estate on Belmont street with nineteen beds, which from the beginning were insufficient. In 1892, the present round wards, ten private rooms and a well equipped surgery was added. The care of women and children was made the special work of the hospital. The children's ward was named in memory of Philip L. Moen, who married the eldest daughter of the founder; the women's ward was named in memory of Dr. Henry Clarke, who was Mr. Washburn's family physician, and first vice-president of the board. Both Mr. Moen and Mrs. Clarke contributed funds for the equipment of these wards.

The gifts of a modern surgery in 1902 by Mrs. Georgie Crompton Wood, in memory of her husband, Albert Bowman Wood, was an opportune addition, but other needs were pressing. The children's ward was inadequate, and in 1905 Miss Mabel C. Gage raised by subscription a fund of \$34,000 toward the building of a suitable ward. A committee consisting of Charles A. Chase, Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Reginald Washburn and Dr. Homer Gage, aided by a committee of three from each city ward, continued the work, which resulted in 1909 in the dedication of the Rebecca A. Morgan Maternity Ward, given by Charles H. Morgan as a tribute to his wife; the George L. Newton Building for private patients and the Children's Building containing 48 beds, a large play-room and roof garden. Several hundred persons contributed. From time to time the hospital has received from gifts and bequests many additions to its endowment and equipment.

The trustees of the Memorial Hospital in 1916 are: Dr. Leonard Wheeler, Thos. H. Gage, Alex. DeWitt, Frank F. Dresser, Willis E. Sibley, Waldo Lincoln, Francis H. Dewey, Reg. Washburn, Paul B. Morgan, Dr. Sam. B. Woodward, Rev. Shep-



ALABAMA HOSPITAL

The upper view is of the original building, the lower view shows the new addition.

herd Knapp, Rev. Edward Eells. The consulting board: Drs. Ray W. Greene, Geo. O. Ward and Fred. H. Baker. Surgeons: Drs. Lem. F. Woodward, Homer Gage, Kendall Emerson, W. Irving Clark, Wm. H. Rose, Howard W. Beal, Walter C. Seelye, Frank W. George. Physicians: Drs. Lester C. Miller, Merrick Lincoln, Edward B. Bigelow. The following specialists not already mentioned: Drs. Albert C. Getchell, Gordon Berry, Oliver H. Everett, George A. Dix, Benjamin T. Burley, Charles B. Stevens, Ernest L. Hunt, Philip H. Cook, Roger Kinnicut. Miss Lucia L. Jaquith is the superintendent. The staff of the dispensary includes many of the doctors already mentioned and also: Drs. Roy J. Ward, A. Wilson Atwood, Geo. C. Lincoln, Mary A. Charteris, Mary E. Barrell, Myrtle Smith, David B. Lovell, Chas. T. Estabrook, John W. Cahill, Oliver H. Everett, Wm. E. Denning, Geo. A. Dix, John F. Moore.

Memorial Hospital has 175 beds and in the past year treated more than 3,000 patients. It costs \$100,000 a year for current expenses. Of this amount a little more than half is derived from the payments of patients, the remainder is derived from invested funds and annual contributions. The seven hospital buildings and their equipment and three cottages used for nurses' homes, represent an investment of about \$500,000, while the endowment amounts to about the same amount. The next step will be the construction of a home for the nurses. It is planned to erect a modern building providing 100 rooms, as soon as the funds are available, and for this purpose the sum of \$150,000 is required.

In 1918 Mrs. Elizabeth S. Newton, widow of George L., bequeathed \$150,000 to Memorial Hospital.

The importance of the out-patient department, as now conducted under the most approved social service methods, almost equals that of the hospital proper. The social service work is to make the work of the out-patient department as effective as possible. The out-patient service is free, and the applicants for treatment come first to the social workers, who learn the conditions and needs of the patient. A total of 13,192 patients were treated in one year in the out-patient department of this hospital. Memorial is unique in this respect and its social service work has increased its value to the community incalculably. It has also the only dental clinic. Children to the number of 1,662 in 1915 came to have work done on their teeth. The best dentists of the city give their time to the work.

The Memorial Aid Society, composed of charitable women of the city, furnishes funds for the social workers; the Memorial Charity Club, provides for the dental clinic. These organizations have brought the attention of the public to this institution year after year, and have contributed and raised in various ways many thousand dollars for hospital equipment and operation.

St. Vincent Hospital.—St. Vincent Hospital has no endowment, and it has been raised and supported mainly by men who labor with their hands. It is conducted by the Sisters of Providence, but does not restrict its usefulness to people of the Catholic faith; all races and creeds are accepted as patients. The hospital was opened Sept. 9, 1893. It has beds for a hundred patients. The grounds on Vernon Hill comprise an entire square, bounded by Winthrop, Providence, Vernon and Spurr streets. It is a general hospital. During one year, 2,478 patients were treated. From the receipts from patients able to pay for the service rendered, current expenses are met. The gifts of individuals and churches are used to add to the equipment as far as possible. The training school has forty students. All of the sisters are graduate nurses. The training is similar to that given in similar institutions, consisting of a three-year course. May Stafford is president of alumnae association 1917.

The work of the hospital has been extended by the purchase of a farm at Millbury, where provision will be made for maternity cases, and for others preferring a hospital in the country. It is known as St. Joseph's Institute.



ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

The trustees of the corporation are the Bishop, Thos. D. Beaven of Springfield, president; Geo. Crompton, vice-president, and Mother Mary of Providence, treasurer. Sister Mary Agatha is the secretary. Executive board, Bishop Thos. D. Beaven, Rev. Wm. G. Goggin, Geo. Crompton, Dr. Thos. J. Barrett, Mother Mary of Providence. The consulting staff of physicians and surgeons: Drs. Homer Gage, Leonard Wheeler and Michael J. Halloran. Visiting staff of physicians: Drs. John T. Duggan, Wm. J. Delahanty, Timothy J. Foley, Thos. E. McEvoy, J. J. Cummings, Theobald O. McSheehy, Geo. F. O'Day. Surgeon-in-chief: Dr. Michael F. Fallon. Surgeons: Drs. J. Arthur Barnes, Wm. F. Lynch. Aurists and oculists: Drs. David Harrower, Denis F. O'Connor, David B. Lovell, John T. McGillicuddy, John W. Cahill, John F. Moore. Gynæcologists: Drs. Mary V. O'Callaghan, Mary E. Barrell, Anna F. Murphy. Dermatologist: Dr. Clara P. Fitzgerald. Pathologist: Dr. James W. McDonald. Roentgenologist: Dr. And. E. O'Connell. Dental surgery: Drs. Thos. J. Barrett and Michael J. O'Reilly. Rhinologist and laryngologist: Dr. John J. Brennan. Neurologist: Dr. Michael J. O'Meara. Obstetricians: Drs. J. J. Cummings and Step. Bergin. Cystocopist: Dr. George O. Brown.

Worcester Hahnemann Hospital.—Incorporated in 1896, this hospital began in a house at 46 Providence street, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Colburn. This hospital is in charge of graduates of homœopathic institutions, but any member of a recognized medical society may attend his private patient in the hospital.

The hospital is indebted to David Hale Fanning of Worcester for its present high standing. In 1907 he gave the Roche estate with two acres and a half of land on Lincoln street, at Brittan Square. The mansion was remodeled for an administration building, and the handsome hospital building erected and equipped from funds raised by subscription. The new quarters have been in use since November 1, 1909, representing an



BELMONT HOSPITAL.

investment of \$75,000. The hospital has the nucleus of an endowment fund, amounting to about \$15,000. Specially noteworthy are the Fanning surgery, the hydrotherapeutic equipment, provided by the generosity of Edgar Reed, and the latest X-ray apparatus. At present the hospital has 24 beds, but the demand is greater than the supply, and the number of beds will be increased at once. The hospital is supported entirely from the receipts from patients, and gifts. The annual cost of maintenance is almost \$25,000. In 1916 a nurses home was secured, on an adjacent lot, increasing the number of beds by ten. This hospital has about 300 patients a year. An excellent training school for nurses is maintained, and ten or more graduates receive diplomas annually. The Senior Board, founded in 1897, is composed of women, and has for its object the furtherance of the objects of the hospital. A similar society of younger women, organized in 1903, is known as the Junior Board. These organizations are constantly aiding the hospital with funds and contributions of articles for the patients.

The directors of Hahnemann are: Dr. J. K. Warren, president; Edward B. Miles, secretary; Dr. Geo. A. Slocomb, treasurer; Dr. Edgar A. Fisher, David H. Fanning, A. H. Fairbanks, A. H. Sears, Geo. A. Bigelow, Elbert A. Jones, Albert W. Gifford, Dr. Albert E. Cross, Ernest P. Bennett, Franklin B. Durfee, Chas. G. Hill, Geo. F. Brooks. Surgeons: Drs. J. K. Warren, Edgar A. Fisher, Edwin R. Leib and Leslie P. Leland. Medical staff: Drs. John E. Willis, Amanda C. Bray, John P. Rand, Elbert A. Jones. Specialists: Drs. Albert E. Cross, Chas. A. Croissant, Leslie P. Leland, Lucy E. Wetherbee, Elbert A. Jones. Governing board: Geo. A. Slocomb, Albert E. Cross, Ernest P. Bennett, John K. Warren, Edgar A. Fisher, Chas. G. Hill.

The Belmont Hospital.—This for the care of patients suffering from contagious diseases, known for many years as the Isolation Hospital, since the addition of the new tuberculosis ward, as the Belmont Hospital. It is controlled by the City Board of Health. Besides the generous gift of land by Henry Putnam, the city has invested \$275,000 in this hospital.

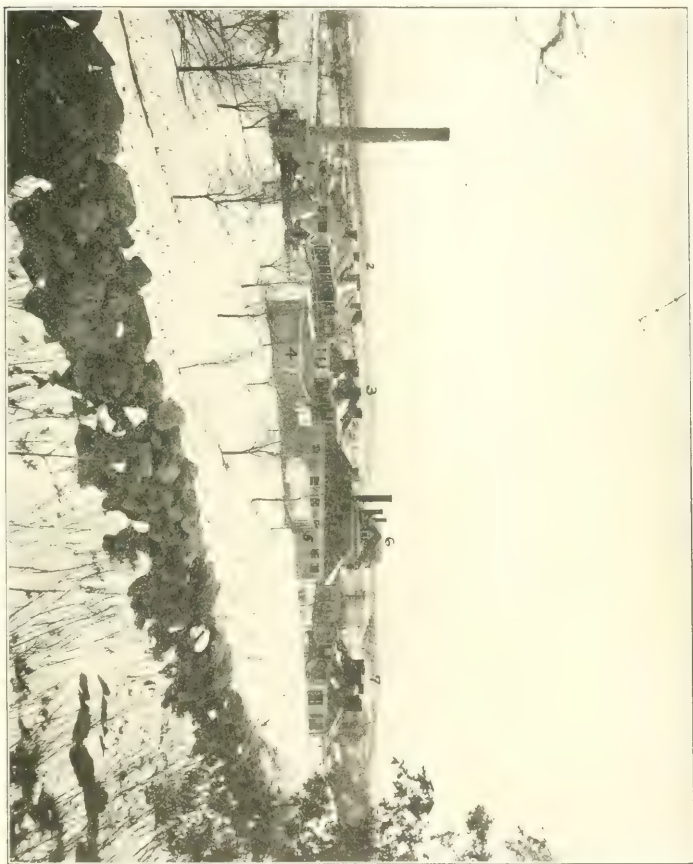
The history of the institution begins in November, 1896, when the isolation wards were established. The Isolation Hospital began its work with half the present administration building, a pavilion for cases of diphtheria and another for scarlet fever, each containing 25 beds, with provision for an increase of capacity in times of epidemic. Soon the hospital was overcrowded, and in 1900 its capacity was doubled. Another ward for diphtheria was added in 1907. In December, 1914, the Putnam Tuberculosis Ward was opened and necessary additions made to the heating plant, laundry and domestic service building.

Worcester was a pioneer in providing for the care of diphtheria and scarlet fever. In the rooms of the Board of Health at City Hall may be seen a set of photographs of this institution, for which the city received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. The Worcester plant has served as a model for many other cities.

The Worcester Tuberculosis Relief Association was effective in bringing public sentiment to the support of care for difficult cases of tuberculosis, and the agitation in Worcester was in no small measure responsible for the action of the Legislature of Massachusetts in requiring similar institutions throughout the Commonwealth. Dr. M. G. Overlock, organized the preliminary movement and under Mayor Hon. James Logan, the initial steps were taken.

The hospital has no training school, but each student at the City Hospital has twelve weeks here during her training, and a course of four months in the care of contagious diseases is given for graduate nurses. All the 25 regular nurses are graduates. The full capacity of Belmont is 130 beds, but in emergency the isolation wards accept many additional patients.

Other Hospitals.—The old Insane Asylum on Summer street, one of the pioneer institutions of the country in the treatment of mental diseases and care of the insane, dates from 1830. It is now part of the Grafton State Hospital. Various changes in the name and management of the Summer street institution have been made. The



HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.
General View from the North.
1. Boiler House. 2. New East Ward. 3. Old East Ward. 4. Stable. 5. Chapel and Laundry. 6. Administration Building. 7. West Ward.

Worcester State Hospital on Belmont street, opposite Shrewsbury street, in the section known as Bloomingdale, is the legal and historical successor of the Summer street hospital.

Various private institutions supplement the work of the state hospitals. Herbert Hall is a private institution for mental and nervous diseases, of which Dr. Walter C. Haviland is superintendent. Another sanitarium for invalids and convalescents, located at 19 King street, is Maple Hall, in charge of Mrs. Florence M. Larned, superintendent. The Restaurare Institute, 15 Oread street, the old Estabrook mansion, for the treatment of alcoholism and drug diseases, of which Mr. John H. Brownell is director. Conducted by the Worcester County Medical Institute Co.

Mr. Brownell was for 15 years editor of "The American Tyler," a masonic journal. He wrote "Moral and Ethical Philosophy of Free Masonry," "Gems from the Quarry and Sparks from the Anvil," in three volumes.

The Abbott, 12 Bowdoin street, is a sanitarium, of which Mrs. Clara L. Abbott is superintendent. Lincoln Hall Sanitarium, 128 Lincoln street, for invalids and convalescents, is in charge of Miss Mary E. Flynn, superintendent. Oak Lodge Sanitarium, 30 Berkman street, for invalids and convalescents, is in charge of Mrs. Harriet L. Shorey and Mrs. Emma J. Deland, nurses. A Franco-American Dispensary has also recently been added to the hospital resources of the city.

CHAPTER LXII

Homes for the Old and Afflicted

The Home for Aged Women.—The following is contributed by Mr. William Woodward:

The Home for Aged Women was founded by Ichabod Washburn of Worcester, a prominent manufacturer and philanthropist of his day, who left a substantial portion of his estate towards its endowment. In his devise Mr. Washburn states the reasons which actuated him in making the bequest, as follows:

I have long had in contemplation the condition of aged indigent unmarried females, who from loss of friends or other misfortunes are reduced from a state of comfortable and respectable competency to that of dependence upon charity, and have been led to regard them as peculiarly deserving the consideration of the benevolent. And it has seemed to my mind that the most desirable form in which such a charity could be administered would be by providing a respectable home, where females of this class may find the comforts and attentions suitable to their age and condition.

It was Mr. Washburn's original intention to have his home-place on Summer street, near Lincoln Square, used for the purposes of the proposed institution, but later counsel convinced him of the wisdom of leaving the question of location to be decided by the trustees of the fund created. Quite minute directions were given in the will for the organization and management of the Home. The institution was incorporated in 1869, and the Home was opened for inmates in 1873, the Cleveland mansion on Orange street being the location selected. Here for twenty-three years, by daily ministrations to its aged beneficiaries, the Home was maintained in full accord with the spirit and purpose of its founder.

The first board of trustees was composed of the following persons of recognized prominence a half century since: Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Augustus N. Currier, Philip L. Moen, Lucius W. Pond, Wm. A. S. Smyth, Chas. Washburn, Chas. F. Washburn. By the terms of the will, these trustees were responsible for the financial and property interests of the foundation; the internal management of the Home was vested in a board of visitors, twenty of whom were women. The personnel of the original board of visitors was equally as representative of the highest social life and philanthropic spirit of this community as was the board of trustees. It was also provided by the will that "the Trustees and the pastors of the South, Central, Union and Salem street churches, the First Unitarian and the First Baptist churches in Worcester, and the minister for the time being employed in the Mission Chapel, be members ex-officio."

In addition to the gift of the "dwelling-house and estate in which I now live," and in which, it was provided, Mrs. Washburn should retain a life interest, it was stipulated in the will that the sum of \$25,000 be immediately set aside towards the endowment of the proposed Home, to be augmented at the decease of Mrs. Washburn by the gift of an additional \$25,000. By agreement with Mrs. Washburn, the trustees of the Home disposed of their prospective interest in the real estate above mentioned, and the proceeds were applied towards the purchase of the site on Orange street. At the decease of Mrs. Washburn the Home profited by the bounty of this estate much more largely than had been anticipated.

The Home was opened for inmates Oct. 1, 1873, with nine beneficiaries and four employees. At the present time (1917) and for several years past the Home has brought cheer and comfort annually to about forty needy women, cared for by ten employees. The first matron was Mrs. Harriet W. Hutchinson, who was in charge

from 1873 to 1877. During the forty-four years since its foundation, seven matrons have ministered to the needs of the Home members, the present efficient head of the household, Mrs. Nettie C. Livermore having held the position nine years.

After an occupancy of twenty years, it became apparent that the growing demands upon the Home and the need of additional administrative facilities were making imperative more ample quarters than were provided by the Orange street building. This situation was given more or less publicity at frequent intervals, finally resulting in a proposal from Francis B. Knowles and Albert Curtis, public-spirited citizens, to provide a lot of suitable size for a substantial and commodious building, on Leicester street, beyond Webster Square, if within reasonable time the building project should take definite form. In due course this proposal was accepted by the trustees, and the present Home at 1183 Main street was erected at an outlay of about \$50,000. The new building was occupied May 21, 1896, and the steady growth of the endowment funds, through the generosity of many citizens of Worcester and vicinity, has made it possible to more fully realize the purpose of the founder.

The need of better facilities for the care of the sick having been long realized, the trustees in 1915 caused to be erected a commodious infirmary, connected with the main building, having every known equipment for ministering to those infirmities incident to old age.

The corporate title of the institution as decreed by act of the Legislature, May 7, 1869, was "Trustees of the Home for Aged Females in the City of Worcester." Agreeable to a petition signed by the trustees, the General Court amended the original title February 27, 1888, so as to read "Trustees of the Home for Aged Women, in the City of Worcester."

That this form of public beneficence has strongly appealed to the sympathies of the liberally disposed, is made evident by the steady growth of the endowment funds now administered by the trustees of the Home. During the fifty years of its activities it has brought cheer and comfort to hundreds of aged people who otherwise would have been obliged to pass their declining years in the often uncongenial atmosphere of public institutions for the poor, or among unwilling friends. A long waiting list of worthy applicants for admission to the Home gives appealing evidence of the need of another institution of similar character and endowment in this city, a situation which the trustees are at present unprepared to meet, solely for financial reasons.

The organization for 1917 is as follows: Trustees: Wm. D. Luey, pres.; Wm. Woodward, sec. and treas.; Irving E. Comins, C. Henry Hutchins, Geo. A. Gaskill, Paul B. Morgan, Geo. F. Blake. Mrs. Wm. T. Wardwell, first directress of board of visitors; Mrs. F. C. Thayer, sec. of board of visitors; Mrs. Nettie C. Livermore, matron.

Home for Aged Men.—The following is from the published pamphlet of the institution:

The Home for Aged Men was incorporated under the name of the Old Men's Home in March, 1874, but it was not until March 28, 1876, that the first board of officers was elected as follows: Pres., Henry Chapin, Vice-Pres., Isaac Davis, Emory Banister, Albert Tolman; Treas., Nath. Paine; Sec'y, Aug. N. Currier; Directors: Sumner Pratt, Edward L. Davis, Geo. S. Barton, Edward W. Vail, Edward Whitney, Thos. H. Gage, Wm. H. Jourdan, Caleb B. Metcalf, Timothy K. Earle, John D. Washburn, J. Edwin Smith, Henry A. Marsh.

The first contribution was \$300 from the late Judge Henry Chapin, soon followed by the generous gift from Albert Curtis, of the valuable real estate on Main street, now occupied by the Home. Other legacies have been received under the wills of the following: Judge Henry Chapin, \$5,400; Jos. A. Tenney, \$5,000; Chas. Hadwen, \$200; Lucius J. Knowles, \$10,000; Jos. Boyden, \$1,000; Judge F. H. Dewey, \$1,000; Emory

Banister, \$500; Edwin Conant, \$1,000; Albert Tolman, \$350; Elbridge G. Partridge \$500; Warren Williams, \$100; David M. M. Little, \$422.77; Wm. T. Merrill, \$2,000; Sarah B. Ellis, \$640.26; Lucy A. Stone, \$100; Wm. H. Heywood, \$100; Francis H. Inman, \$1,000; Harriet W. Damon, \$2,000; Z. Townsend, \$325; Albert Curtis, \$5,000; Jonas G. Clark, \$500; Hester N. Wetherell, \$10,000; Calista P. Goulding, \$648; Jerome Wheelock, \$5,000; Ann M. Bugbee, \$500; Sam. Winslow, \$2,000; Sam. D. Harding, \$1,000; Harlan P. Duncan, \$500; Edward A. Goodnow, \$5,000; Stephen Salisbury, \$5,000; Anstis Houghton, \$500; O. B. Hadwen, \$1,000; Hannah J. Howe, \$2,000; Asa Ross, \$500; Jos. H. Heywood, \$1,000; Horace A. Young, \$2,000; Eliza D. Dodge, \$3,000; Jos. A. Knight, \$13,595.60; Emmons S. Kenney, \$1,000; Geo. L. Newton, \$1,000; Mary A. Richardson, \$1,000; Angelo P. Blood, \$200; Thos. H. Dodge, \$300; Edwin T. Marble, \$1,000; Henry Putnam, \$200; Louisa A. R. Field, \$2,592.50; Wm. H. Dexter, \$2,000; Wm. Harrington, \$2,000; Jane A. Taft, \$5,000; Lorin Eddy, \$250; Katharine Allen, \$5,000; Mary A. Buck, \$250; Perry Adams, \$500; Chas. B. Eaton, \$100, and Franklin Baldwin, \$944.38. Contributions: Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis, creating the Fred. W. Paine Fund, \$1,000; Henry W. Aiken, \$25; Sam. R. Heywood, \$200; Mary A. Slater, \$2,000, and Horace Wyman, \$1,000.



HOME FOR AGED MEN.

In 1908 Wm. H. Brown became an inmate, transferring his property to the Home, which amounted to over \$5,500, under an agreement that upon his death the Home should pay various relatives amounts aggregating \$1,000. He died the following year and these payments were made. In 1893 the property at the corner of Harvard and Bowdoin streets came to the Home under the terms of the will of Abbie L. Young, which was sold in 1905 for \$7,750.

The aggregate of funds on hand in 1891 was about \$25,000. A committee consisting of Albert Curtis, Stephen Salisbury, Edward I. Comins, Nath. Paine, Edwin T. Marble, Geo. S. Barton and Sam. R. Heywood, was appointed, and in May, 1891, recommended that the building be put in order for the use of the Home. A committee

was appointed to carry out the recommendations, consisting of Albert Curtis, E. I. Comins and E. T. Marble. An expense of about \$2,500 was incurred, besides nearly \$600 contributed by Albert Curtis for furniture, etc. The invested funds now amount to about \$160,000, besides the real estate.

November, 1891, the Home was opened and was in charge of Mrs. Mary Cunningham as matron, who served in that capacity faithfully and to the satisfaction of all until June, 1914, when she retired. She was succeeded by Mrs. Anna C. Tourtellot.

A splendid new Home is now being erected on the old location through the generosity of Harry W. Goddard, in memory of his father. The present officers are: Pres., Francis H. Dewey; Vice-Pres., Matt. J. Whittall, Waldo Lincoln, Harry W. Goddard; Treas., Edward T. Esty; Sec'y, Edward C. Whitney; Directors: Lyman A. Ely, James Logan, C. Henry Hutchins, Edwin H. Marble, Fred. S. Clark, Willis E. Sibley, Frank. B. Durfee, Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Harry W. Goddard, Geo. M. Wright, Chas. G. Washburn, Wm. T. Forbes, Edward C. Whitney, Harry G. Stoddard, Paul B. Morgan.

Whitcomb Home for Aged Blind Men.—The gift of the former home of G. Henry Whitcomb at the corner of Harvard and Highland streets, in December, 1917, for a Home for the Aged Blind Men, gives another institution for the amelioration of the unfortunate. It will accommodate twenty-two inmates, besides the necessary attendants. The institution at present has no endowment, but will be opened immediately, depending for support on contributions. The home is the gift of the three sons of Mr. Whitcomb, Henry W., Ernest and David. Henry E. Whitcomb is in charge of the institution.

Temporary Home and Day Nursery Society.—The following is contributed:

The first day nursery in Worcester was started in 1883 by the women of Union Church, under the leadership of Mrs. Lucius J. Knowles, and was conducted by them for four years. After the death of Mrs. Knowles it seemed advisable to form a Day Nursery Society. Mrs. George H. Kendall, of Union Church, was elected president; Mrs. Wm. W. Rice, of the Church of the Unity, vice-president; Miss Harriet E. Clarke, treasurer, and Mrs. Edward I. Comins, secretary. The board of managers consisted of two from each of the following churches: Union, Plymouth, Salem St. Congregational, All Saints' Episcopal, First Baptist, First Unitarian, Church of the Unity and First Universalist.

This society continued the Day Nursery in the same location on Southbridge street for two and a half years. The need of a place where women and children could be cared for temporarily, in emergencies, became so insistent that in October, 1889, the Day Nursery Society was merged in the Temporary Home and Day Nursery Society, which added to the care of the children of working mothers during the day temporary care, for a few days or weeks at a time, of women and children for whom, through sickness or misfortune, proper care in their own homes was impossible. Mrs. Wm. W. Rice became president of the enlarged society, serving until her death in 1900. The managers were increased to twenty-four, its members being chosen not wholly because of church affiliations but because of their interest in the work.

The house on Southbridge street was purchased by three women deeply interested in the work, Mrs. Wm. W. Rice, Mrs. Henry S. Pratt and Mrs. Orlando W. Norcross, and was rented to the society at moderate rates. The first year 28 women and 31 children were cared for in the home-department, which provided 978 night's lodgings, and 2,803 meals for lodgers; while 58 children, aggregating 2,992 days, received care for

the day only. In 1905 a lot on Edward street was purchased to which a second lot was added to make room for a play-ground and garden, was afterwards added, the gift of Miss Harriet E. Clarke who, with her mother, Mrs. Henry Clarke, have been most generous supporters of the work from the beginning. Mrs. Henry S. Pratt succeeded Mrs. Rice as president, and largely through her efforts a building fund was raised. Under her constant supervision the present home at 10 Edward street was built, and on June 15, 1910, it was opened. The work has gone on with increasing usefulness. The last report, Oct. 1916, showed that 35 women and 125 children had received home care, including 3,046 night's lodgings and 9,410 meals for inmates, while 207 children were cared for in the nurseries, aggregating 15,305 days. The superintendent, Miss Charlotte Emerson, has held that position since February, 1894, with an absence of one year on account of ill health, and partial service for two years following. She has contributed much to the success of the institution.

From 1905 to 1910 the society in co-operation with Miss Myra M. F. Holman, maintained a branch nursery at 70 John street. Miss Holman served as matron but received no salary. Failing health obliged her to give up the work. On the removal from Southbridge street a branch nursery was established in a cottage at 5 Sigel street in charge of Miss Mary Chapin. The Sigel street branch Day Nursery Guild was formed in 1911, under the leadership of Mrs. Chas. F. Morgan, and the society was enabled to purchase the property and later to make a large addition to the building. The guild contributes largely to the maintenance of this nursery.

Mrs. Pratt resigned as president in 1913, and her place was filled by the vice-president, Mrs. Chas. L. Gates, who had been a most active member of the board of directors for twenty-five years. Upon her death in 1914, Mrs. Wm. E. Rice, who had also served as vice-president and a director for many years, was elected and is still (1917) the efficient president of the society.

Three women have served as treasurer: Miss Harriet E. Clarke, 1887-96; Mrs. Luther M. Lowell, 1896-1910; Mrs. Ernest P. Bennett, since 1910. Mrs. Edward I. Comins has served as clerk since the organization of the society. The society was incorporated in 1892. Its permanent funds have been formed by legacies and gifts, and have so increased that the property on both Edward street and Sigel street is held without incumbrance, and the income from the balance of funds provides for about one-fourth of the annual expense. For the remainder the society depends upon voluntary contributions.

Memorial Home for the Blind.—Preparations for the Memorial Home for the Blind were started in memory of Miss Jennie A. Partridge, who died in this city April 30, 1905. A meeting was held in Piedmont Church, June 4, 1905, and attended by many who have since been active in supporting this institution. At an adjourned meeting August 1, 1905, an organization was perfected, entitled the Memorial Home for the Blind, and the following directors elected: Pres., Dr. John C. Berry; Vice-Pres., Dr. Julius Garst; Treas., Wm. Woodward; Clerk, Hon. Wm. T. Forbes; Mrs. Mary Howard Fowler, Mrs. Almira H. Barnard and Geo. F. Brooks. To the present, there has been but one change; Mrs. William H. DeLong, succeeded Mrs. Barnard. The charter members besides the directors were: Mrs. Mary F. Blodget, Mrs. Kate C. Brown, Dr. Edith L. Clarke, Rev. Percy H. Epler, Hon. Jas. Logan, Miss Susan A. Partridge, Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

A fund had been started in May, and in November the Home was opened in a dwelling house, 821 Main street, through the kindness of the

Worcester Children's Friend Society, of which Mrs. Barnard was president. Mrs. Rebecca Wiggin was the first matron; Mrs. M. E. Leard, assistant. The Home depended upon subscriptions, membership dues, churches, entertainments, and towns, for the support of the Home. There were seven inmates at the end of the first year.

In 1910 a house at the corner of Elm and Fruit streets was purchased for \$8,500, renovated and furnished largely by special gifts. Various rooms were furnished by individuals.

The matron, Mrs. Wiggin, resigned in the summer of 1912, and her assistant, Miss C. L. Kneeland, was in charge until November 1, 1912, when Miss M. E. Anderson became matron. Drs. John C. Berry, J. P. Rand, Myrtle Smith, Amanda C. Bray and Jennie T. Lane have contributed professional services to the Home. The gifts of food, fruit, and supplies, as well as furniture and furnishings, have been liberal. An endowment fund has grown to about \$25,000 from legacies, of which that of James D. Rice was the largest. The cost of maintaining the Home is more than \$5,000 a year.

Other Institutions.—Woman's Board of Baldwinsville Hospital Cottages, Worcester Branch, was organized some years ago, and has been active. Mrs. Frank E. Williamson was president in 1917; Mrs. Jno. A. Sherman, vice-pres.; Mrs. Herbert C. Fisher, sec.; Mrs. Orlando S. Stetson, treas.; Mrs. Chas. K. Bryden, auditor. Meetings are held at homes of members.

Home Association for Aged Colored People.—Home is located at 63 Parker street, and though not a large institution has been in existence since 1898. The officers of the association are: Pres., Mrs. Rhoda Stanley; Sec., Mrs. Bertha Foreman; Treas., Mrs. Henry A. Bowman.

St. Francis Home for the Aged is located at 37 Thorne street. The Sister Superior in 1917 was Mary Dolorosa.

CHAPTER LXIII

Masonic History—Lodges: Morning Star, Montacute, Athelstan, Quinsigamond—Royal Arch Chapters: Worcester, Eureka—Council and Commandery—Other Masonic Bodies—The Eastern Star—Masonic Temple

Masonic.—Morning Star Lodge was instituted March 11, 1793, with Isaiah Thomas as the first worshipful master. The lodge prospered from the first, and applications for membership were received from Worcester and adjoining towns. Efforts were twice made to have the lodge moved to Leicester, but failed. The lodge has been prominent in all of the important ceremonies connected with the dedication of town and city halls of Worcester. It has numbered among its members many of the most prominent men in the political, business and social life of Worcester. The lodge has occupied various quarters at various times, because of the growth of the lodge and the need of more room. It was located in Masonic Hall, 19 Pearl street, almost fifty years, moving from there to quarters in the Masonic Temple on Ionic avenue, which was built for the use of all of the Masonic bodies of the city. Charity in its broadest sense has always been practiced by the lodge from its earliest days. The lodge possesses many interesting relics and properties. It is the Mother Lodge of the three younger Masonic lodges of the city.

The Masters have been:

Isaiah Thomas, Nath. Paine, Wm. Caldwell, Benj. Andrew, James Wilson, Benj. Heywood, Ephraim Mower, Enoch Flagg, Nath. P. Denny, John Wilder, Wm. Bentley, Otis Corbett, Ephraim Mower, Jr., Benj. Chapin, Lewis Bigelow, Wm. Trowbridge, Jr., Chris. C. Baldwin, Horace Chenery, Henry Earle, Jas. G. Henderson, Henry Goddard, John H. Matthews, Zebina Lee, John A. Dana, Benj. Lewis, Ranson M. Gould, A. H. Washburn, Jos. B. Knox, Chas. G. Reed, Henry C. Bigelow, Thos. E. St. John, Lewis C. Stone, Alfred B. Couch, Horace A. Richardson, Osgood Plummer, Clarke Earle, Albert J. Stone, Edwin S. Pike, Henry A. Southwick, Geo. S. Hale, Ed. E. Balcom, Henry S. Knight, Wm. A. Farnsworth, Wm. H. Rice, Fred W. Leavitt, Chas. A. Peabody, Walter A. Williams, Wm. H. Needham, Ed. J. Ryan, Ed. M. Woodward, Chas. W. Delano, Elmer C. Potter, Harvey T. Buck, Herbert P. Bagley, Frank M. Lord, Chester T. Porter, Chas. A. Normand, E. Arthur Denny, Albert G. Guy, Noble O. Hayes, Walter S. Bliss, J. Otis Sibley, Thos. E. Babb, Jr., Arthur S. Houghton, Fred W. Vermilye.

Montacute Lodge, second lodge, was chartered June 9, 1859. Masters:

Wm. A. Smith, Geo. W. Bentley, Jas. H. Osgood, J. D. Washburn, Benj. Lewis, Wm. S. Goodwin, Albert Walbridge, Emery Wilson, John W. Jordan, Henry C. Wilson, Nelson R. Scott, Chas. W. Moody, G. Edward Smith, Geo. M. Taylor, Henry D. Barber, R. James Tatman, Geo. D. Boyden, Jeremiah Swasey, Thos. Talbot, S. Henry Shattuck, Quincy A. Thomas, Herbert J. Fisher, Geo. M. Rice, Fred W. Southwick,

Jos. H. Dunkerton, O. P. Shattuck, Alex. Foulds, Enoch Earle, Frank M. Heath, Robt. W. Clifford, Forrest E. Barker, Edward P. Taft, Parkman H. Stearns, Frank A. Clark, Fred M. Sampson, Chas. M. Farnum, Harry A. Childs, Austin A. Heath, Wm. H. DeLong, Melville F. Heath, Geo. H. Mullen, Wm. H. DeLong, Oscar F. Burbank, Geo. H. Jewett, Albert R. Webb, Arthur L. Stone, Frank W. Ward, Clarence R. Goddard.

Athelstan Lodge, the third lodge, was chartered June 13, 1866. The membership in 1917 was 608. Masters:

Henry Goddard, S. T. Bigelow, E. P. Woodward, Jas. J. Russ, Nath. G. Tucker, Emerson P. Knight, Chas. S. Day, Hiram D. Dadmun, Henry Goddard, Bowen Adams, Jr., Geo. L. Allen, Wm. F. Knowlton, Dan. B. Starr, Horace F. Ball, Jas. E. Dennis, Francis A. Harrington, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Arthur H. Burton, Cyrus Stickney, Henry Walker, John A. Sears, John T. Wheeler, Harry S. Green, Wm. W. Macomber, Arthur W. Macomber, Frank E. Sessions, Chas. A. Harrington, Geo. A. Cheever, Henry A. Knight, Matt. Gault, Frank C. Harrington, Fred Webber, Henry A. Macgowan, Wm. D. Chase, Wm. Turner, Wm. H. Pratt, Earle E. Howard, Geo. Gardner, Sylvanus L. Ricker, Geo. C. Halcott, Jos. H. Turner, Wm. C. Mellich, Wm. Chaffin Howe.

Quinsigamond Lodge, the fourth, was chartered Sept. 15, 1871. The membership in 1917 was 295. Masters:

Henry C. Wadsworth, J. Marcus Rice, David M. Earle, Edward W. Ball, Theo. C. Bates, Horace B. Verry, Antipas F. Earle, John L. Barker, L. Herbert Browning, Edward B. Dolliver, John P. Grover, Edward Moulton, Isaac N. Duke, Brigham M. Scott, Benj. A. Barber, Warren H. Willard, Thos. T. Booth, Arthur C. Scott, J. Walter Flagg, Henry H. Dyke, Fred. W. White, Otis C. White, Jas. H. Wall, John McIntosh, Edward A. Mason, Eugene C. L. Morse.

Royal Arch.—The following account of Worcester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, is contributed:

A charter was granted, Oct. 21, 1824, to Isaiah Thomas, Jas. Wilson, Jona. Going, Benj. Chapin, David Sherman, Amasa Roberts, Otis Converse, Otis Corbett, Eph. Mower, Lewis Bigelow, Jona. Wentworth, Sam. Ward, Seth Knowlton and Elias McGregory, to open a Royal Arch Chapter in this town, to take rank from Sept. 18, 1823. The first meeting was held Nov. 26, 1823. The following were the original officers: Benj. Chapin, H. P.; E. Otis Corbett, king; E. Ephr. Mower, scribe; Lewis Bigelow, P. S.; Ephr. Robbins, C. of H.; Sam. Ward, R. A. C.; Jona. Wentworth, treas.; Jas. Wilson, Sec. P. T.; Jona. Going, chaplain; Seth Knowlton, tyler. The place of meeting was in Healy Hall until 1825, on the present site of the Burnside building. Christopher C. Baldwin became a member Feb. 8, 1827, and kept the records; the records of 1824 are also in his handwriting. He was librarian of the American Antiquarian Society.

The furious anti-Masonic activity forced the chapter to suspend, Oct. 4, 1827, and not until the tempest subsided was it revived. Seventeen members petitioned for a new charter, Feb. 12, 1846, viz: Leon. Worcester, Asa Walker, Albert Case, Alpheus Merrifield, Clarendon Wheelock, Henry Earle, Jas. Estabrook, Eph. Mower, Sereno H. Perry, Artemas Dryden, Lewis Thayer, John Green, Simeon Thompson, Horace Chenery, Edmund Babbitt, Geo. Day and Wm. Barros. The charter was granted, March 10, 1846, taking rank from Sept. 18, 1823, and appointing Albert Case, H. P.; Horace Chenery, K.; Jas. Estabrook, scribe. The first meeting was held in Dr. John Green's hall, 244 Main street. Oct. 1, 1846, the chapter began to meet in Dr. B. F. Haywood's hall, 267 Main street, removed Oct. 1, 1856, to Waldo Hall, 271 Main street, and Oct. 1, 1862, to Montacute Hall; to Masonic Hall, post office building, June 14, 1867, and then to the new Masonic Temple.

The business was mostly transacted on the M. M. M. degree until after Nov. 25, 1870, since when business has been done on the R. A. degree. Forty-three members of the chapter left to join Eureka Chapter, organized in 1870, and others received demits later for the same purpose. Elaborate exercises were held to celebrate the semi-centennial, Sept. 18, 1873. An historical paper was read by Wm. A. Smith, written by Clarendon Wheelock. The last surviving charter member of the 1824 charter, Rev. Otis Converse, was present; he died in this city, Dec. 2, 1874. All the 1846 charter members are deceased.

Various members received demits in 1873 to become members of Tyrian Chapter of Millbury at its organization. The chapter also contributed members to form Clinton and Dorie Chapters in adjacent towns.

The original charter of 1824 was revoked by Grand Chapter, March 10, 1840. It was restored in 1846, but its whereabouts being unknown, the 1846 charter was granted and used by the chapter till June 8, 1915, at which time it was ordered canceled by the Grand Chapter. Worcester Chapter therefore has the unique distinction of working for 69 years by authority of two charters, and as the original charter was found and restored to the Chapter in 1865, for forty years with both charters in its actual possession. It now holds the canceled 1846 charter as a souvenir. At the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Chapter an historical address was prepared and read by Geo. M. Rice. The membership in 1917 was 466.

In 1895 Geo. S. Clough, Henry Brannon and Caleb Colvin were elected members of the Masonic Building Association, afterward chartered as the Worcester Masonic Charity and Educational Association. The high priests have been:

Benj. Chapin, Albert Case, Henry Earl, Hollis Ball, Horace Chenery, Jas. G. Henderson, Henry Goddard, Thos. E. St. John, Chas. G. Reed, Jos. B. Knox, Dan. W. Bemis, Dan. Seagrave, Chas. E. Nye, Edwin S. Pike, Thos. Talbot, Geo. M. Rice, Cyrus Stickney, Albert J. Stone, Thos. Piper, Jas. Pursey, Jas. H. Harrison, Chas. A. Peabody, John F. Crowell, Geo. H. Williamson, Henry Walker, Walter E. Holmes, Wm. S. Flint, Edward J. Sartelle, Parkman H. Stearns, Wm. H. Needham, A. F. Hoyle, Arthur Macomber, C. W. Delano, Edwin A. Clarke, John P. Turner, Chas. O. Sykes, Fred Webber, Chas. A. Johnson, Wm. J. Chase, Aug. W. Sieben, Fred W. Leavitt, Arthur B. Chapin, Jas. Leigh, Lewis G. Chaffin, Wm. H. DeLong, George H. Peirce, J. Henry Jewett.

The following account of Eureka Chapter is contributed:

In 1870, 44 Royal Arch Masons petitioned the Grand Chapter for permission to institute a new chapter in Worcester and asked to have Thos. E. St. John appointed high priest, Henry C. Willson, king, and Geo. E. Boyden, scribe. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, held Dec. 13, 1870, a favorable answer was given. A preliminary meeting of the chapter was held Dec. 12, 1870, when the following officers were elected in addition to the three mentioned in the above grant: Stillman L. Shaffer, treas.; Justin E. Wood, sec'y; Henry C. Pyne, capt. of the host; David F. Parker, prin. sojourner; Geo. E. Smith, royal arch captain; W. Ansel Washburn, master of the 3rd veil; Osgood Bradley, Jr., master of the 2nd veil; Jas. J. Russ, master of the 1st veil. The first regular convocation was held Dec. 20, 1870, in Masonic Hall on Pearl street. The charter from the Grand Chapter was dated May 25, 1871, and bears the name of the following companions: Geo. E. Boyden, Osgood Bradley, Jr., Sam. T. Bigelow, Geo. W. Brady, Fred. A. Blake, John Dean, Chas. H. Fitch, Robt. L. Golbert, Edw. E. Kent, Rich. Lindley, Chas. W. Moody, Calvin E. Newcomb, David F. Parker, Henry C. Pyne, Geo. P. Prouty, Lewis W. Prouty, Chas. G. Reed, Jas. J. Russ, Gilbert J. Rugg, Seneca M. Richardson, Geo. E. Smith, Thomas E. St. John, Nath. H. Sears, Stillman L. Shaffer, David Scott, Welcome W. Sprague, Alex. Y. Thompson, Geo. Tower, Nath. G. W.—I-59.

Tucker, Henry C. Willson, Henry C. Wadsworth, Emery Wilson, W. Ansel Washburn, Chas. B. Whiting, Geo. F. Wood, John M. Williams, Jas. H. Wall, Jr., Justin E. Wood, Lucien H. Wells. The first by-laws were adopted May 23, 1871. L. S. Carpenter was the first tyler. Henry H. Flint was tyler from 1874-1914, a period of 40 years.

The first secretary, Justin E. Wood, was succeeded by Orman L. Taft, who served from 1877-89, followed by Chas. F. Mann, 1890-1910. The present secretary, Wallace A. Carey, has served since 1910. Since its organization, over 1,250 members have been enrolled, the present number being 769. Following is a list of the past high priests with the year in which they presided: Rev. Thos. E. St. John, Geo. E. Boyden, Henry C. Pyne, Geo. P. Buckingham, Wm. A. Farnsworth, Oliver P. Shattuck, Josephus C. Bean, Jas. E. Dennis, Fred. A. Atherton, S. Henry Shattuck, Forrest E. Barker, Geo. A. Wood, Arthur H. Burton, Chas. A. Reed, Edw. M. Woodward, Brigham M. Scott, Edw. P. Taft, Fred. M. Sampson, Frank M. Heath, E. H. H. Wilson, Geo. O. Bridges, Fred. H. Clark, Henry A. Knight, Austin A. Heath, John T. Wheeler, Edwin C. Gilman, Albert M. Powell, Wallace A. Corey, Geo. H. Mullin, Arthur H. Parker, Geo. H. Jewett, Fred. W. Vermille, John A. Cherry, Wm. H. Dunham, Robt. H. Kennedy, Clarence R. Goddard, Wm. J. Denholm.

The members of Eureka Chapter were interested in the project of the new Masonic Temple, and voted certain sums for that purpose. In September, 1914, it held its annual convocation in the Egyptian Chamber of that building.

Charter members now living: Robert L. Golbert, Stillman L. Shaffer, Wallace A. Corey. The membership in 1917 was 758.

The Council.—Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters, held its first meeting (under a warrant) Oct. 25, 1825, in Wilkinsonville Hall, in Sutton, and was chartered Dec. 13, 1826. Walton Felch was elected its first Th. Ill. Master, and Amasa Roberts its first recorder. Feb. 27, 1828, the council removed to Masons Hall, in Sutton. About this time the anti-Masonic fiasco had its innings during which time the charter and some other properties of the council were stolen, and no attempt was made to hold meetings from August, 1828, until March, 1858, when meetings were resumed in Masonic Hall, Worcester.

May 6, 1858, the charter, which was supposed to have been stolen, having been recovered, was restored to the council, and Oct. 28, 1858, other properties which had been lost or stolen during the anti-Masonic period, having been found and purchased from those into whose hands they had come in possession, were restored to the council. Sept. 11, 1862, the council removed to Montacute Hall, Foster street where its meetings were held until the Masonic Hall on Pearl street was completed in 1867, and occupied the following forty-seven years, when the council removed to the Masonic Temple. The membership in 1917 was 812.

Thrice Illustrious Masters of Hiram Council: Walton Felch, Cyrus Falkner, Geo. W. Bentley, Henry Goddard, Wm. A. Smith, Thos. E. St. John, Dan. Segrave, Geo. E. Boyden, Edwin S. Pike, Wm. A. Farnsworth, Geo. M. Rice, Herbert J. Fisher, Thos. Piper, Stillman L. Shaffer, Frank A. Beane, Chas. A. Reed, Edward M. Woodward, Forrest E. Barker, Edward J. Sartelle, Fred M. Sampson, Frank L. Mellen, Wm. S. Flint, Geo. A. Cheever, Geo. H. Mullen, Alonzo F. Hoyle, Chas. W. Delano, Austin A. Heath, Henry A. Knight, Geo. H. Jewett, Herbert N.

Leach, Herbert A. Saunderson, Chas. A. Johnson, Sam. A. Stewart, Jr., Albert R. Webb, Wm. W. Brown, Herbert E. Davis.

Knights Templars.—Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, was constituted in the Abbott Hotel at Holden, (formerly part of this town), Dec. 17, 1824, working under dispensation until it received its charter, June 16, 1825. The Encampment removed to Worcester in January, 1831, meeting in Thomas Hall until June 19, 1833. The anti-Masonic furor caused it to discontinue for ten years. A meeting was held in Sutton, Jan. 11, 1845, and it came again to Worcester, Aug. 3, 1845, meeting in Dr. Green's hall. In 1846 it met in a hall in Heywood's Block; two years later it moved again to Waldo Hall. After the dedication of Montacute Hall in 1861, the Knights met there until 1867, when Masonic Hall, Pearl street was occupied. The meetings have been in the Masonic Temple since its completion. The title was changed from Encampment to Commandery by order of the General Grand Encampment.

The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated June 24, 1875, by a visit to Holden, a public parade and a banquet. Several mementoes of the early days were secured, including the old chandelier. Since 1854 the Commandery has appeared in public parades nearly every year, and in many years on several occasions in this city and various other towns and cities in the state, often at the laying of cornerstones of public buildings and monuments. The membership in 1917 was 692.

In a history of the Commandery (1878) sketches are given of the nine charter members: Rev. Benj. Wood, Jas. Estabrook, Dr. Geo. Estabrook, Merrill Davis, Sam. Stratton, Wm. Newhall, Rev. David Holman, Dr. Geo. Willard, Wm. C. Capron. The Eminent Commanders have been: Jas. Estabrook, Jr., Geo. Estabrook, Rev. Albert Case, Levi Rawson, Asa Woodbury, Henry Earle, Seth P. Miller, Geo. W. Bentley, Henry Goddard, Jno. Dean, Rev. Thos. E. St. John, Henry C. Wadsworth, David F. Parker, Robt. H. Chamberlain, Jas. Tatman, Chas. G. Reed, Geo. E. Boyden, Francis A. Harrington, Geo. B. Buckingham, Oliver P. Shattuck, Geo. L. Allen, Wm. A. Farnsworth, Chas. A. Peabody, A. Frank Gates, Phineas L. Rider, Wm. L. Davis, Robt. W. Clifford, Arthur H. Burton, Chas. F. Mann, Wm. W. Johnson, P. G. C., Edward M. Woodward, Edward J. Sartelle, Chas. A. Harrington, Wm. W. Brown, Matthew Gault, Fred M. Sampson, Henry A. Knight, Arthur B. Chapin, Wm. S. Dadmun, Henry L. Green, Frank C. Harrington, Austin A. Heath, Albert A. Gordon, Jr., Wilton W. Dadmun, Herbert N. Leach.

Other Masonic Bodies.—Worcester Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, was instituted in 1863.

Past Thrice Potent Masters.—Rev. Jno. W. Dadmun, Sam. T. Bigelow, Henry C. Willson, Geo. E. Boyden, Jas. W. Bigelow, Geo. E. Smith, Geo. E. Boyden (second term), Geo. F. Hewett, Fred A. Lapham, For-

rest E. Barker, Fred W. Southwick, Chas. E. Davis, E. M. Woodward, Wm. L. Davis, Edward J. Sartelle, Arthur H. Burton, Henry L. Green, Arthur B. Chapin, Fred M. Sampson, Wm. W. Brown, Frank C. Harrington. The membership in 1917 was 812.

Goddard Council, Princes of Jerusalem (15th and 16th degrees), was chartered in 1870. The membership in 1917 was 720. The Sovereign Princes have been: Henry C. Willson, Geo. E. Boyden, Josiah S. Lovejoy, Marcus M. Allard, Geo. M. Rice, Chas. A. Peabody, A. Frank Gates, Forrest E. Barker, Edward M. Woodward, Wm. L. Davis, Chas. E. Davis, Edward J. Sartelle, Fred M. Sampson, Wm. W. Johnson, Chas. A. Harrington, Austin A. Heath, Herbert A. Sanderson, Frank C. Harrington, Albert S. Richey, Winfield F. Van Ornum.

Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix (17th and 18th degrees), was chartered in 1870. The M. W. Masters have been: Rev. Thos. E. St. John, Henry C. Willson, Dr. Francis Brick, Geo. B. Buckingham, Fred A. Lapham, Enoch Earle, Wm. L. Davis, Jno. A. Sears, Edward M. Woodward, Edw. J. Sartelle, Chas. E. Davis, Frank M. Hearth, Arthur H. Burton, Fred M. Sampson, Walter H. Sears, Austin A. Heath.

Aletheia Grotto, No. 13, M. O. V. P. E. R., was organized March 28, 1904, by members of the various Masonic bodies of the city. Fred. A. Blake, the founder, presided, and Frank S. Ellard was secretary. The formal organization took place April 13, 1904, in Odd Fellows Hall, Chas. W. Mann of Buffalo, grand monarch, presiding. The first officers were: Monarch, Fred. A. Blake; Chief Justice, Frank L. Mellen; Master of Ceremonies, Chas. A. Harrington; Treas., Matthew Gault; Sec'y., Frank S. Ellard; R. Jas. Tatman, Hon. Francis A. Harrington and Gen. Robt. H. Chamberlain, trustees. There were 83 charter members, including two honorary. The succeeding monarchs have been: Henry A. Knight, Arthur H. Burton, Chas. A. Harrington, Ed. M. Woodward, Arthur Burtelle, J. E. Thompson, Elmer H. Loring, Geo. H. Hill, Alanson P. Robbins, Edwin P. Cerie, Harry W. Inett. Arthur Burtelle, present secretary, has been secretary since March, 1905, except during the year he was monarch, and two years of illness.

Eastern Star.—Stella Chapter, No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, conferred degrees in the winter of 1868-69 to the number of twelve. The first meeting was at the house of Daniel Seagrave, and during the next two years meetings were held in the homes of members. In 1870 the membership was ninety, and a charter was granted Jan. 11, 1871. The charter members were: Adelia L. Pond, Maria H. Parker, Mary E. Wilson, C. McFarland, Delia E. Seagrave, Sarah M. Cowen, Mary A. Edwards, Mary A. Johnson and Laura A. Lamb. The first regular meeting was held Jan. 4, 1871. The first officers were: A. L. Pond, W. M.; Daniel Seagrave, worthy patron; M. H. Parker, associate matron; M. A. Johnson, secy.; Delia E. Seagrave, treas.; Sarah M. Cowen, conductress; Laura A. Lamb, associate conductress.

The Grand Chapter was organized at the instance of Stella Chapter, which called a convention at Worcester, Dec. 11, 1876. Delegates from five chapters were present. The General Grand Chapter of the United States was organized Nov. 15, 1876, at Indianapolis, 26 days before the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. Thos. M. Lamb of Stella Chapter was elected most worthy grand patron in May, 1878, the second to hold this office. Of the first grand officers two were from this chapter: Daniel Seagrave, grand patron, and Thosmas M. Lamb, grand secretary. Mr. Lamb was appointed to revise the ritual, and his version has since been in use. The Grand Chapter has held nineteen annual sessions in this city, the last in 1903.

M. A. Davis, Anna M. Harrington and Esther A. Parker of Stella Chapter have been grand matrons; Daniel Seagrave, Thomas M. Lamb, William A. Farnsworth, Amos M. Parker and Winfield F. Van Ornum have been grand patrons; Thomas M. Lamb, H. A. Richardson, H. A. Rawson and Daniel Seagrave, grand secretary.

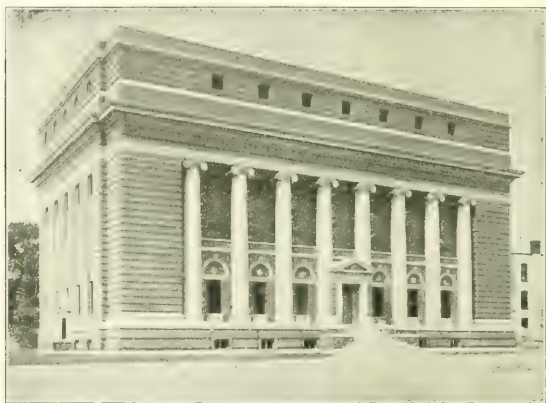
Excepting a few years, Stella Chapter has had the largest membership in the state. It is next to the oldest (Springfield) in the state. The honorary members: Mrs. Ella A. Bigelow of Marlborough, the first editor and owner of Mizpah, the organ of the order; Clara Barton of Oxford; Mrs. Lucy G. B. Colby, P. G. M., of Newburyport; Mrs. Ella B. French, P. G. M., of Orange; Osgood Plummer of Worcester; Chas. A. Watts, P. G. P., the present editor of Mizpah; Mrs. Miriam Watts, P. G. M.

Past Patrons.—Dan. Seagrave, Benj. F. Johnson, Horace A. Richardson, Thos. M. Lamb, Wm. A. Farnsworth, R. H. Chamberlain, J. M. Barton, Henry A. Southwick, Fordis O. Bushnell, Cyrus Stickney, Amos M. Parker, Francis A. Harrington, Harvey T. Buck, David H. Hayter, Arthur H. Burton, Edward M. Woodward, Edward J. Ryan, Fred M. Sampson, Winfield F. Van Ornum, Wm. F. Burbank, J. Edmund Thompson, Walter L. Chandler, Dr. Merton W. Clement.

Past Matrons.—A. L. Pond, M. H. Parker, S. M. Cowen, M. O. Davis, H. M. Black, H. A. Rawson, E. B. Gates, A. M. Harrington, A. W. Barton, A. L. Stewart, A. E. Clifford, M. J. Hayter, Esther A. Parker, Addie J. Coburn, Lillie L. Wilkinson, Ella I. Winslow, S. Emma Woodward, Ida E. Johnson, Ida E. Gifford, Anna Stobbs, Lena J. Burbank, Bessie A. Williamson, Georgia H. Bolster, Maude M. Bridgman, Gertrude F. Chase, Isabel Sprague, Maude E. Burbank, Eleanor R. Merchant, Louise F. Putnam, Albina M. Clement, Mrs. Frank A. Wright, Mercy Bryan, Madeline Ayres.

The Masonic Temple.—The desire for an appropriate Masonic home took definite form in 1910, when a joint committee from all the Masonic bodies and from the Masonic Charitable and Educational Association was appointed. This committee reported in favor of the lot now occupied by the Masonic Temple on Ionic avenue. The recommendation

was endorsed and a building committee appointed consisting of Herbert P. Bagley, chairman, Fred. W. Leavitt, vice-chairman; Ed. M. Woodward, clerk; and Forrest E. Barker, Thos. T. Booth, Henry Brannon, Arthur H. Burton, Geo. C. Halcott, Francis A. Harrington, Frank M. Heath, Jno. A. Sherman, Fred. W. White and Ed. M. Woodward. Geo. C. Halcott, superintendent of public buildings, was architect. The funds were raised by subscription and the building was dedicated Sept. 3, 1914. A description was published in the Worcester Magazine for September of that year. For architectural beauty it stands first among the beautiful buildings of the city.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Worcester Masonic Charity and Educational Association was chartered April 4, 1896. Officers: Henry Brannon, pres.; Herbert P. Bagley, vice-pres.; Harry S. Green, clerk; Edward M. Woodward, treas; Herbert P. Bagley, Thos. T. Booth, Henry Brannon, Theo. P. Brown, Wm. W. Brown, Harvey T. Buck, Arthur H. Burton, Arthur B. Chapin, Chas. E. Davis, Chas. W. Delano, Enoch Earle, Edward T. Esty, Herbert H. Fairbanks, Harry S. Green, Moses Gross, Geo. C. Halcott, C. A. Harrington, F. A. Harrington, Austin A. Heath, Alonzo F. Hoyle, Fred W. Leavitt, Henry A. Knight, Jas. Montgomery, Wm. H. Pratt, Edward J. Ryan, Fred M. Sampson, Frank E. Sessions, Stillman L. Shaffer, Jno. A. Sherman, Fred W. White, Albert R. Webb, Edw. M. Woodward, Edward Milton Woodward.

Trustees of the Masonic Fraternity of Worcester.—Herbert P. Bagley, president; Henry A. Knight, vice-president; F. W. Southwick, treasurer; Edward M. Woodward, clerk; Edward M. Woodward, librarian; Arthur H. Burton, Robt. W. Clifford, Jno. F. Crowell, Ar-

thur B. Chapin, Chas. S. Day, Chas. E. Davis, Wm. S. Dadmun, Isaac N. Duke, Enoch Earle, Herbert J. Fisher, Fergus A. Easton, Henry L. Green, Matthew Gault, F. A. Harrington, Wm. W. Johnson, Edward Moulton, Geo. H. Mullen, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Chester T. Porter, Geo. M. Rice, Fred W. Southwick, Dan. B. Starr, Fred M. Sampson, Walter H. Sears, Jno. A. Sears, Jno. Otis Sibley, Edward P. Taft, Alfred Thomas, E. H. H. Wilson.

Colored Masonic Organizations.—The following Masonic organizations are composed of colored men and women; and the meetings are held at 10 Liberty street:

King David Lodge; Reuben J. Griffin was master in 1917.

St. John Chapter, No. 4, chartered in 1882; Hiram Conway was high priest in 1917.

Mt. Zion Commandery, No. 5, chartered in 1882; the commander in 1917 was C. W. Lee. The Order of the Eastern Star, Adah Chapter, No. 24, recently organized; matron, Mrs. Ada Griffin.

CHAPTER LXIV

Other Orders—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Red Men—Knights of Columbus



I. O. O. F. BUILDING.

The following account of Odd Fellowship in Worcester is condensed from an article in the Worcester Magazine:

Quinsigamond Lodge, No. 43, was the first and local historians ascribe its creation to Jos. W. Coburn, and Jos. S. Wesby, book-seller and binder, at 124 Main street, about where the Bay State now stands. Early in 1844 Jos. W. Coburn of Boston was building the new court house, and among his employees were James Murray, John F. Loche, Thos. C. Douglass and Jos. D. Bishop. All were Odd Fellows, and finding no lodge in town they took steps for the formation of one. In this they were aided by Jos. S. Wesby. Wesby had been made an Odd Fellow in Philadelphia, and tradition records that Coburn and his associates were frequenters of Wesby's shop and that the plans for the lodge were there perfected. For some reason Wesby's name does not appear as a charter member, but soon after the lodge was instituted he became a member of Quinsigamond by card, and he has always been honored as one of the founders of the order in this city.

The petitioners for Quinsigamond Lodge were Messrs. Coburn, Murray, Loche, Douglass, Bishop and Samuel S. Leonard and Geo. C. Taft, the last two named having gone to Boston and been initiated into Siloam Lodge, for that purpose. A dispensation was granted and May 1, 1844, a deputation from the Grand Lodge instituted Quinsigamond Lodge, No. 43, in Masonic Hall. James Murray was installed as the first noble grand.

Quinsigamond Lodge is one of the few in Massachusetts possessing a complete set of the reports of the Grand Lodge from the Institution of that body in 1823 to the present time, and in the sixty-five years since its founding has never missed a meeting. The Grand Lodge at that time held quarterly sessions, and June 30, 1844, the first one held after the institution of the lodge, Quinsigamond, reported it had initiated 26 mem-

bers. Since that date it has had nearly 2,000 members, and cards in clearance have been granted to members to assist in forming lodges in Milford, Grafton, Westboro, Barre, West Boylston, Spencer, North Brookfield and other localities. The lodge owns two burial plots, one in Rural Cemetery, known as the strangers' lot, and another in Hope. The strangers' lot was bought under the following circumstances. Soon after the formation of the lodge, Dr. Jos. Bates, a member of Quinsigamond, was called to attend a sick man employed in the construction of the Worcester & Nashua railroad. The man died and was a member of an Odd Fellows' lodge in New York. No relations appearing, the lodge held a funeral in Universalist Church, and bought a lot in Rural Cemetery, in which the remains were interred. Later a similar case occurred, and from that day the lot has been known as the strangers' lot. The burial place in Hope Cemetery is for members in indigent circumstances. This lodge to date has expended fully \$70,000 in relief.

Worcester Lodge, No. 56, was granted a charter Feb. 6, 1845, a dispensation having been granted Dec. 20, 1844. At the time of the first report this lodge had initiated 65 members. It met with reverses, and at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1854, Alfred Mudge stated that Worcester Lodge had resigned its charter. On petition of S. V. Stone and others, Worcester Lodge, after lying dormant for sixteen years, was reinstated Sept. 28, 1870, with the following charter members: Sam. V. Stone, Chas. B. Pratt, L. A. Hapgood, Otis S. Hammond and Wm. Hammond. Sam. V. Stone was first noble grand, and at the first report the lodge had 47 members.

Central Lodge was instituted Sept. 17, 1874, Nathan Taylor, Jas. A. Ballantyne, Jas. A. Smith, Albert R. Hicks, Dan. P. Lord, E. H. Wentworth and Wm. Gamlin being the charter members. Nathan Taylor was the first noble grand and at the time of its first report it had thirty-two contributing members.

Ridgely Lodge, No. 112, was instituted Sept. 19, 1882, by Francis Jewett, Grand Master and board of Grand Officers, with twenty-three charter members. In the evening a large number were initiated. Ridgely Lodge is considered one of the best lodges in Massachusetts and its present membership is 575. The lodge was honored, Sept. 7, 1916, by having one of its members, Clifford L. Mahoney, elected Grand Master.

Five years later Wm. F. Hill of Salem, Grand Master, instituted Anchoria Lodge, No. 152, with Chas. M. McFarland as noble grand. Number of members at the first report, 53.

Thule Lodge came into being May 25, 1900, Grand Master Nath. J. W. Fish being the instituting officer. Sven E. Hansen was the first noble grand, and at its first report it had ninety-eight contributing members.

Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, the first encampment in Worcester, was instituted April 30, 1845. It lapsed subsequently, but Oct. 20, 1869, was reinstated and has continued to this day. Mount Vernon Encampment dates from Sept. 27, 1877.

The Rebekah lodges were instituted as follows: Naomi, May 9, 1872; Queen Esther, Feb. 3, 1881; Utopia, Oct. 16, 1891; Idun, March 31, 1905.

Canton Worcester, Patriarchs Militant was instituted Dec. 12, 1885, with Wm. F. Bancroft as commandant and Daniel A. Harrington as lieutenant. Fred A. Myers was the first ensign. The canton was mustered by Maj.-Gen. John G. Underwood and staff Feb. 13, 1886. The new organization was dubbed Grand Canton Worcester, No. 3, but it is claimed that it antedates actually both Shawmut, No. 1, and Bunker Hill, No. 2. On Dec. 21, 1905, it was changed to a canton, and since June 20, 1906, has been working under a new charter to that effect.

From the seven men who founded Quinsigamond Lodge May 1, 1844, Odd Fellowship in Worcester had grown, Jan. 1, 1917, to 3,015 members, scattered through six different lodges as follows: Quinsigamond, No. 43, 638; Worcester, No. 56, 535; Ridgely, No. 112, 576; Anchoria, No. 142, 398; Central, No. 168, 710; Thule, No. 239, 494.

The four Rebekah lodges and the two encampments have approximately: Naomi Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, 600; Queen Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 33, 400; Utopia Rebekah Lodge, No. 107, 200; Idun Rebekah Lodge, No. 165, 200; Wachusett Encampment, No. 10, 250; Mt. Vernon Encampment, No. 53, 250.

The Odd Fellows Building on Main street, where all the meetings of the various bodies take place, was erected in 1906. Representatives of the lodges appointed for the purpose were incorporated as the Odd Fellows Charitable Association, July 11, 1905, and elected the following officers: Geo. F. Brooks, pres.; Herbert B. Belcher, vice-pres.; E. M. Woodward, treas.; Jno. A. Cherry, clerk; directors—Herbert Wesby, Geo. F. Brooks, F. A. Caswell, E. M. Woodward, A. M. Thomson, T. H. Day, W. H. Shearman, O. M. Dean, W. A. Kendall, H. B. Belcher, J. H. Hartwell, L. H. Williams, Jas. B. Millikin, G. E. Fiske and J. A. Cherry.

E. J. Cross was the contractor, and Clellan W. Fisher the architect. The cornerstone was laid Jan. 6, 1906, by Grand Sire A. S. Pinkerton, and it was dedicated Nov. 8, 1906. Though not pretentious in architecture, it is most conveniently located and well designed. The halls have been in great demand for meetings and entertainments of other organizations. The cost of building and furnishings was \$110,000. In 1918 the mortgage had been reduced to \$17,000.

The upper floor has two finely appointed lodge rooms, used by various Odd Fellows organizations and also by Stella Chapter, O. E. S., the Commercial Travelers' Association and the Orientals. Dodge Hall, on the second floor, is for general purposes, and is rented for dances and other gatherings. The street floor has a social room and two reception rooms. The dining room and bowling alleys are in the basement. This is the largest and finest building owned by the Odd Fellows in any city of the State.

The Odd Fellows' Home of the State is located here, erected by the Grand Lodge. Thomas H. Dodge, of this city, gave the lot of eleven acres in August, 1889. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 8, 1890, and was dedicated June 22, 1892. In the autumn of 1903 a new building as large as the original was erected. The Home has accommodations now for 110 persons. The buildings and grounds are valued at \$110,000. The Home is supported by a tax levied on the Odd Fellows and lodges and by contributions from Rebekah lodges. The superintendent and matron are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Belcher.

Other Odd Fellows Lodges include Manchester Unity, Loyal Bay State Lodge, No. 6793, organized 1886; Lewis Crossley, N. G.; Loyal Harmony Lodge, Fred McAllen, N. G.; Loyal Hawthorne Lodge, No. 62; Alice Burns, N. G. Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows are North Star Lodge, No. 1372; Charles G. Ringels, N. G.; Household of Ruth, No. 27, instituted 1874; Mrs. Margaret A. Kennedy, W. R.

Knights of Pythias.—Blake Lodge, No. 48, instituted 1871; William P. Walters, C. C. Damascus Lodge, No. 50, instituted 1871; Louis Chase, C. C. Regulus Lodge, No. 71; Silas W. Fitts, K. of R. Worcester Lodge, No. 106, instituted Jan. 1, 1903; Frank C. Eaton, C. C. Freedom Lodge, No. 121, instituted 1895; Walter C. MacDonald, C. C. Rathbone Lodge, No. 171, was instituted March 3, 1909, with 38 charter members. The first officers were: Arthur H. Prouty, C. C.; Fred Barrett, V. C.; Jno. P. Young, M. of W.; Eesley D. Richards, K. of R. S.; Geo. H. Little, M. of F.; John P. Young, M. of E.; Albert O. Macomber, M. A.; Edgar M. Bullard, I. G.; Darius D. Baer, O. G. The meetings were held in the Day building until October, 1914; since then in the Pythian building. It has 192 members. John J. Baker was C. C. in 1917. Section 3810, Insurance Dept., organized 1878; Frederick L. Howe, president. Bay State Company, No. 3, Uniformed Rank; Capt. Joseph J. Bouthillier. Worcester Company, No. 7, U. R.; Capt. Burton H. Stockwell. Hall Association; president, Albert E. Chaffin. Daughters of Regulus, organized 1887; Mrs. Matilda Willey, pres. Pythian Sisters, Alpha Temple, No. 5; Mrs. Gertrude Howe, M. E. Chief. Worcester Temple, No. 25; Gertrude Lewis, M. E. Chief. Blake Temple, No. 58; Mrs. Lizzie J. Howe, M. E. Chief.

The following is contributed:

The Worcester Knights of Pythias Charitable and Educational Association was organized June 30, 1914, by the following incorporators, representing Blake, Freedom, Rathbone, Regulus and Worcester Lodges, Knights of Pythias, of Worcester: Carlton H. Mantor, Chas. M. Edwards, Henry H. Lepper, Malcolm M. Grant, Ernest C. Mulvey, Chas. E. Lockhart, Jas. Leigh, Geo. H. Peirce, Geo. H. Little, Chas. E. Mayo.

It was decided to purchase the Francis H. Dewey property at 114 Main street, and sufficient funds were contributed to take over this property Aug. 31, 1914.

The Pythian building is a brick structure of three stories. The conventions of the lodge are held in the large hall on the top floor; on the second floor is the hall of the uniform rank in which the meeting of Bay State and Worcester Commanderies are held. The ladies' parlor and directors' room are on this floor. On the street floor are the billiard, card and reading rooms.

The first officers of the association were: Chas. E. Lockhart, pres.; Carlton H. Mantor, 1st vice-pres.; Henry H. Lepper, 2nd vice-pres.; Jas. Leigh, treas.; Chas. E. Mayo, clerk.

The objects of the association are the accommodation of the lodges of the Knights of Pythias of Worcester, and other Pythian organizations located in the city, which are recognized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the Supreme Lodge; to care for and aid distressed or needy members of the order, their widows, orphans or dependents; for the promotion of social intercourse among members of the order and allied associations; for furthering educational and literary pursuits among them; for the providing of facilities for their entertainment and amusement, and for charitable and benevolent purposes in general.

The present officers are: Pres., Ernest C. Mulvey; 1st Vice-Pres., G. Frank Howe; 2nd Vice-Pres., John G. Sabine; Treas., Geo. H. Peirce; Clerk, Charles E. Mayo; Librarian, Herbert Shales.

Red Men.—Quinsigamond Tribe, No. 7, the first organized here, was chartered Dec. 11, 1880. Past Sachem, Frank Ensworth, of this Tribe, organized Cherokee Tribe, and W. E. Higgins became Great Sachem of Massachusetts in 1908-9. Chas. H. Slade was sachem, 1917. Iroquois Tribe, No. 8, organized Feb. 9, 1883. Two members have been Great Sachems—John M. Davenport, and Julius Beauregard, who organized Packachoag and Mishe Mokwa Tribes. Geo. W. Hammond is sachem. Massasoit Tribe, No. 6, organized April 28, 1887, is now the largest in the State. Past Sachem Victor Wickman, who added 133 new members while in office, was given a past sachem's regalia by joint contributions of all the tribes. Carl W. Swift is sachem. Cherokee Tribe was instituted with 135 charter members, Feb. 28, 1809. It now has over 300 members; Cheney M. Orcutt is sachem. Packachoag Tribe, No. 18, was instituted with 84 members May 20, 1909. The first officers were: Wm. H. Pratt, prophet; Arthur W. Hawes, sachem; H. M. Richardson, Jr., Sr. Sag.; Geo. A. Phillips, Jr. Sag. In 1917 Frank J. Morrell was sachem. Sagatobscot Tribe, No. 59, organized May 25, 1911, with 170 charter members, by Past Sachem Joseph Hannan. Peter B. Keefe is sachem. Mishe Mokwa Tribe, No. 70, named for Indians at Jefferson, N. H., was instituted June 21, 1912. Amidee Rheume is sachem.

The Red Men's League, organized June 28, 1911, by Iroquois Tribe as Col. Timothy Bigelow Company, No. 2, has a membership of fifty, fully uniformed for parade duty.

Degree of Pocahontas: Westamoo Council, No. 3, instituted March 25, 1887. The first prophetess was Hannah Whitten; first Pocahontas, Martha I. Armstrong. It has a membership of 249; K. of R. 1917, was Mrs. Mae F. Browning. Degree of Pocahontas: Osceola Council, No. 4, was organized March 31, 1910. The first officers were: Pocahontas, Mrs. Jennie L. Spooner; Wenonah, Mrs. Grace K. Hinckel; Prophetess, Mrs. Lillie J. Ensworth; Powhatan, Geo. Josline. The meetings were held at first at 306 Main street; since the Red Men took over the hall at 19 Pearl street, they have met there. In 1917 Mrs. Alice E. Gelley was Pocahontas. Degree of Pocahontas: Mosag Council, No. 28, instituted Oct. 28, 1911; has 128 members; Mrs. Effie McGaluffin, Pocahontas. Degree of Pocahontas: Miscoe Council, No. 35; instituted June 12, 1912, with 55 members, now has over 100; Mrs. Marion Woodcock, Pocahontas. (See *Wor. Mag.* 1914, p. 276).

In the fall of 1914, the three tribes, Quinsigamond, Cherokee and Packachoag, leased the historic hall at 19 Pearl street (the old post office building) for ten years. Two floors of this building (Red Men's Hall) are occupied by the Red Men for reading and lounging rooms, halls and other purposes. On the upper floor is a banquet hall seating 400.

Knights of Columbus.—The following account of Alhambra Council, No. 88, is contributed:

One night in January, 1894, about a dozen influential Catholic young men were asked to meet in the I. C. B. U. Hall in the Clark building on Front street. Among them were Walter Drohan, E. J. McMahon, Chas. Callahan, Dan. Rourke, Jas. A. Athy, Dr. David B. Lovell, Francis P. McKeon, O'Connell Galvin and Thos. B. Lawler. The benefits of the Knighthood of Columbus was explained to them by men who had already joined the order at Westboro, and it was agreed to form a council in Worcester.

A soliciting committee was sent out and shortly afterwards Mr. Thomas Harrison Cummings, then the official organizer, came, and the first council was initiated in February, 1894. The new council took the name Alhambra, from suggestion by Thomas B. Lawler, member of the publishing house of Ginn & Co.

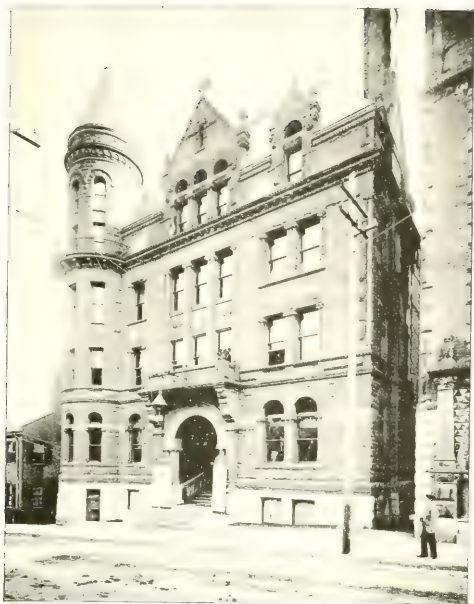
Mark F. Cosgrove was chosen as the first grand knight. The earliest first and second degrees were held in Horticultural Hall, Front street, in the afternoon, and the earliest major degree the same evening in Red Men's Hall, 552 Main street. The degree was worked by Pioneer District Deputy James E. Hayes. Many men who have since become famous in this order were present at that first major degree, such as Edward L. Hearn, afterwards supreme grand knight, Senator James P. Cavanaugh, Congressman Galvin, and Philip Jackson.

The Council's membership, comprising practically the prominent Catholic citizens, has shown a wonderful growth. In 1914 the council bought and almost immediately occupied the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, 10 Elm street, and since then has extended its activities in many directions, having educational classes in the evening in language, science, mathematics, business efficiency, together with a series of lectures, a library and reading rooms. The sum of \$20,000 has been expended in improvements in the building. The title is vested in the Knights of Columbus Religious, Educational and Benevolent Association, of which John F. McGrath was the first president. Since acquiring the building the membership has increased from 1,200 to more than 2,300. The building was dedicated by Bishop Beaven of Springfield, Columbus Day, 1914. What was formerly Association Hall is now Alhambra Hall. Columbus Hall on the fourth floor is the meeting place of the society. Another lodge room is called Benedict Hall.

The Daughters of Isabella, an organization of women similar in purpose to the Knights of Columbus; St. Ann's and St. Paul's Branches of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association; and Court McCafferty, Catholic Foresters, are among the societies having meetings in these lodge rooms. The splendid gymnasium under direction of able instructors is open to men and boys of all denominations.

The grand knights of the council since Mr. Cosgrove, the first, have been: Thos. B. Lawler, 1896; C. E. McGillicuddy, 1897; Stephen J. Horgan, 1898-9; Patrick F. Sullivan, 1900; Michael A. O'Rourke, 1901; Frank E. Murray, 1902; John F. McDermitt, 1903-07; James Kane, 1908; Patrick W. Hehir, 1909; John F. J. Herbert, 1910-11; W. H. Burke, 1912-13-14; Francis P. McKeon, 1915-16; James A. Crotty, 1917-18.

Alhambra Council Knights of Columbus have been very active in the present war work. Their splendid room and baths are always open to soldiers and sailors in uniform. Their service flag already has 336 stars on it, and the numbers grow every day. The Knights were engaged in a great drive in the last week of February, 1918, to raise \$40,000 for the benefit of our soldiers irrespective of creed. The returns showed a total of \$75,000, indicating not only the generosity of the people of the city, but their faith in the Knights and confidence in the wise expenditure of the funds.



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BUILDING.

CHAPTER I. A

Fraternal, Benefit and Social Orders

These are so numerous, that circumstantial accounts are impracticable. They all serve most useful purposes. They may be named as follows:

American Order of Fraternal Helpers: Worcester Lodge, No. 47, instituted 1902; Pres., Alfred F. Powers.

Benevolent Order of Buffaloes: Worcester Herd, No. 8, organized 1912; William J. Fagga, pres.

Ancient Order of United Workmen: Worcester Lodge, No. 56, organized 1885; James M. Meade, W. M. Victor Lodge, No. 92, organized 1887, William H. Moore, W. M.

Ancient and Illustrious Order of Knights of Malta: U. S. Grant Commandery, No. 150, organized 1894; Frederick Houghton, commander. Gustavus Adolphus Commandery, No. 439; Charles F. Finne, commander.

Aurora Society, instituted 1909; Mrs. Johanna Cederlund, pres.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks: Worcester Lodge, No. 243, instituted 1892; John F. Nugent, exalted ruler, 1917; Emil Zaeder, sec'y; Joseph V. Morway, treas. Meets at Elks' Home, 29 Elm street. The Elks Ladies' Association meets at the Home also; Mrs. John F. Flanigan, pres.

Catholic Order of Foresters: Court Notre Dame, No. 740; Calixte R. Robitaille, C. R.

Dames of Malta: Beulah Sisterhood, No. 4, organized 1896; Adrienne Poirier, Noble Queen.

Daughters of Isabella: Worcester Circle, Mrs. Margaret Ryan, pres.

Foresters of America: Knights of Sherwood Forest; Worcester Conclave, No. 91; Oliver L. Gaboury, Com. Court City of Worcester, No. 28; John W. Stubbett, chief ranger. Court Quinsigamond, No. 60, organized 1891; Daniel F. End, chief ranger. Court Heart of the Commonwealth, No. 103, organized 1895; John T. Keaney, chief ranger. Court Frederick B. Bogan, No. 151, William E. Fielding, chief ranger. Companions of the Forest; Worcester Circle, No. 147; Mrs. Virginia Moriarty, chief companion. Adele Circle, No. 633, organized 1901; Mrs. Georgianna Arsenault, chief companion. Bancroft Circle, No. 699, organized Jan. 30, 1903, with 49 charter members; Mrs. Catherine Carney was the first chief companion. In 1917, Molly O'Connell was C. C.

Fraternal Order of Eagles: Worcester Aerie, No. 203, is a flourishing organization with a large membership. The hall is at 11 Pleasant street; Timothy B. Fox, pres.

Fraternal Order of Orioles: This society is a new organization; Herman E. Darling, pres. It meets at 578 Main street.

Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World: Quinsigamond Lodge, No. 173, meets at 271 Main street; Joseph D. Gilliam, pres.

Improved Order of Heptasophs: Worcester-Benchley Conclave, No. 332, organized 1895, meets in Hall Royal, 306 Main; A. E. Davis, archon. In 1916 Worcester Conclave absorbed Benchley, No. 627, organized in 1899. Levis Conclave meets at 452 Main street; Louis Z. Brodeur, archon.

Independent Companions of America: Rochelle Lodge, No. 21, organized 1909; Louise R. Parrott, pres.

Independent Order of Mystic Brothers: Viking Council, organized in 1881, reorganized 1889; Edward Persson, sec.: Svea Council; Mrs. Emma M. Johnson, sec.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics: Industry Council, No. 17, organized 1889. Meetings at 4 Walnut street; Harry Adams, pres. The Junior Social Circle is an allied organization; Maud Boyer, president.

Knights and Ladies of Honor: Pearl Lodge, No. 123, instituted 1878; Thomas H. Knight, sec.

Loyal Order of Moose: Worcester Lodge, No. 608, instituted 1910; Napoleon G. Liberty, dictator.

Maccabees: Incorporated 1897; Meyer Pemstein, pres.

Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters: Worcester Court, No. 59; John T. Brady, chief ranger. McCafferty Court, No. 100; Edward R. Barker, chief ranger. Holy Cross Court; Robert J. Black, Jr., chief ranger. Father Fitton Court; John F. McDermott, chief ranger. Court Saint Loretta, No. 124; Mrs. Carrie H. Long, C. R.

New England Order of Protection: Worcester Lodge, No. 89, organized 1889; Mrs. Jane Conger, warden. Wachusett Lodge, No. 341, organized 1900; Arthur T. Royal, warden. Keystone Lodge, No. 401; Mrs. Julia A. A. Whiting, sec.

Order of United American Mechanics: Central Council, No. 50, organized 1892; Chas. W. Akers, councillor. Loyal Legion; Union Commandery, No. 2; Chas. E. Kenney, sec. Daughters of Liberty, Fidelity Council, No. 4, organized 1891; Mrs. Jennie S. Hewins, C.: Unity Council, No. 30; instituted Nov. 22, 1894, in Commonwealth Hall, with 42 charter members. Meetings were held in this hall until December, 1896, when Pythian Hall in the Day building was used; the council lost all its property in the fire there in March, 1897. Afterward the council met in Arcanum Hall, G. A. R. Hall, then in Pythian Hall, Day building. This hall was again destroyed by fire Oct. 16, 1914; the name of the hall was changed to Fraternity Hall after it was repaired. At the time of institution the council was an auxiliary of the O. U. A. M., but a few years later became independent and the name was changed to Sons and Daughters of Liberty. Mrs. Will D. Stark Murphy, is sec'y.

Royal Arcanum: Worcester Council, No. 12, organized 1877, was one of the first of this organization. The present officers are: D. E. Leonard, regent; Wm. H. O'Brien, sec.; Eldon M. Fisher, treas. The meetings are held at 306 Main street. The charter members were C. B. Pratt, T. S. Johnson, N. G. Tucker, H. H. Marshall, Geo. E. Boyden, L. A. Hastings, E. D. McFarland, A. C. Allen.

Conquest Council, No. 915, was organized July 20, 1885. Charles R. Johnson was the first regent. The council has been noted for the excellent work of its degree team. It was one of the first to have a ladies' auxiliary. It has absorbed councils in Hopedale, Millbury, Spencer and Brookfield, and Isaiah Thomas Council of this city. The membership in 1917 was 171; total members admitted, 457; total paid to beneficiaries \$111,500. It has lost by death 44 members.

Sons of St. George: Prince Consort Lodge, No. 29, organized 1872, incorporated 1882; Walter J. Ingham, pres. Uniform Sir Knights, York Commandery, organized 1890; Ralph Poutney, captain.

United Order of the Golden Cross: Worcester Commandery, No. 88, instituted 1880; Oscar M. Lawrence, N. C. Castle Commandery, No. 546, organized Aug. 28, 1893; Mrs. Emma Stowell, N. C. Dr. George S. Clark was a charter member.

United Order of the Golden Star: Charles Sterne Commandery, No. 20; Wm. L. Buchanan, treas.

United Order of Independent Odd Ladies: Perseverance Lodge, No. 8, instituted 1805; Margaret Phillips, noble lady. Hope Lodge, No. 11, organized 1888; Annie M. Sullivan, noble lady. Ruth Lodge, No. 16; Mary E. Kirk, noble lady. Summit Lodge, No. 38, instituted 1895; Mrs. Eliza A. Young, N. L.

Workmen's Benefit and Benevolent Association: Worcester Branch; Otto Steinhilber, chairman.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund: Branch 58; Anton Waiz, chairman.

Worcester Division, No. 60, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, composed of deaf persons, was founded Jan. 13, 1917. The society pays sick, accident and death benefits. The charter members are: E. Parlow, H. F. Gour, Dennis Falvey, E. Grafton, G. L. Tatro, J. A. Lyons, A. Meunier, A. Sterlin, C. H. Chevers, F. E. Lander, T. L. Kane, C. H. Clarkson, G. C. Carson. The first officers were: Pres., Thos. L. Kane; Vice-Pres., Chas. H. Clarkson; Sec'y., Frank E. Lander; Treas., Edwin J. Chute; Directors, Clarence H. Chevers; Sergt., G. C. Carson.

Local and Improvement Societies: Improvement Societies and organizations of a local character not mentioned elsewhere are the following:

Blithewood Improvement Society, organized Feb. 26, 1905, by residents on Millbury avenue (now Massasoit road), Blithewood avenue and Grafton street, at the home of Harry R. Hildreth. The first president was Mr. Hildreth; the secretary, H. S. Sprague. Walter A. Rice was president in 1917; Myron W. Stickney, vice-pres.; Asa O. Richardson, sec. and treas.

Fairmount Improvement Society: The officers in 1918: John J. Dunphy, pres.; Louis Contine, vice-pres.; Mrs. James McKenna, sec.; Patrick F. Dronan, treas. Greendale Village Improvement Society, Edmund F. Thompson, pres. Lakeview Improvement Society, organized in 1910; William B. Smith, pres. Tatnuck Benevolent, Charitable and Literary Association (Limited); Herbert R. Kinney, pres.; Harrison W. Moore, clerk. Tatnuck Club, organized 1912, has rooms on Olean Street; Charles A. H. Lawton, prest.; George S. Clarkson, sec.; John D. Kenyon, treas. Tatnuck Improvement Association; James Mitchell, pres. Tatnuck Woman's Club, organized 1912: Mrs. Martin P. Waite, pres.; Mrs. R. D. Leary, vice-pres.; Mrs. E. G. Norman, sec.; Mrs. C. J. MacDonald, treas. Meets alternate Mondays at homes of members.

Natives of Other States, etc.: Natives of Maine, organized 1882; Frederick Bryant, pres. Maritime Provinces Association; Ernest R. Higman, pres. Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire, incorporated 1907; Ellsworth W. Phillips, pres. in 1916.

CHAPTER LXVI

Men's and Women's and Boys' and Girls' Clubs

With few exceptions, the narratives following have been compiled by an officer or leading member of each Club named:

The Commonwealth Club.—The Commonwealth Club, the first permanent club of its kind in this city. It was formally organized at the old Lincoln House, Jan. 26, 1880, by the following: Oscar F. Rawson, chairman; Albert A. Lovell, Moses H. Lowe, Henry T. Farrar, Sam. W. Manning, Wm. C. Gale, Frievaldau C. Thayer; and Francis W. Blacker, sec'y. The objects were "of a social and political nature, viz., the promotion of social intercourse among its members and their improvement in political knowledge." The members were bound to secrecy as to business and discussions; members were bound to vote as the club decided. It was an organization very similar to the Old American Political Society of Revolutionary days. Liquor was prohibited, and the Commonwealth Club enjoys a unique distinction in this respect. The political purposes of the Club met an early defeat and for a time it languished, reaching a low ebb, Sept. 13, 1880. At that time nine of the faithful members, Henry T. Farrar, Oscar F. Rawson, Benj. W. Childs, Albert A. Lovell, Moses H. Lowe, Henry E. Smith, Ezra H. Snow, Francis W. Blacker and Wm. C. Gale, rented a room in the Worcester Bank Block for the club, and the first meeting was held there Nov. 2, 1880. The secrecy of meetings, the binding of members to vote as the majority dictated, and even political qualifications for membership, were eliminated. The club then became purely social. From that time the club has prospered. At the end of the year it had a hundred members and was free of debt. It was incorporated Nov. 29, 1881. The rooms were enlarged five times until the second and third floors of the building were in use, including a banquet hall. The present club rooms, constructed for the especial needs of this organization when the State Mutual Building was erected, have been occupied since March 22, 1897. The incorporators of the Club were: Sam. D. Nye, Henry W. Eddy, Henry T. Farrar, Albert A. Lovell, Wm. O. Wilder, John B. Goodell, Ezra H. Snow, Jos. P. Mason, Moses H. Lowe. Presidents have been: Oscar F. Rawson, 1880; Sam. D. Nye, 1881-84; Chas. S. Doe, 1885; Edward B. Glasgow, 1886-87; Wm. J. Hogg, 1888-89; Col. Henry E. Smith, 1890-92; Henry T. Farrar, 1893; Thos. C. Orndorff, 1894-95; Alfred S. Lowell, 1896; Ernest H. Vaughan, 1897-1900; Chas. S. Chapin, 1901; Rufus B. Dodge, 1902; Edward B. Clapp, 1903-04; Chas. A. Allen, 1905; Theo. P. Brown, 1906-07; Geo. D. Webb, 1908-9-10; Frank L. Coes, 1911; Leander F. Herrick, 1912; Harry W. Goddard, 1913-14; Geo. W. Davis, 1915-16; Henry C. Page, 1917-.

The Worcester Club.—This was organized "for the establishment and maintenance of a place for social meetings," in March, 1888, with 118 members, including many leading citizens. The residence of Hon. Isaac Davis, 59 Elm street, was purchased and refitted for the purpose of a club-house.

The original officers were: George F. Hoar, pres.; John D. Washburn, W. S. B. Hopkins, A. George Bullock and Waldo Lincoln, vice-pres.; Chas. F. Aldrich, sec'y; James P. Hamilton, treas.; Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Jos. E. Davis, Leonard Wheeler, Chas. A. Chase, Jos. Sargent, Francis H. Dewey, W. E. Cutter and Richard Ward Greene, directors.

The club in 1917 had 250 active and 73 non-resident members. The growth of the club has required various additions to the club-house, which has been the place of many

historic banquets and receptions. The officers in 1917 were: Waldo Lincoln, pres.; John C. Dewey, Richard C. Cleveland and Sam. B. Woodward, vice-pres.; Robt. L. Mason sec'y; Alex. H. Bullock, treas.; Fred. B. Washburn, Law. P. Greenman, Chas. P. Adams, Albert S. Heywood, Dana D. Barnum, W. Irving Clarke, Jr., F. Henshaw Dewey, Jr., Geo. A. Gaskill, Jerome R. George, directors. In 1918, Eben F. Thompson was elected secretary, and Myron F. Converse, treasurer. Of the present members, thirty had at the end of 1917 left Worcester on military, naval or civil service, in connection with the war, but retained their membership in the club.

The Economic Club.—The Economic Club is more like a debating society than a club; it is educational and, perhaps more than can be estimated, has exercised a molding influence on public opinion here for the past fifteen years. It was organized Jan. 17, 1903, in the office of the superintendent of schools in the City Hall. Joseph H. Walker was temporary chairman, and Supt. Homer P. Lewis, temporary clerk, of the first meeting. The constitution was drafted by Supt. Lewis, B. W. Potter and Rev. Dr. Willard Scott. There were 42 charter members and at the second meeting, March 9, 1903, a like number was added to the membership.

As the name indicates, the club was organized to study and discuss economic problems, and it has held fast to its purpose from the beginning. The earlier meetings were given up to discussion and voluntary speaking, after the subjects had been introduced, but in later years eminent experts from outside the city have been speakers and occupied most of the time.

The membership grew rapidly and it was deemed necessary to limit the number to 400, February 28, 1908. The limit was raised to 500, May 25, 1911, and to the present figure, 600 in 1913. The first officers were: Jos. H. Walker, pres.; Sam. E. Winslow and Rev. Jos. F. Hanselman, S. J., vice-pres.; Geo. H. Haynes, sec'y; Jos. Jackson, treas.; Wm. T. Forbes, Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, Philip J. O'Connell, Stephen Salisbury, Homer P. Lewis, Wm. M. Cole and Rufus B. Fowler, executive committee; Homer P. Lewis, John B. Ratigan and Henry E. Whitcomb, nominating committee.

The presidents have been: Jos. H. Washburn, 1903-04; Chas. G. Washburn, 1904-05; Homer P. Lewis, 1905-06; J. Russel Marble, 1906-07; Dr. John C. Berry, 1907-08; Thos. E. Murphy, 1908-09; Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, 1909-10; Wm. T. Forbes, 1910-11; Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, 1911-12; Geo. H. Blakeslee, 1912-13; Geo. F. Booth, 1913-14; Edward T. Esty, 1914-15; Jas. Logan, 1915-16; Harry W. Goddard, 1916-17; Chas. M. Thayer, 1917-18. Secretaries: Geo. H. Haynes, 1903-06; E. Howard Reed, 1906-09; Rowland J. Hastings, 1909-13; Dr. John W. Cahill, 1913-17; Maurice Reidy, 1917-18.

The meetings follow dinner, and were held at first in the State Mutual Restaurant and the Bay State House, later at the Bancroft Hotel. The breadth of view of the club, and the high character of its speakers, will be seen from the following, but which do not name but a fractional part:

1903: Trusts, Chas. G. Washburn; Municipal Ownership of Natural Monopolies, Mayor Chas. F. Thayer, of Norwich, Conn.; Municipal Taxation, C. B. Fillebrown, of Boston, president of Single Tax League. 1904: Reciprocity and Canada, Osborne Howes, secretary of Boston Underwriters, and Col. Albert Clarke, of Home Market Club, Commercial Primacy of the United States. 1905: Edmund A. Engler; Economic Insecurity, Carroll D. Wright; Relations of Employer and Employee, Edward L. Filene; Regulation of Railway Rates, Hon. Sam. W. McCall; The Democracy of Wealth, Rev. Dr. Frank Crane. 1906: Problem of the Modern City, Hon. John T. Duggan, Ex-Mayors Blodgett, Fletcher, O'Connell and Dodge; Our National Corporation Problem, Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago. 1907: The United States and the United World, Edwin D. Mead and Dr. G. Stanley Hall; The Administration of the Public Schools, Homer P. Lewis and others; Municipal Misgovernment, Causes and Remedies, Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, Hon. Rufus B. Dodge and A. B. Chamberlain; The Policy of the Present Federal Administration toward Trusts and Corporations, Henry Clews of New York, Dr. Garrett Droppers, Harry W. Goddard. 1908: Injunctions in

Labor Disputes, Their Use and Abuse. Carroll D. Wright and Dr. Eugene Waus-
 baugh of Cambridge; Are Divorces Advisable in Civilized Life? Rev. Chas. Lyons of
 Auburndale, and Rev. Eliot White. 1909: The Community's Responsibility for the
 Injured and Aged, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Fred. L. Hoffman of Newark,
 and L. D. Brandeis of Boston; Is Socialism Practicable? David Goldstein of Boston,
 Rev. Alexander Irvine of New York, and Gerald Stanley Lee of Northampton. 1910:
 The Conservation of Our Natural Resources, Calvin W. Rice, Harvey N. Shepard
 of Boston, and Dr. Geo. F. Swain of Cambridge; The Citizens and the Community,
 Hon. Jas. Logan, Dr. Arthur G. Webster, Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy, Edwin E. Dodge
 and Arthur P. Rugg. 1911: The Economy of Honesty in Food and Drugs, Dr. Harvey
 W. Wiley of Washington, D. C.; Scientific Business Management, Fred. W. Taylor of
 Philadelphia, and John F. Tobin of Boston. 1912: City Government by Commission,
 Rev. Augustus P. Record of Springfield, John A. O'Keefe of Lynn, Prof. Alex. F.
 Chamberlain, B. W. Potter; Thoughts on the Changes that have passed upon the po-
 sition of Economics the last half-century, Hon. Jas. Bryce, British Ambassador. 1913:
 The Philippine situation with special reference to the Question of early independence,
 Hon. Manuel L. Quezan of Washington, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard
 University, and Martin Eagan of Manila; The Present Japanese Situation in Califor-
 nia, Dr. Toyokidu Quenaga of Brooklyn; Harvey N. Shepard, and Joseph R. Knowland
 of Alamada, Cal. 1914: The Mexican Problem, U. S. Senator Albert B. Fall of New
 Mexico, and Hon. Harry Lane Wilson; The Attack on the Courts and Legal Proce-
 dure, Hon. Wm. H. Taft and Gov. David I. Walsh; Socialism, Max Eastman and Rev.
 Geo. L. Cady. 1915: Shall the United States Increase its Armaments and Prepared-
 ness for War? Hon. A. P. Gardner, and W. H. P. Faunce of Providence; The United
 States in the Twentieth Century, Hon. Champ Clark. 1916: America's opportunity and
 obligation in connection with the War, Hon. J. A. MacDonald of Canada, Geo. Burton
 Adams of Yale College, and Edmund Lyell of New York; Our Threatening Interna-
 tional Destiny, Hon. Jas. Hamilton Lewis and Rabbi Stephen Wise. 1917: America
 and the Present Crisis, Hon. John R. Mott, Joe Mitchell Chapple and Hon. Marcel
 Knecht of Paris; The meaning of the Great War, Dr. Lyman Abbott and Hon. James
 T. McCleary. 1918: Some Aspects of the International Situation, Hon. Charles E.
 Russell and Prof. A. C. Coolidge. Progress or Reaction, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,
 Hon. Julius Kahn, Fred. C. Wolcott.

Rotary Club of Worcester.—At a meeting of a few business men in the Board
 of Trade rooms in the fall of 1911, it was decided to form a Rotary Club. It was
 established on a firm basis, and has gained constantly in membership. In 1918 the
 membership was 240. Considering the fact that each member must have a different
 vocation, this indicates how varied and numerous are the industries and professions in
 this city. The Club was incorporated Oct. 29, 1912, and is affiliated with the Inter-
 national Association. In the past seven years, rotary clubs have been organized in all
 the principal cities of this country, Great Britain and Canada.

The meetings are in the form of weekly luncheons, and monthly evening meet-
 ings usually held at Hotel Bancroft, where it maintains its headquarters. The lun-
 cheons are usually devoted to talks by the members concerning their own business ac-
 tivities, and visitations to their plants. This Club has been of service to Worcester
 in many ways, but especially in increasing acquaintance and good fellowship and
 bringing out the latent qualities of its own members.

The Club showed its public spirit early in its history by raising a fund of \$700 for
 an electric sign at Washington Square, maintained since then, keeping the words "Wor-
 cester and Prosperity" conspicuously before the traveling public. Christmas celebra-
 tions have been a notable feature of the Club's activities. In 1915 a Christmas enter-
 tainment was given for 500 boys of the Boys' Club, but usually this is done through the
 associated charities.

The Club has been especially active in the public service since the beginning of the

war with Germany. It has aided in every movement for raising funds and selling bonds. Early in 1918, it assumed responsibility for raising \$20,000 for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund, and succeeded in raising the quota for this city.

The presidents have been: Ralph H. Whitney, 1912; Edward B. Moor, 1913; Lewis M. McCallum, 1914; Benj. B. Snow, 1915; John A. Denholm, 1916; A. Sherman Miller, 1917. Vice-Presidents: Paul McHale, Arthur J. Wallace, Lewis M. McCallum, Edward B. Moor, Benj. B. Snow, John A. Denholm, A. Sherman Miller, Edward J. Cross. Secretaries: Chas. H. Stoddard, Herbert L. Simonds, Rev. Fenwick L. Leavitt. Treasurers: E. W. Jenkins, H. C. Kendall, W. H. Warren. Sergeant-at-arms: Geo. N. Hathorne, Frank Freeman, Frank Bennett, Wm. F. Cole. The incorporators were: Ralph H. Whitney, Edward B. Moor, Edwin W. Jenkins, Chas. H. Stoddard, Walter A. Barrows, Clarence C. Thompson and Myron F. Converse.

The Kiwanis Club.—The Kiwanis idea had its origin in the activities of a group of business and professional men in Detroit who formed an association for the purpose of co-operating and discussing their business problems. Mr. Allen S. Browne, a Buffalo organizer of business and professional societies, first conceived the idea of a club formed along the lines of the present Kiwanis organization. The first club was in Detroit. From there the movement has spread, until there are now Kiwanis clubs in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada with a growing membership, fast approaching 25,000. "Kiwanis" comes from a Chippewa Indian phrase meaning "I trade." The purpose of the club is to promote better business through better service and understanding of the principles which underlie successful business relations.

The Worcester Kiwanis Club was organized in 1916. Its membership is composed of owners, officers, managers of firms and businesses, and includes many of the well-known business and professional men of the city. It has weekly luncheons every Friday at 12.15, where members discuss methods and means of promoting their business or profession. The Club now has about 130 members. Its place of meeting is the Bancroft Hotel. It is regarded as one of the strongest and best organized Kiwanis clubs in the country. The present officers are: Pres., Thos. E. Babb, Jr.; Vice-Pres., Chas. A. Esty; Treas., Alfred F. Powers; Sec'y, Leonard G. Fairchild. The management is in a board of nine directors.

Twentieth Century Club.—This club, founded May 9, 1903, is modeled after the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. Its motto is "to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order." The club was designed as a resort in which members might receive inspiration, a clearing house for ideas, and it has come to be a quiet but persistent force assisting in the awakening and rightly directing the public conscience. The present membership is 77 men and women. At the six regular meetings each year, an address by some noted speaker follows the dinner, and discussion is opened to members. Rev. Austin S. Garver has been president from the beginning; Rev. Chas. L. Short, sec'y; Daniel L. Shea, treas.; Grace R. B. MacGowan, asst. sec'y; Miss Jeanie Lea Southwick was secretary during its first seven years.

The Hancock Club.—This was founded in 1891, at first composed of residents of the north end of the city, having rooms over the office of William H. Sawyer, Lincoln street. Harry W. Anderson was its first president. In 1892 the club leased of Stephen Salisbury the old mansion in Lincoln Square. The membership was limited to 150. It was purely social. At one time it took rank among the best clubs of the city. Albert C. Lorian was president in 1910, when it disbanded.

The Washington Club.—This club (originally called Washington Social Club) was organized in October, 1882, and incorporated in 1884, beginning with a membership of thirty-five young Catholic men. It is a social club and excludes the discussion of religion and politics. It has had a club house at Lake Quinsigamond since 1887, with an acre of land on the Shrewsbury shore. The club home was on Front street until 1896, when the quarters in the Day building on Main street were occupied. The club returned to 34 Front street after the Day building was burned, and later, 1911, to 11

Pleasant street, the present quarters. The entertainments given by the club have always been of a high order, especially the minstrel shows which have been events of great interest to large numbers.

The presidents have been: John J. Riordan, John J. Casey, Mark F. Cosgrove, Jas. F. Guerin, Dr. Thos. J. Barrett, M. J. P. McCafferty, Patrick O'Day, Edward J. McMahon, Edmund J. Somers, John B. Ratigan, Thos. H. Hall, Philip J. O'Connell; Wm. I. McLoughlin, Frank D. Hickey, Thos. J. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Early, Chas. J. Hickey, John F. O'Connor, P. J. McKeon, W. F. Butler, Jos. M. Sharry, Henry M. Shaugnessy, J. Alex. Donoghue, Jos. T. O'Rourke, Nath. J. Chandley, John J. O'Donnell, Fred A. Carroll (1917), Jos. T. O'Rourke (1918).

The Bohemian Club.—This was founded in 1897, on the initiative of J. L. Stone, and meets at 377 Main street. Its presidents have been: J. L. Stone, Lincoln N. and Leonard P. Kinnicut, Fred S. Pratt, T. H. Gage, J. C. Lyford, A. W. Duff, Sam. B. Woodward, Warren R. Gilman, Albert F. Simmons, Geo. H. Haynes, Chas. S. Hale, L. H. Wilson, Chas. J. Rice, Arthur G. Webster, Albert C. Getchell. The Club meets weekly, except in July and August. It has numbered among its guests at its entertainments, many of the most famous artists and litterateurs of the country, whose subjects have covered the entire range of art, literature, the sciences, history, travel; and from time to time, all topics entering into the thought of the people along the lines of the industries, inventions, and all business lines involving large questions entering into the life of the nation at large.

Worcester Automobile Club.—In 1900, when there were not more than twenty automobiles in Worcester, W. J. H. Nourse, an automobile enthusiast, started the movement which resulted in the organization of the club, Feb. 16, 1901, at the B. A. Robinson garage, in the Belmar building. Officers were elected: Pres., Jas. W. Bigelow; Vice-Pres., Edwin Brown; Treas., B. A. Robinson; Sec'y, H. E. Shiland; Chief Marshal, W. J. H. Nourse; Consulting Engineer, Melvin A. Macker.

In the fall of 1900, several automobilists participated in the McKinley-Roosevelt campaign, 20 cars taking part. There was a floral parade in 1901, said to be the first in America for automobiles. There were 20 cars in the parade and prizes were given for the best decorated cars. The club in April, 1904, joined the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, with which it is still affiliated.

In 1905 the club began to become prominent in the automobile club world. It was during this year that the first hill climb was conducted and the first orphans' day was planned. There was an automobile carnival at the Grafton Country Club, Sept. 23, which encouraged the club to have one of its own. The first women's night was Sept. 5, when Chas. J. Glidden, who established the Glidden tours, lectured at the club. The club was incorporated Nov. 28, 1905, and the present rooms were dedicated with a dinner Dec. 19 of that year.

The opening of Poli's theatre, now known as the Plaza, was celebrated by the club, John P. Coghlin giving a theatre party the opening night, Oct. 11, 1905, with every member of the club present. During the winter the clubrooms were found too small, and two more additional rooms were taken, making a total of six. At the annual meeting in May, 1906, President Coghlin reported that the membership had increased from 81 to 331 in one year.

The hill climb was repeated with success and orphans' day became a fixture. Owners of cars turned them over to the club for one day and the city's orphans were taken for a long ride. The club kept increasing in membership until it had over 500 members.

Stillman L. Shaffer resigned as assistant secretary, and Herbert M. Sawyer, now city editor of The Telegram, was selected to fill his place, and a few weeks later was elected secretary of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association. The club had its first endurance run Dec. 13; 17 cars covered 210 miles of the roughest roads in Worcester county.

John P. Coghlin was elected president for the fifth time in May, 1909, and these officers served with him: Vice-Pres., Fergus A. Eaton; Sec'y, Geo. E. Simpson; Treas., Herbert P. Bagley; Board of Governors, Chas. Case and W. F. Whipple. Another hill climb was successfully conducted June 5. Herbert M. Sawyer resigned as assistant secretary Aug. 3, and Chas. A. Garrity took his place. During the summer the club enlarged its quarters and now occupies the whole east side of the top floor of the Chase building. Another hill climb was run in June, 1910, and Dan. F. Gay was elected president. Chas. F. Harrington was president in 1911, and Chester E. Greene was president 1912-15.

The clubrooms in the Chase building, are fitted up in the most expensive and attractive manner. There is a handsome women's dining-room, reception-room, reading-room, billiard-room, office, grill-room, buffet bar, card-rooms, two private dining-rooms, steward's office and culinary department included in the club, all furnished with the most modern equipment.

The Poison Club.—As its name might indicate, this is a unique organization. It is a loose-jointed affair, without officers, by-laws, or a regular meeting place. Its forming came about as a result of the water famine in Worcester in the third year of Mayor Logan's administration in 1911. The mayor attempted to get an extra supply from various sources. One of these proposed sources was the water in Coes Reservoir, which the State authorities said was fit for use. The Telegram, which was opposing Mayor Logan vigorously, started a campaign against the use of Coes Reservoir water, and referred to it always as water from Coes Pond, and claimed that it was poisonous. The Gazette, a supporter of Mayor Logan, inadvertently one day referred to Coes Reservoir as Coes Pond, and the next morning The Telegram came out with a story aimed at The Gazette, in which it said, "Coes Poison Club in favor of using Coes Pond poisoned water." As a result of the agitation, the State Board of Health denied the use to the city for drinking purposes of the Coes Pond or Coes Reservoir water. That was the first use of the words "Coes Poison Club." The next day a number of friends of Mayor Logan, who more or less lunched together at Putnam & Thurston's restaurant, took to themselves the name of the Coes Poison Club. Later on the word Coes was dropped and the club was known as the Poison Club.

The doings of the Poison Club and of its members occupied for a time a good deal of attention in the newspapers, necessarily from the prominence of the men composing the club and of their various activities in the city's life. The club membership, composed of business and professional men is small, and is really nothing more or less than a luncheon club. However, its membership comprises three judges of the Superior Court, a member of Congress, two former mayors of the city, a newspaper editor, a district attorney, a president of a bank, a deputy sheriff, and several leading manufacturers and professional men. These were all friends of Mayor Jas. Logan. The club is in no wise political, and has no particular object in life except good fellowship. In the eyes of the public it has oftentimes been thought to have a large share in the political affairs of the city and of the congressional district, to say nothing of State politics. But this is not so. This activity which has been credited to it has simply been the activity of some of its members who are leaders in several circles in Worcester, political, business, professional, and social.

The members of the club are the following: Clifford S. Anderson, Carl Bonney, Dr. Howard W. Beal, Geo. F. Booth, Louis H. Buckley, Dr. John W. Cahill, Dr. Wm. E. Denning, Frank A. Drury, James Early, Edward T. Esty, Frank B. Hall, Leander F. Herrick, Chas. J. Hickey, Jas. Logan, Dr. David B. Lovell, John F. McGrath, Dr. Andrew E. O'Connell, Philip J. O'Connell, Thos. E. O'Connell, Dr. Jos. W. O'Connor, Elmer C. Potter, John B. Ratigan, Maurice F. Reidy, Dr. A. L. V. Sharon, Harry G. Stoddard, Webster Thayer, Wm. E. Veasy, Reginald Washburn, John E. White, Sam. E. Winslow, Oliver B. Wood, Geo. M. Wright.



WORCESTER WOMAN'S CLUB

Worcester Woman's Club.—This club was organized December 9, 1880, by the following: Mary P. Jefts, Emma H. Martin, M. Anna Colvin, Diana Plummer, Harriette P. Draper, Francena E. Porter, Melora F. Pratt, Adaline H. Howland, Amelia A. Fifield, Kate C. Taft, Ellen M. Haskell, Elizabeth C. Harrington, Helen M. Davis, Mary C. Harris, Adaline Williams, Sarah E. Wall, Mary E. Wheelock, Eliza H. Draper, Alla W. Foster, Abbie E. Howland, Frances M. Baker, Sarah A. Henshaw. The first officers were: Frances M. Baker, pres.; Mary P. Jefts, Harriette P. Draper, vice-pres.; Alla W. Foster, sec'y; Melora F. Pratt, treas. Miss Jefts soon afterward became president, and served five years; Mrs. Pratt was treasurer for ten years.

At the beginning the work of the club was divided among committees on literature, history, art, science, work and education, and social entertainment. As the club grew, the number of departments was increased. At present (1917) there are committees on art, civics, education, home economics, hospitality, literature and music.

The club began in 1884 to urge the need of industrial education, now generally adopted in the schools. The kindergartens in the public schools were advocated by the club as well as physical education. In 1902 a special committee on public schools, of which Eliza D. Robinson was chairman, was chosen. For many years the club urged the reduction in the size of the school board and was influential in effecting the change. It has maintained intimate relations with the Public Education Association. It was active in the preliminary movement to establish the Girls' Trade School in this city in 1906. In all these movements for the improvement of the schools, the club followed the policy of getting the best speakers available, and educating not only the members but the general public in the subject under consideration. The power of the club has always been exerted by intelligent and careful presentation and discussion.

In 1897-98 classes were formed in parliamentary drill (which had been in existence since 1806), sociology, deep breathing and bodily rhythm, current events, Browning, and history. Lecture courses were maintained in each department. The Browning class, led by Miss Eleanor Whiting, of the Spy, continued twelve years. The Drama Class has devoted most of its year to Shakespeare and is still studying the Historical Plays. A course in the Development of the Drama was successful.

The Literature Department has presented many admirable plays and the annual performances have been important events in the history of the club. The vacation school idea was introduced by the club and Helen A. Ball was chairman of the first committee. Classes were formed for boys in manual training, and for girls in basketry and sewing. After six years, the work was taken over by the city. Mrs. M. F. Pratt succeeded Miss Ball as chairman of this committee. The first public playground was organized and supported by the club.

The club organized a system for encouraging savings by the children and the results have been wonderful. In two years 5,000 children began saving and a thousand started bank accounts. Since then many thousand children have been started on the road to thrift and economy.

The club held the first Pure Food Exposition in 1911, and its campaign against adulterated and impure food has been waged vigorously since then. Lectures on sex education have been given. The club has co-operated in war relief of many kinds and has a committee on patriotic activities. It has collected a library valued at \$3,000. Contributions have been made to the Boys' Club, to the Safe and Sane Fourth celebrations, the fly extermination campaign, to the Boy Scouts' fund; the Worcester County Farm Bureau relief work; the Tuberculosis Hospital; the Consumers' League; the Clean Milk Stations; the Fresh Air Fund; Classes for Foreign Mothers in English. The club has done much social service among foreign born women, and the success of this work in Americanization has been proved by the large attendance at the Community Days in 1917 and 1918, when twelve nationalities were represented. The club has been a pioneer agent in such activities as free kindergartens, city playgrounds, stamp-savings, the moving picture review board, selected motion pictures for children on Sat-

urday afternoons, classes in hygiene and care of infants for girls in the public schools. It has been closely associated with the Public Education Association, the Public School Art League and other educational and reform organizations of the city. A scholarship for child study was given to Clark University; a cast of *The Winged Victory* to the Worcester Art Museum.

The fifth anniversary was celebrated by a gentleman's night, with a banquet in the Church of the Unity. The tenth anniversary was observed by a brilliant function in Association Hall. At a celebration of the 16th anniversary in Memorial Hall the charter members were guests. The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated in the present club house in December, 1910, Mrs. Geo. A. Slocomb presiding; Mrs. Eliza D. Robinson, Miss Georgie A. Bacon and Mrs. Chas. F. Marble were the other speakers. Receptions have been given to Charlotte Emerson Brown, Julia Ward Howe, presidents of National and State Federation, to the public school teachers, wives of delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce.

The present membership is limited to 750, having been increased from time to time, and in recent years the waiting list has been over 200.

The presidents of the club have been: Mrs. Frances M. Baker, Miss Mary P. Jefts, Mrs. Mary C. Harris, Mrs. Eliza D. Robinson, Mrs. Abbie L. Sumner, Mrs. Abby L. Stone, Mrs. Annie W. Comins, Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin, Mrs. Abbie L. McCullagh, Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Mrs. Clara S. Lovell, Miss Georgie A. Bacon, Miss Ellen A. Kimball, Mrs. Minnie L. Eddy, Mrs. Jennie Barbour Sprague, Mrs. Florence Seaver Slocomb, Mrs. Arabella H. Tucker, Mrs. Nellie M. Gould. The officers for 1918 were: Mrs. Chas. F. Marble, pres.; Mrs. Chas. T. Estabrook, Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, vice-pres.; Alice G. Merrill, rec. sec.; Mrs. Geo. H. Haynes, treas.; Mrs. Willis E. Sibley, cor. sec. The honorary members of the club have been: Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Clara Barton. In the *Woman's* edition, of the Worcester Evening Gazette, April 11, 1914, edited, written and managed by members of the club, there is a more extended history of the club.

At first the club met in the homes of members, then in the Church of the Unity parlors, the Art Students club rooms, the Y. M. C. A. rooms, later in Colonial Hall, and the Y. W. C. A. building. Meantime the club had grown to a membership of 400, and larger quarters were needed. When the committee of the club was considering sites, Hon. Stephen Salisbury donated the location on which the club-house now stands, in April, 1899. A corporation was formed with capital stock of \$60,000, and subscriptions taken both from members and friends. The charter is dated July 28, 1900. The officers of this corporation were: Miss Georgie A. Bacon, pres.; Nellie F. Rogers, clerk; Mrs. Julia T. Murdock, treas.; Directors: Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary C. Bullock, Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage, Miss Sarah A. Henshaw, Mrs. Hester A. Knowles, Mrs. Melora F. Pratt. The club held 645 shares, representing the land, etc. The plans of Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, architect, were accepted. Ground was broken in September, 1901, and the building was dedicated Oct. 6, 1902. It is provided with halls, meeting rooms of various sizes, and since its completion has been the center of activity, not only for the club but for many other organizations of women. Dean, Salisbury and Tuckerman halls have been popular places for balls, social gatherings, graduations and lectures.

The clubhouse by formal vote was transferred to the ownership of the club on Feb. 6, 1918. The club had acquired mostly by gift of the stockholders all of the stock in the clubhouse corporation excepting thirteen shares. In 1913 the club held a bazaar under the direction of Miss Arabella H. Tucker, then president, and the sum of \$7,400 was raised to pay the balance of the mortgage, the last \$2,000 being given by Mesdames Celia E. Fobes and Frank W. Houghton.

Catholic Women's Club.—Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy, who had been for many years previously interested in the education and culture of the women in the parish of St. John's and in his own parish, St. Anne's, brought about the organization of this club in

1906. In purposes it is similar to the other Women's Club which has taken so important and influential place in civic and social life. It has its social, religious, educational, and benevolent work; year by year it has grown, and it takes rank among the foremost organizations of women in the city.

Dr. McCoy realized at the start that success depended upon having a home, and he was fortunate in securing a suitable building, centrally located and admirably adapted to the needs of the organization. When the club was less than a year old the mansion of the late Lovell Baker at 53 Laurel street on Mormal Hill was purchased. This house was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$40,000, and had been kept in perfect repair. It was well built and the interior finish was of the finest wood. It was equipped by the club with steam heating apparatus, electric lights and modern plumbing. Otherwise it was well adapted for the use of the club. In making the renovations, various rooms were given names for convenience, and decorated and furnished to fit their names, such as the Moorish, Irish, Dutch, Rococco and Colonial rooms. Perhaps the most interesting and unique is the Pompeian Room, a copy of a room uncovered in ancient Pompeii. Cerlys & Andrew Blair of Holyoke and Sandgren and Engborg of Worcester were the decorators; Jeremiah J. Higgins of this city was general contractor for the alterations. In one respect this clubhouse has unusual advantages for the women members; that is in its kitchen, its facilities for cooking, serving refreshments at social functions, etc. The house was opened in January, 1907, and put to its present uses February 12th. The dedication by Bishop Beavan took place November 20, 1908. Classes in household arts were formed, such as cooking, millinery and dressmaking; educational courses in art, languages and physical culture have been given. There is a good gymnasium and several tennis courts. The fact that most of the members are young women, tends to make this club different in its activities from other women's clubs. Many are school teachers, clerks and stenographers.

The variety of subjects covered in the lectures before the club and the prominence of the speakers indicate the educational value of the lectures given. Following is a partial list: Rev. D. H. O'Neill, The Gregorian Chant; Dr. Henry S. Curtis, The Playground Movement; Dr. G. Stanley Hall, The Benefit of Play; Rev. T. E. Murphy, S. J., President Holy Cross, Religion in Education; E. J. McMahon, A Summer Day in Europe; John A. Callahan, principal of the Highlands School, Holyoke, America's Uncrowned Queen; Rev. Jeremiah M. Prendergast, S. J., Merchant of Venice; Henrich Beisenherz of Clark University, Education of German Women; Hon. Philip J. O'Connell, Municipal Government; Rev. Dr. McCoy, Criticism of the Play, A Servant in the House; Dr. David B. Love, Hygiene of the Eyes; Jas. B. Connolly, Deep Sea Fishermen; Dr. Michael Fallon, Disease of the Stomach; Rev. Dr. McCoy, Eucharistic Congress; ———, Hamlet; Rev. Dr. McCoy, Macbeth; Rev. T. B. Fitzpatrick of Boston, Chapter on Racial Stock-taking; Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace of the Catholic University, Washington, The Church and the Citizen; Dr. Shields, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William T. Forbes, Some New England Diaries; Rev. Dr. McCoy, Some Days in the Holy Land; H. P. Cassidy of Boston, My Experiences with the Food Adulterers; Mrs. John W. Maher, Ancient and Medieval Music; Dr. Anna F. Murphy, Physical Training; Dr. Thos. B. Lawlor, From Berlin to Siberia; Edwin H. Marble, Housing Conditions; C. O'Connell Galvin, Orators of Two Continents; and Waste Talent of the Irish; John M. Lynch, Irish Arts; Rev. Patrick F. Doyle of Springfield, Monsignor Benson; Rev. Dr. McCoy, Ireland; Jos. T. O'Reilly, Sir Thomas Moore.

The presidents of the club have been: Mrs. Adelia T. Riordan, 1906-08; Miss Ellen C. Murphy, 1908-11; Mrs. Jos. E. Underwood, 1911-12; Agnes E. Daniels, 1912-14; Miss Agnes Herbert, 1914-15; Miss Maud E. Chase, 1915-16. In 1917 the officers were: Mrs. John J. Cummings, pres.; Anna M. Johnson and Angelina Bissonette, and Mrs. Geo. Chandler, vice-pres.; Annie M. Clark, clerk; Sarah McCormick, sec'y; Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy, treasurer.

The Levana Club.—The Levana Club, composed exclusively of teachers, was organized in 1905 and became affiliated with the State Federation of Teachers' Clubs in 1911. Its object is to promote a closer union among the women teachers of Worcester and vicinity by means of such social intercourse and friendly co-operation as shall further social, ethical and intellectual culture; to raise the standard of excellence among teachers; to create a deeper sense of the dignity of the profession and the importance of the interests it represents. The club is named from the Goddess Levana, protectress of children. Its active membership has always been in the neighborhood of 300, and it has a growing list of honorary members, composed of persons who have completed forty years of teaching, the last twenty of which were in the public schools of Worcester. One-fourth of all the club dues are reserved for a fund known as the Mutual Benefit Fund upon which members may draw for aid in case of absence from school on account of illness or accident for a period longer than two weeks.

The presidents of the Club have been: Emma A. Porter 1906-07; Arabella H. Tucker, 1908-09; Anna P. Smith, 1910-11; Harriet R. Pierce, 1912-13; Alice H. Belding, 1914-15; Abigail L. O'Hara, 1916-17; M. Harriette Bishop, 1918-. The corresponding secretaries have been: Arabella H. Tucker, 1906-07; Jane M. Wheeler, 1908-09; M. Ella Whipple, 1910-11; Florence A. Woodis, 1912-13; Grace E. Oliver, 1914-15; Frances M. Hunt, 1916; Ellen E. Moynihan, 1917-.

The first headquarters of the club were at 68 Lincoln street. It spent a year at the Salisbury House, 24 Highland street; a year in the Woman's Club building, three years in the old Salisbury Mansion at Lincoln Square and the remaining time in its present location in the Sawyer building, 393 Main street. The lectures and entertainments that have been arranged annually by the club have brought to Worcester some of the most eminent men and women of the time. Money for its various undertakings has been raised by the members of the club through sales, fairs, suppers, card parties, musicales, etc., while the habit of working together for a common cause has stimulated the spirit of good fellowship among the teachers which is a valuable asset in any teaching force.

In 1915 a committee appointed by the club drew up a Code of Ethics for Teachers, designed to inspire high ideals in the work of education and to secure unity of purpose. This code, which follows, was adopted by the Levana Club and received considerable attention among similar clubs elsewhere as well as in the press.

1. CHARACTER.—We believe that the first qualification for a teacher is a character of the highest type. A teacher should strive to be absolutely honest in every detail of life; to be just and generous; to be free from selfishness and jealousy; to see beyond the petty concerns of private convenience and pleasure; and to stand for what is best in the life of the community.

2. PREPARATION.—We believe that every teacher should cultivate that superior power which unconsciously transmits values, attitudes and ideals, and creates an atmosphere of refinement, culture, and dignity.

3. SOCIAL RELATIONS.—We believe that the teacher should have an interest in the fundamental problems and purposes of modern social life so keen and so vital that the reaction to the situations of school life and class-room instruction will be true to the larger aspirations of the outside world.

4. ATTITUDE.—(a) We believe that we should give one another loyal-co-operation, mutual support, and deferential treatment, in all professional and business relations. (b) We believe that both appreciation and frank constructive criticism should be given honestly and kindly, and should be welcomed as a stimulus to better work. (c) We believe that the teacher's attitude toward the pupils should be sympathetic, and that the child's individuality should be respected. (d) We believe that our attitude towards teaching should be professional and not commercial; that we should put public service before personal gain. (e) We believe that each individual teacher should feel a personal obligation to maintain a high professional standard.

5. ORGANIZATION.—We believe that organizations of teachers should recognize their responsibility towards the whole body, and in taking action should regard the honor and credit of the profession. We believe that any use of such organizations for selfish gain or political control is unprofessional.

6. PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION.—We believe that adequate preparation both in scholarship and in professional training, is necessary that we may invigorate life through knowledge and make constant progressive adjustments to changing needs.

7. POSITIONS.—(a) We believe that the recognized basis for appointment to any position should be moral and educational worth together with fine personality. (b) We believe that it is unprofessional for any teacher to use the influence of politicians, of publishing or supply houses or of any agencies which may be affected by motives other than those of public interest. (d) We believe that a contract is a business obligation which cannot be set aside without the consent of both parties concerned.

8. PRESS AND PUBLIC.—We believe that it is unprofessional for a teacher to betray any confidence concerning the school, the teachers, or the pupils, or to make public or give to the press any information which should come from other sources.

Worcester Home Club.—This was organized in 1893, and admitted to the Massachusetts Federation in 1895. Its object is intellectual improvement and social intercourse. Its programs have included papers on travel, art, music, social conditions, history, etc. For the year 1916-17 the subject has been immigration. The meetings are held first and third Fridays each month from October 1st until June, at the homes of its members. The membership is limited to thirty.

Mary A. Livermore, Kate Sanborn, Mrs. Abby Marten Diaz, Prof. A. F. Chamberlain, Dr. F. A. Bushee, Dr. James P. Porter, Dr. Geo. H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, and many other representative people have lectured before the club.

The charter members were: Mrs. Horace Kendall, pres.; Miss Emma Ballard, sec. and treas.; Mesdames H. M. Quimby, Wm. Woodward, F. R. Lewis, Wm. S. Tucker, Geo. W. Knapp, Chas. M. Booth, H. L. Miller. The officers for 1918-19 are: Pres., Mrs. Grace S. Bailey; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Lucy U. Partridge; Sec'y, Mrs. Sadie L. Eddy; Treas., Sybil H. Fuller.

Worcester Wheaton Club.—This club, originally called the Worcester Wheaton Seminary Club, was formed Jan. 2, 1905, at the home of Miss Lucy S. Bill, 744 Main street. There were twelve former students of Wheaton Seminary present, Mrs. Albert L. Fisher was chosen temporary chairman, and Miss Bill acted as temporary secretary. Mrs. Fisher, Miss Helen C. Berry and Miss Lauribel Armsby were appointed to draw up by-laws. At the second meeting, held in the home of Mrs. Sarah Brigham, the by-laws were adopted and the first officers were elected. They were: Mrs. Albert L. Fisher, pres.; Miss Helen C. Berry, vice-pres.; Miss Lucy S. Bill, sec'y; Miss Lauribel Armsby, treas.; Mrs. Sarah Brigham, chairman of music committee; Mrs. William C. Mellish, chairman of social committee; Miss Helen Potter, chairman of program committee.

At the time the club was organized, the school was a seminary, and Mrs. Eliza Bayliss Wheaton, who founded it in 1834, was still living. Among its members were many of the "old girls" who could tell interesting stories of early life at Wheaton, while each year the younger graduates joined, thus forming a bond of fellowship among all former students of Wheaton in Worcester county. When the seminary became a college in 1912, there was no break in the life of the club. The name was changed from the Worcester Wheaton Seminary Club to the Worcester Wheaton Club, and it now binds together all former students of Wheaton, whether their *alma mater* was seminary or college.

The club has three or four meetings a year, in the homes of members. The custom has recently arisen of having a luncheon during the spring recess of the college, which serves as the general reunion of the year. It is planned to have present a repre-



GIRLS CLUB.



WORCESTER BOYS CLUB.

representative of the Wheaton faculty who shall keep members of the club in touch with recent changes and developments at the college. The club, on its part, stands ready to give any possible assistance to the *alma mater*, and has many times come to the fore with gifts for new buildings and on other occasions.

The presidents have been: Jan., 1905-Sept., 1906, Mrs. Albert L. Fisher; 1906-08, Mrs. E. M. Gould-Smith; 1908-09, Miss Helen C. Berry; 1909-11, Miss Mary E. Gould; 1911-13, Mrs. Lester V. Bailey; 1913-14, Mrs. Roger Montague; 1914-15, Miss Lucy S. Bill; 1915-17, Miss Irene Clark. Miss Margaret C. Getchell is now president and the other officers are Miss Mary E. Gould, vice-pres.; Miss Katherine Copp, sec'y; Mrs. Ella A. Hamer, treas.; Miss Irene Clark, chairman of program committee.

The Hall Club.—This was organized Oct. 31, 1898, by Mrs. Jos. Knight-Greene, as a neighborhood mothers' club consisting of twelve members. The club was named for Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University. The work includes child study, nature work, household economics, psychology, diabetics, art and travel. The presidents have been: Mrs. John Henry Orr, Mrs. James J. Humphreys, Mrs. Samuel Horton Colton, Mrs. Jesse E. Phillips, Mrs. Edith L. Clark, M. D., Mrs. George Stillman Clark, Mrs. R. Morey Bell, Mrs. Rufus C. Bentley, Mrs. Clifton Henry Mix, Mrs. Winthrop Hammond, Mrs. Walter Harrison Blodget, Mrs. Walter Henry Adams, Mrs. James Pertice Porter, Mrs. Chas. Rensselaer Johnson. The membership is limited to thirty. The meetings are held at the homes of members.

The Girls' Club House.—Mrs. Emma D. Harris, widow of the late Henry F. Harris, offered her home as a club house for girls to the Worcester branch of the National Civic Federation, Dec. 1, 1915, providng funds of \$60,000 for its maintenance were raised. Accordingly a campaign to secure money was held January 17 to 22, 1916, with substantial results, nearly \$25,000 being subscribed. The largest gift was \$1,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Alden. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. George A. Slocomb, Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Geo. Crompton, Mrs. Alfred L. Aiken, Mrs. Geo. H. Hill, Mrs. Chas. M. Thayer, Mrs. Edgar Fowler, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Merrick Lincoln, Mrs. Paul B. Buckingham and Miss Gertrude Wood. Mrs. Harris later in the year conveyed the property to a corporation of the Civic Federation. The clubhouse is at 67 Lincoln street.

The officers in 1917 were: Mrs. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt, pres.; Mrs. Wm. Harrington, vice-pres.; Mrs. Henry F. Harris, treas.; Mrs. Hartley W. Bartlett, sec.; Mrs. Jas. E. Ives, auditor. Directors, Mesdames Geo. Crompton, Francis H. Dewey, Geo. H. Haynes, Geo. A. Slocomb, Chas. M. Thayer.

Worcester Girls' Club.—The club has classes in dress-making, millinery, basketry, dancing, basket-ball and Red Cross first aid treatment. It gave a play and raised money to buy piazza furnishings for the club house. It paid for an illustrated lecture on South America and presented it to the Worcester public. Two of the most successful summer teas were those given for the members of the Homes for Old Men and Old Women and for the Blind Women. The Girls' Club has been formed into a Red Cross Auxiliary, and one evening a week is devoted to Red Cross work. It has also made up a squad for the Vol. Clerical Corps. The club is self-governing, and out of their yearly dues the girls pay all the expenses of their club life. The number of members keeps well to the 250 limit and there is now a waiting list. The ways and means committee of the Girls' Club Corporation made \$415.52 at a rummage sale, to use for repairs and necessary expenses in 1917.

The Boys' Club.—About 1873 a People's Club in this city undertook to aid the newsboys and others and furnish them instruction and amusement. That organization had ceased its work when J. C. Collins, general secretary of the "Work for Boys" in the United States and Canada, organized a branch here in 1889. Edward Whitney acted as treasurer, and funds were raised to support the work. C. L. Burges of Bridgeport became the first superintendent of what is now the Worcester Boys' Club.

Rooms in the building at the head of Barton Place were opened Sept. 21, 1889. It should be added that A. C. Buck of this city was one of the founders of the International Society, with Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, T. E. Pierson of Pittsfield, and W. H. Haile of Springfield.

The Boys' Club was incorporated May 29, 1893, for "providing and maintaining rooms for the improvement of the moral, physical, intellectual and social nature of boys." The members mentioned in the charter were Wm. H. Burns, Henry L. Miller, Florence A. Rider, Alice B. Wheeler and Josephine C. Aldrich. The first executive committee after incorporation was: Wm. H. Burns, pres.; Florence A. Rider, sec'y; Henry L. Miller, treas.; Edwin N. Northrop, superintendent; Edward F. Bisco; Mrs. Henry A. Wheeler, Josephine C. Aldrich. In 1894 the club moved from the Cook building, Barton Place, to 617 Main street. In 1906 the land and building at the corner of Portland and Madison streets were bought and remodelled. Stephen P. Streeter succeeded Mr. Northrop as superintendent. Since 1907 David W. Armstrong has been superintendent.

In order to secure a permanent home, a campaign for a building and endowment fund of \$150,000 was held in 1914, and, from April 28 to May 11, the sum of \$162,691.38 was raised. At this time the executive committee was: Reginald Washburn, pres.; Henry L. Miller, vice-pres.; Mrs. Chas. M. Thayer, sec'y; Ernest G. Adams, treas.; Maurice F. Reidy, Harry G. Stoddard, George A. Gaskill, Dr. Jas. Taylor, Jr., Jerome R. George and Mr. Armstrong. Land at the corner of Ionic avenue and Beacon street was bought in December, 1913; work was begun October 12, 1914; and the cornerstone laid by President Reginald Washburn and Supt. Armstrong, Jan. 31, 1915. The building was opened Oct. 20, 1915. At that time the membership was 800.

At this time there were a gymnasium class, athletic contests, basketball and baseball leagues, medical examinations, advice and treatment, shower baths; classes in carpentry, printing, and mechanical drawing; reading rooms, circulating library, and a savings department. The boys were taught high ideals and standards, but no religious services were held. The summer camp at Lancaster had been established. A fund for providing food and clothing for the needy was raised and a lunch room opened during periods of hard times. The boys were given charge of the caddy work at the Worcester Country Club, employing about seventy-five in vacation. The superintendent was appointed probation officer of the Central District Court, and since then has had exceptional opportunities for handling boys who have started wrong. At this time the annual operating cost was \$6,330.

Supt. Armstrong deserves a large share of the credit for the magnificent new home of the club. He came here from Pittsfield, where he was trained in the Boys' Club of that city and immediately began plans for the building and the extension of the club work. Frost & Chamberlain were the architects; John J. Powers, the contractor. The gymnasium was given by Hon. and Mrs. Chas. G. Washburn in memory of two sons. Whittall Hall, the assembly room, was the gift of Matthew J. Whittall. The Swift Memorial Library was given by Mrs. Sarah J. Swift, as a memorial to her husband, D. Wheeler Swift. (See Worcester Magazine, 1908, p. 23; 1913, p. 52; 1914, p. 160, 263; 1915 and annual reports). The new building was opened with a reception to the campaign workers of the building fund, Oct. 20, 1915, and work began Nov. 1. By May 31, 1916, the membership was 1799. In winter the average attendance has been more than 600 daily.

During the daytime, the building has been used by a Woman's Auxiliary and a Junior Auxiliary and the building, especially the swimming pool, has been in use the entire year. The Boy Scouts now have an afternoon a week. The National Guard has had free use of the building.

The membership rose to 2,469 in the spring of 1917, and the club took rank among the largest in the country. Among other organizations meeting in Whittall Hall have been the Worcester Advertising Club, the Hampton Association, the Monday Evening

Club, the Belgium Relief Committee and the Red Cross. Mr. Armstrong was active in the work of raising funds and getting members for the Red Cross. The operating expenses are but \$10,000 a year. The executive board of 1917 is the same as that of 1915.

Boy Scouts.—The Boy Scout movement was incorporated in Washington, Feb. 8, 1910. In three years there were 400,000 scouts, and the rate of increase has continued since then. Worcester was one of the first cities to take up the new idea. Ernest G. Adams was the first commissioner here. Troop No. 1, under Scout Master A. H. Wheeler was formed in Park Church. E. W. Smith of Piedmont Church and Dr. H. E. Watkins of Tatnuck organized troops. In 1913 L. S. Kelley, a student in Clark University, was chosen to supervise the scout movement in this city, and twenty-five or more troops have been organized. Geo. F. Booth, chairman of the local committee, gave much time to the work and promoted it in the *Gazette*, his newspaper.

Arthur R. Forbush was scout commissioner in 1914-1916. He was succeeded by Herbert E. Shaffer. The local council was chartered by the national organization. The headquarters of the Worcester Council are at 16 Mechanic street, Room 221, Sawyer building. The officers in 1917 were: Pres., Jerome R. George; Vice-Pres., Kenneth B. Lewis and Rev. John J. McCoy; Sec'y, Geo. Rugg; Treas., Ralph H. Mann.

Herbert E. Shaffer died March 21, 1917. The present scout executive is Harry C. Simpson. There are under the jurisdiction of the Worcester Council, 1,023 active scouts, 51 troops and 107 officers. The scouts rendered splendid service in the Liberty Loan campaigns. In the work of utilizing garden space and in work on farms and vegetables gardens, the scouts were very efficient, both in 1917 and 1918. Through the generosity of Wm. E. Norcross the house and grounds at Fairlawn, May street, on Coes Pond, was given to the scouts for use in 1918. The property has a fine grove and the house is equipped for picnic purposes.

Plans were completed early in 1918 for a newspaper, entitled "Dots and Dashes," of which Commissioner A. R. Tulloch is editor-in-chief with an assistant editor from each district—Fred P. Abbott, Henry O. Tilton, Chas. S. Knight, Carl V. Holm and Geo. S. Thompson. Everett B. Price is financial secretary.



WORCESTER COUNTRY CLUB.

CHAPTER LXVII

Country Clubs—Golf and Tennis Clubs—Yacht, Canoe and Fishing Clubs



TATNUCK COUNTRY CLUB

With a very few exceptions, the following accounts have been given by a prominent member of the body names:

Tatnuck Country Club.—This was organized Oct. 7, 1898, and incorporated Oct. 20, 1898. Its home is at Tatnuck, and the location is convenient for members and admirably suited to the purposes of the club. The view from the hill on which the club-house is located is magnificent. The club has acquired and now owns 250 acres. Its golf course consists of nine holes with a length of 3053 yards. There are also excellent tennis courts, grounds for trap-shooting and a pond for ice-hockey.

Until 1902 an old farmhouse was used for a clubhouse. The present building was designed by Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, architects. No small part of the credit for the growth and standing of the club is due to the competent steward, Lewis Dean and his wife, who have had charge of the club-house since 1907.

The presidents of the club have been: Waldo Lincoln, 1898-1902 and 1904-07; Geo. B. Witter, 1902-04 and 1907-12; Matt. J. Whittall, 1912-16; and Chandler Bullock, 1916-18. Vice-presidents: Josiah H. Clarke, 1898-99; Geo. B. Witter, 1902-04; Chas. H. Flint, 1904-06; Alex. DeWitt, 1906-07; Francis H. Dewey, 1907-12; Wm. T. Forbes, 1912-17; Wm. G. Ludlow, 1917-18. Secretaries: Fred. S. Pratt, 1898-1913; Clarence S. Brigham, 1913-18. Treasurers: Geo. M. Bassett, 1898-99; Chas. A. Williams, 1899-1901; Chas. P. Adams, 1901-06; Albert G. Mason, 1906-07; Fred. B. Washburn, 1907-13; Robt. L. Mason, 1913-15; Harlan T. Pierpont, 1915-18. The club has a membership of nearly 350, including active, associate, junior and non-resident members. There are 225 active members.

Worcester Country Club.—This club succeeded the Worcester Golf Club, which was organized in 1900 with links at 402 Lincoln street. This club served as a school for golfers and from year to year grew in membership. It had an attractive clubhouse and an excellent course. Chas. E. Hildreth was president until 1906; A. O. Knight, 1906-08; Geo. W. Batchelder, 1908-11; Fred J. Bowen, 1911-12; Waldo E. Sessions, 1912-13.

The burning of the clubhouse brought about a decision to re-organize on a more ambitious scale. In 1913 the Worcester Country Club was organized, with Harry G. Stoddard as president. The George Calvin Rice farm on Mountain street was purchased and work began on clubhouse and golf course. In the meantime the club continued for about a year at 402 Lincoln street. The new home was dedicated Sept. 29, 1914. Ex-president William H. Taft was the guest of honor and was elected an honorary member. He drove from the first tee the first ball played on the new links. Afterward a foursome match was played by four golf stars—Francis J. Ouimet, national, French and Massachusetts amateur champion; Thos. L. McNamara, former metropolitan and Massachusetts open champion; Michael J. Brady, Massachusetts open champion and Sanford K. Sterne, member of the Tatnuck Country Club and formerly Worcester County champion. It is said that there is no finer course in the country.

The clubhouse cost \$65,000. It is of the Georgian style. Lucius W. Briggs was the architect. (For a description of the building, see *Wor. Mag.* Nov. 1, 1914). The club has 210 acres of land. Donald J. Ross, one of the foremost golf-course architects of the country laid out the 18-hole links.

The original officers were: Harry G. Stoddard, pres.; Waldo E. Sessions and Geo. F. Fuller, vice-pres.; C. W. Delano, sec'y; Fred J. Bowen, treas. The committees' chairmen were: C. Henry Hutchins, finance; Harry W. Goddard, clubhouse; Arthur J. Wallace, opening celebration; Wm. N. Stark, general furnishings; Chas. E. Hildreth, house opening; Leander F. Herrick, transportation; Geo. F. Fuller, golf course; Rich. W. Davis, locker rooms; Mrs. Albert L. Stratton, advisory committee of ladies on general furnishings for the club house. Since 1914 to 1917 Chas. Henry Hutchins was president. The officers in 1917-18 were: John E. White, pres.; Leander F. Herrick and Chas. C. Milton, vice-pres.; Warren S. Shepard, treas.; Chas. W. Delano, sec'y.

Green Hill Golf Club.—This was organized Oct. 20, 1915, for the purpose of allowing the players on the Municipal Golf Links the privilege of affiliation with the United States Golf Association and the Massachusetts Golf Association, that its members might compete in open tournaments and receive the same consideration as members of more exclusive clubs.

The club was organized with 59 charter members and at the end of the year it had 65 members. The officers for 1917 were: Pres., Harry Worcester Smith; Vice-pres., Dr. Theobald C. McSheehy; Treas., Benj. W. Ayres; Sec'y, Harold J. Neale. Board of Governors (including above officers): Hamilton B. Wood, Fred. A. Carroll, J. Phillip Kendall, Harlan W. Holden, Jas. E. Low.

Grafton Country Club.—This club was founded in 1895 by eight sportsmen interested in riding and shooting. The organization consisted of Rockwood Hoar, Pres.; H. Winfield Wyman, vice-pres.; Frank L. Hale, sec'y and treas.; Wm. Lord Smith, forester; Harry W. Smith, Geo. B. Inches, Randolph Crompton and Jos. L. Keith. They purchased for the home of the club the farm owned by the heirs of John Reardon situated in Millbury and Grafton and adjoining the large estates of H. W. Smith, Sam. H. Colton and Geo. B. Inches. The original purchase comprised 36 acres which has since been increased by gifts of land from members and the buying of new tracts until it now owns about 200 acres.

It was the first Country Club in the vicinity of Worcester and rapidly became a social center instituting a series of meets, the members giving six to ten breakfasts each year at their various country places, going out in their coaches or riding in the saddles. In 1903 the first of two horse shows was held. These were managed by Harry Worcester Smith and were regarded at the time as the most successful open air shows in the country. The club does not seek a large membership, and at the present time consists of 25 charter or owning members, 24 associate and 9 honorary members.

The club has an attractive house which is open nine months in the year and is noted for its good cuisine. The present officers are: Lucius J. Knowles, pres.; Geo. W. Knowl-

ton, Jr., vice-pres.; Frank L. Hale, sec'y; Harry T. Whitin, treas., and H. W. Smith, forester.

Leicester Country Club.—This is situated at Mount Pleasant on the state highway between Worcester and Spencer. It has a commodious and well appointed clubhouse, and a nine-hole golf course. There are two tennis courts on the property, and a boathouse on the lake adjoining the golf course.

The club is the outgrowth of the Leicester Golf Club, which was organized May 1, 1900. Herbert Bisco was prime mover, and was elected first president. The Golf Club constructed a six-hole golf course on part of the land now occupied by the country club. Its membership was about eighty.

In March, 1906, the Golf Club was reorganized as the Leicester Country Club, with the following officers: Pres., Chas. L. Waite; Vice-Pres. and Clerk, Geo. W. Burnett; Treas., Harold C. Murdock. More land was acquired, the golf course was extended to nine holes, and the clubhouse and tennis courts were constructed. In December, 1908, the club was incorporated. The club-house was enlarged and a boat house was erected on the shores of the lake adjoining the club's property. Walter C. Watson was elected president, and has been re-elected each succeeding year. For the past ten years the club has been very popular, and draws about three-fourths of its members from Worcester. Its present membership is 220. The club is an allied member of the United States Golf Association and a member of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

Its present officers are: Pres., Walter C. Watson; Vice-Pres., Walter Warren; Treas., F. Lincoln Powers; Clerk, Roy F. Gilkeson, who, with Clarence D. Mixter, Bradford A. Gibson, Edward W. Hanna, Philip F. Coe and Philip W. Joslin, compose the governing board.

Worcester Tennis Club.—This club was incorporated in April, 1907. The incorporators were: Walter L. Jennings, Arthur L. Weatherly, John D. Baldwin, Chester T. Porter, Chester S. Allen, Edward F. Mann, T. Leverett Nelson.

The club was the successor of the Salisbury Tennis Club, which had courts on Institute road, and Dean and Wachusett streets. Dr. Walter L. Jennings was the first president of the Worcester Tennis Club, and held the office continuously until 1917, when he resigned, being succeeded by Dr. Walter C. Seelye, who now holds the office.

In May, 1907, the club purchased 36,506 square feet of land on Sever street, near the corner of Highland street. There are six tennis courts and a clubhouse. The club has held annual open tournaments since its incorporation until 1917, when the tournament was omitted on account of the war. Annual tournaments are held for members only, the winner of which for the time being holds the trophy known as the John D. Baldwin cup, presented by Mrs. John D. Baldwin in 1916, in memory of her husband.

Quinsigamond Boat Club.—This is the oldest boat club of Worcester. The founders were John G. Heywood, Edwin Brown, Jas. P. Hamilton, Henry H. Chamberlain, Jr., Timothy R. Green, Wm. E. Hacker and Edward B. Hamilton, who began to row on Lake Quinsigamond in October, 1857. This group was soon joined by the Wide-Awake Club, that rowed on Salisbury Pond. The Atlanta Boat Club in 1859 began rowing on Curtis Pond, but soon removed its boat, "The Phantom" to the lake, and it was bought by Heywood and his associates, who afterward called themselves the Phantom Boat Club, and later joined the Atlantas in building a boathouse on the Shrewsbury shore. This boathouse was moved to the west shore on the site of the present Coburn boathouse in 1862.

In 1864 a shell was bought and named Quinsigamond. About the same time the Phantoms adopted the present name, Quinsigamond Boat Club. A new clubhouse near Regatta Point, north of the bridge, was opened June 26, 1875, and in this year a formal organization was made with twenty active members and six "fine" members. In 1883 it was incorporated with forty members. In 1883 the present site was purchased, the old boathouse moved, and a clubhouse erected and opened June 9, 1884. A restaurant

was opened in 1887; the boathouse enlarged in 1888 and the clubhouse in 1889 and 1910. At present there are 67 active, eight non-resident and sixteen honorary members.

The first race won by the crew was in 1865, in the Worcester Citizens Regatta in the "Quinsigamond." John G. Heywood, stroke; Edwin Brown, Stedman Clark, and Edward B. Hamilton, bow, formed the crew. The course was three miles with a turn; time, 21 min., 8 sec. Again, July 27, 1866, this club won in the Citizens' Regatta in 21 min. 4 sec. In 1867 the course was two miles and the race was won by this club in 13 min. 38 sec. The crew took part in the National Amateur Regatta at Troy, Oct. 9, 1867, and won second place. In the Worcester Regatta, July 24, 1868, the crew was second; time 20 min., 30 sec. It took third place, July 23, 1869. After a few years, when the college ceased to hold regattas on the lake, interest in racing declined and this club became more of a social organization. The theatricals of the early years were arranged at first to raise money for the crew and club expenses. Some excellent shows were given before the war in Green Theatre, later called Ideal Hall. A travesty on Romeo and Juliet by Charles C. Soule was presented May 10-14, 1877, in the Worcester Theatre, by the following: Edwin Brown, manager; C. Henry Henshaw, musical director; Walter S. Kennedy, Sam. H. Clary, A. George Bullock, Edward O. Parker, J. Stewart Brown, Jas. S. Rogers, John W. Sanger. In 1878, Lord Bateman was presented, songs being written by Heywood, Chamberlin and Rewey, and given under the direction of Edwin Brown, Heywood and Chamberlin, in the Worcester Theatre, March 5-7, 1878. The Legend of the Rhine, presented next year, was prepared by Heywood, and the travesty of Romeo and Juliet was repeated. In 1880 the Frog Opera was given in Mechanics Hall, and A Midsummer Madness, in which Chamberlin collaborated, was given under the auspices of the club by the Boston Museum Company. Hamlet Revamped was presented in 1881; Double-Bedded Room was given in 1884 in Frohsinn Hall; Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw in 1885, and in the same year Lord Bateman was repeated.

The Talisman, or the Maid, the Monk and the Minstrel, a Hasty Pudding play, was given in 1888 at the Worcester Theatre. Many private entertainments have been given at the clubhouse. A history of the club was published in 1907 and another in 1917, edited by Eben Francis Thompson and beautifully printed and illustrated. These contain interesting verse, fac-similes of posters, etc.

At present the club is purely social, its membership including men most prominent in various walks of life in this city. The present officers are: Pres., Lemuel F. Woodward; Vice-Pres., Albert S. Heywood; Capt., John M. Thayer; Senior Director, Rich. Ward Greene; Junior Director, Geo. M. Bassett; Treas., Chas. H. Derby; Clerk, Hamilton Brooks Wood; Censor, Eben Francis Thompson.

Tatassit Canoe Club.—This was organized by owners of canoes at Lake Quinsigamond in 1888, and incorporated in 1891. It has been from the beginning the principal canoe club of the city and largely social, many of the members not being owners of canoes. The club house is on Tatassit Island. Officers in 1918: Commodore, Ross C. Purdy; Vice Commodore, Merle Bell; Clerk, Marvin C. Taylor; Purser and Fleet Captain, I. Sumner Merritt.

Lakeside Boat Club.—This club, organized February 14, 1887, incorporated the same year, has been one of the foremost in promoting rowing and in point of membership. It is composed of young men, largely clerks in offices and banks. It has a commodious club house at Lake Quinsigamond. Spring and fall regattas were held regularly for many years. The location is most convenient and picturesque, with large strip of lawn on water front, and tennis court adjoining. We are still in original building which was very well built, containing seven large rooms on the first floor, with banquet or dance hall on second floor, and sleeping rooms on the third floor. Shower baths and toilets on first floor and storage for boats and canoes in the basement.

The officers in 1918 were: Robt. P. Adams, commodore; Elmer N. Wood, vice-commodore; Leon P. Greenleaf, clerk; Ross B. Gordon, clerk.

Worcester Motor Boat Club.—Owners of motor boats on Lake Quinsigamond organized this club on June 19, 1912. At that time it was estimated that there were 250 motor boats on the lake. The clubhouse was the former home of the Wachusett Boat Club, on Ramshorn Island. For about fifty years this house has been a center of pleasure seekers. The house was remodeled and made a very attractive clubhouse. For a few years it was one of the chief attractions at the lake in summer. The membership included many non-owners, and the club was largely social, many women being welcomed to the house and grounds. The first officers were: Commodore, Arthur Burtelle; Vice-Commodore, Dr. A. F. Wheeler; Rear Commodore, Andrew M. Norback; Treas., Ward E. Pratt; Fin. Sec'y, Dr. C. Vernon Paterson; Rec. Sec'y, C. D. Paterson; Surgeon, Dr. F. H. Dean; Measurer, H. E. Crandell; Quartermaster, Harry M. Winchester. The club disbanded after a few years, the financial undertaking proving too great.

Worcester Yacht Club.—An organization of those owning boats and canoes on Indian Lake was effected under the above name, and a clubhouse was erected at the lake. Officers in 1917: E. William Mirick, commodore; Wm. R. Norbake, vice-commodore; Albert Erickson, purser; Joel A. Stang, sec'y; Olof T. Lindgren, fleet capt.

Wachusett Boat Club.—This was instituted in 1887. Its first club house was in the house now occupied by the Lakeside Boat Club. In 1888 it had the old theatre on the end of Ramshorn Island for a club house, and remained there until 1899 when it built a club house in Shrewsbury. In 1902 it came back to Worcester and occupied the whole of Ramshorn Island, and the club house was the building known as the Belmont Hotel. It suspended all activities in 1908. Its first president was Paul Henry. In 1889 Fred Haas won the first junior sculler's race for the club; Thomas Higgins won junior, intermediate and senior sculling races under the club colors. In 1890 it entered the first eight oared crew from Worcester in the National Regatta. From 1890 to 1904 it participated in eight oared races with the Worcester Boat Club. In 1895 its eight oared crew established the record at Saratoga Lake for eights (intermediate). In 1895 Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck won his junior under the club colors, and in 1896 won the intermediate at Saratoga. Ten Eyck was sent to England in 1897, and was the first American sculler to win the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta. Ten Eyck won the American championship single, and with Charles Lewis the American double championship each year until 1902, when he retired. The Wachusett Four won the International Four at New York in 1900. In the boat were Ten Eyck, Lewis, Cornelius Daly and Thos. Johnson. Numbered amongst its scullers were Harry Crowley, Jas. A. Ten Eyck, Jr., Dr. Frank J. Kerns and Fred Harvey. Through its efforts the National Regatta was held at Lake Quinsigamond in 1890, 1902, 1903, and 1906.

The Speedway Club.—This was organized in 1905. It includes in its membership practically all the owners of fine horses, breeders of thoroughbreds, and others interested in horses. It is the leading organization of its kind in this section. The present officers are: Pres., E. J. Doherty; Sec'y, W. H. Jerome.

Worcester Fox Club.—In 1900 a few fox-hunters circulated a call for a meeting at the Bay State House for the purpose of forming a fox hunting club. An organization was effected and called the Worcester Fur Club. A. B. F. Kinney was chosen president, and E. S. Knowles, secretary. By-laws were drawn up and arrangements made for its first annual hunt, which was held Jan. 30th, and two foxes were killed. A. C. White and W. B. Gage were the first in the club to score. Membership increased to over 200, and is now about 150, including men in all walks of life, comparing favorably with any organization in the state. The club is not amenable to the state game laws, except to secure hunter's license, but has by-laws, one of which is, "No fox shall be killed before Oct. 1st nor after Mar. 31st." A member breaking it is subject to expulsion, but there has been no occasion to enforce it.

Presidents have been: A. B. S. Kinney, J. R. Thayer, Ledyard Bill, L. F. Herrick, C. B. Daniels, F. W. George, M. D., F. H. Washburn, M. D., and W. S. Morine. Hon. J. R. Thayer held the office twelve years, others from two to four years. The Secretaries have been: E. S. Knowles, Guy Whidden, A. W. Walls, Chas. E. H. Higgins, C. Arthur Hanson, F. Bucklin, Hartley Barttell, Henry E. Dean, and Franklin M. Lamb, serving terms from two to twelve years. Since the formation of the club its members have killed over 2,000 foxes, the largest number in any season being 146 (1888, and also the same number in 1900), and the lowest number in 1904 (71).

In 1911 the club was incorporated and the name changed to Worcester Fox Club. The quarters of the club are in the Knowles building, with meetings every Saturday night. It has flying from its window a service flag with seven stars with another to be added. An annual two days' hunt is held with a banquet. Frequently at the annual hunts there are from 75 to 100 hunters, and from 30 to 50 hounds. At this year's hunt 7 foxes were killed.

Lakeview Rod and Gun Club.—This club was organized in 1891, and has a clubhouse and grounds at Lake Quinsigamond. Officers in 1917: Calvin M. Williams, pres.; Horace B. Long, clerk and treas.

Worcester County Fish and Game Association.—This is composed largely of men in this city, who are interested in hunting and fishing, and it has a large membership of the leading men. It has exerted its influence to good effect in legislation for the protection of fish and game. Officers in 1917: Chas. E. H. Higgins, pres.; Harry M. Manchester, Walter A. Williams and Arthur H. Aikens, vice-pres.; William L. Allen, sec'y; Harold S. Bowker, treas.

Bicycle Clubs.—When the velocipede came into use in the seventies, a riding school was opened in the Sargent building; its popularity was brief. The first bicycle made in this country was built in Stowe's shop on Cypress street, in April, 1878, by W. H. Pierce, an Englishman. It was a "high-wheel" 52-inch, made for Hill & Tolman.

The Worcester Bicycle Club was formed in 1879; F. S. Pratt, pres. and capt.; W. H. Pierce, sub-capt.; George M. Doe, sec'y and treas. After that club disbanded, another of the same name was formed and continued a few years. The Aeolus Club, organized in 1882; the Bay State, February 5, 1887; Columbus Cycle Club; Y. M. C. A. Wheelmen; Y. W. C. A. Hickory Cycle Club, and others, are all now defunct.

An annual tournament was held here by the Bay State Club for four years. The spring meet of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen was held in this city. The clubs flourished and had large memberships until the automobile began to displace the wheel. After 1900 the clubs gradually disintegrated. The Worcester Motorcycle Club and the Automobile Club are the logical successors of the early cycle clubs.

CHAPTER LXVIII

College Clubs

All the following accounts have been contributed by respective officials:

College Club.—The College Club of Worcester was organized in 1897, with twenty-two women graduates of seven different colleges as charter members. Membership was open to any woman holding the degree of A. B. from any college, but it was later found necessary to make eligibility more definite. To become a member one must now be a graduate of one of the colleges comprised in groups I and II of the classification list issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington or of such a college that may meet the approval of three-fourths of the members of the club or the executive board. The present membership (1917) of the College Club is 93, representing about fifteen colleges. The first president was Miss Elnora W. Curtis. Her successors have been: Misses C. Isabel Baker, Adeline M. Bisco, Claire M. Coburn, Jean B. McIver, Annie May Henderson, Alice L. Howe, Harriet R. Pierce, Dr. Lucy A. Wetherbee, Miss Stephanie Grant, Mrs. J. P. Rand, Mrs. Carey E. Melville, and Miss Cora B. Squier.

The club held its meetings at first in the Lincoln House. It has met also in rooms in the Day building, the Chaffee Studio, the Woman's Club building and in the Levana Club rooms, at one time in the old Salisbury mansion at Lincoln Square but now in the Sawyer building. The purpose of the club is to foster a social spirit and secure fellowship and sympathy among graduates of the different colleges for women. The club therefore has never undertaken any special line of work, either educational or philanthropic. It has furnished a meeting place where women graduates, with the varied interests of teachers, professional women or home makers, may come together for acquaintance and mutual improvement. The meetings, held twice a month during the winter, are about equally divided between informal teas for members only, with cards, the reading of a play, or discussion of some topic of interest as the attraction, and more formal lectures and musicales for members and their friends. Perhaps the most largely attended meeting each year is that for which the dramatic talent in the club is drawn upon for presentation of a play.

The club has had addresses by many prominent men and women of Worcester, and has also entertained a long list of well known persons from outside. Conspicuous in this list are the names of President Seelye of Smith College, Pres. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke, Prof. Salmon of Vassar, Miss Sara Louise Arnold of Simmons, Prof. Perrin of Boston University, M. C. T. Copeland of Harvard, Prof. C. T. Winchester of

Wesleyan, Rabbi Fleischer, Dr. Crothers, Miss Vida Scudder, Robt. A. Woods, Miss Caroline Ticknor, Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley.

Prof. Vieh of Smith College and Prof. Hammond of Mt. Holyoke have given recitals before large audiences.

At the outset the club hoped as opportunity offered to entertain famous people who might be in the city. During the first year a brilliant reception was given for Mr. F. Marion Crawford, and a smaller affair for Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. It has not been possible to keep up this record, but the club has from time to time invited more than the usual number of guests to meet prominent authors. In June, 1904, an outdoor presentation of Rostand's *The Romancers* was given on the Henderson grounds before a large number of invited guests. The Club has seldom undertaken any money making affair, but has broken tradition to present to the public Miss Beatrice Herford, Mrs. Josephine Daskan Bacon, Mrs. Christobel Kidder, and Mr. Edwin Markham. In the fall of 1908, the club brought the Ben Greet players to Worcester for two performances of their group of wonder-plays for children. (Adeline M. Bisco).

Harvard Club.—To foster in this community the spirit of learning, patriotism, toleration and civic usefulness, by a union of all interested in maintaining Harvard's highest ideals, is the aim of the Harvard Club of Worcester.

The last days of 1903 saw the practical beginnings of a local Harvard Club, the preliminary meeting having been held Dec. 3 in the office of Chas. M. Thayer, Esq. The following signed the call for this meeting: Geo. F. Hoar, Stephen Salisbury, Chas. A. Chase, Leon. Wheeler, Frank F. Dresser, Alex. H. Bullock, Chas. M. Thayer, and Sam. H. Longley. Senator Hoar, who presided, was elected first president of the club. Forty-three men answered the first roll-call. According to the club records of the first annual meeting: "The members sat down to the best college dinner ever served in Worcester. Everything was so crimson that even the blue blood of the only Yale graduate present was thawed into a state of semi-activity." Over one hundred men were present, and enthusiasm ran high. "College life" was the general theme of the speakers, comprising Profs. A. S. Hill and LeBaron R. Briggs, Wm. F. Abbot, Homer Gage and Chas. T. Tatman. The constitution liberally provides that any person over 21 years of age, who has attended either the college or a professional school for at least one full academic year, shall be eligible for membership.

The most valuable service which the Club is performing is the award of an annual Freshman scholarship of \$200, established in 1909. Candidates must be residents of Worcester or the nearby towns, comprising in general the southern half of the county, and must file application with the secretary before May 1st preceding the college year in which they expect to receive assistance. During two seasons no candi-

date was found satisfactory; for the year 1916-17 a double award (\$200 to each candidate) was made. The original scholarship fund committee, Messrs. Frank F. Dresser, Chas. P. Adams and Chas. H. Derby, put in so much hard and efficient work that as a result all scholarship payments have been regularly made, and more than half the desired \$5000 principal has been subscribed and paid. In founding this Freshman scholarship it was hoped to help the Club by giving it a new duty and an additional use for being; to help the college by enlarging its membership, and our community by extending the influence of Harvard ideals; to help the boy to a Harvard education which he might not aspire to without this assistance and to put him in the way of self-help later.

The annual meeting and dinner have been celebrated without a break since 1904. Besides this stated meeting, frequent informal gatherings have been held which have been not only pleasant but also useful in extending the acquaintance of new comers. In 1911 the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs held its third annual meeting here during the presidency of Dr. Homer Gage, who has always been greatly interested in this larger organization. Of this notable gathering the Alumni Bulletin recorded that we "entertained 200 guests in a way that quite maintained the reputation of the Heart of the Commonwealth for hospitality."

In April, 1917, there were 191 active members on the club-list. The presidents, from the beginning, have been: Geo. F. Hoar, Chas. A. Chase, Sam. B. Woodward, Homer Gage, Chas. G. Washburn, Walter L. Jennings, D. W. Abercrombie, T. Hovey Gage and Warren R. Gilman. (Robert K. Shaw, secretary, 1914-18).

Worcester County Sons of Brown.—Several early attempts had been made by Col. E. B. Stoddard ('47) to organize the alumni of Brown University in Worcester and vicinity, but they were so few and so scattered that sufficient interest to form a permanent organization could not be aroused. In 1902 John A. Clough ('99) interested some of the younger alumni, and a "call" was issued to Brown men of Worcester county to meet at the Worcester Club, Nov. 21, 1912. Among the thirty or more alumni who responded, were Col. E. B. Stoddard ('47), Hon. F. A. Gaskill ('66), Hon. Jos. H. Walker, a trustee though not an alumnus of the University; Geo. S. Taft ('82), Asst. Dist. Attorney, and Jos. Jackson ('68), principal of the English High School. It was decided to organize under the name of The Worcester County Sons of Brown.—a name suggested by Hon. F. A. Gaskill as being broad enough to include Brown men who might have been students but not graduates. Officers were elected: Pres., E. B. Stoddard; Secy., Jno. A. Clough; Executive Committee, Jos. Jackson, N. A. Tufts, Geo. A. Gaskill, G. K. Hudson, Geo. S. Taft. A banquet was served, with addresses by Pres.

W. H. P. Faunce of the University, and Prof. Geo. G. Wilson, secretary of the Associated Alumni.

Since this first meeting an annual banquet has been held each winter, at first between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and more recently not until after New Years, with the exception of the winter of 1916-17 when the banquet was omitted to join with other alumni associations in an all New England Brown dinner at Boston with Hon. Charles E. Hughes ('81) as the principal guest. At these annual banquets men of note have addressed the members, among whom may be mentioned: Prof. Alex. Meiklejohn ('93), in 1903, now president of Amherst College; Sam Walter Foss ('82) in 1905; Gov. James H. Higgins ('98) of Rhode Island in 1908; Donald B. MacMillan in 1909; Hon. Samuel L. Powers in 1910; Joseph Walker '8; and Mayor James Logan in 1911; Chief Justice A. P. Rugg in 1915. At the banquet in 1909 the custom was begun of asking a representative of some other college to address the gathering, and Prof. MacMillan, a Bowdoin graduate, then a teacher at the Worcester Academy, told of his trip to the Arctic Regions with Peary.

A Brown Lunch Club was formed Feb. 25, 1905, at a noon lunch in the State Mutual Restaurant, Worcester. This club was quite active until the middle of 1909, when meetings ceased. During its existence the members enjoyed numerous lunches, outings to Webster and Southbridge, and entertained on several occasions members of clubs and athletic teams from the University when visiting Worcester.

The membership of the Worcester County Sons of Brown includes all those in Worcester county who are graduates or have at any time been students of Brown University. This number has not been less than 100, and is usually between 125 and 140. Officers for 1917-1918: Pres., Gardner K. Hudson ('96) of Fitchburg; Vice-Pres., Benj. E. Martin ('94) of Worcester; Sec.-Treas., Geo. E. Marble ('00) of Worcester.

The Worcester County Sons of Brown is allied with the Associated Alumni of Brown University, and so is entitled to two representatives in the Alumni Advisory Council which meets at the University in February to consider in an advisory capacity many of the important problems of the college.

Williams College Alumni Association.—From an historical standpoint this association has been in existence about ten years, and has had an annual gathering for social purposes only. It is in reality the Worcester County Williams Alumni Association, as it includes all Williams men in the county.

Clark Alumni Association.—The first meeting of the Worcester County Clark Alumni was held Oct. 21, 1910, in the Clark College Banquet Hall. The twenty-three alumni were called to order by Leon E. Felton ('07) who stated the object to be to organize the alumni

living in or near Worcester. The following officers were elected: Leon E. Felton, pres.; Waldo D. Parker, vice-pres.; Chas. H. S. King, sec. and treas. The secretary sent a letter of greeting to Pres. Edmund B. Sanford, of Clark College, who sent a reply welcoming the new organization as an active ally of the college.

About four meetings a year have been held, and often members of the Clark College faculty have been present as guests. The meetings have been held at the State Mutual Restaurant and the Worcester Auto Club. The present officers are: Dr. Michael B. Fox, pres.; Philip D. Wesson, vice-pres.; LeRoy M. Handy, sec. and treas.

Dartmouth College Club.—The present officers (1911) are: Pres., Jno. E. Sewall; Vice-Pres., Jno. Tuck and J. Otis Sibley; sec., Howard W. Cowee; Treas., Parker Trowbridge.

Worcester Smith College Club.—On April 21, 1894, this Club was formed by twenty-five charter members, whose intention was to "become better acquainted with Worcester graduates of the college, keep in better touch with the college, entertain the Faculty should opportunity offer, and work for the needs of our Alma Mater." At this meeting a constitution was adopted, and Mrs. Charles L. Short was elected president.

It has been the custom of the club each year to hold one meeting at which the Worcester undergraduates of the college are guests. Usually there has been one public meeting with some well-known, interesting speaker. Another meeting is given up to the annual luncheon and business meeting.

The speakers which the Worcester Smith College Club has brought to Worcester include the following:

Hamilton Wright Mabie, author; Mary Calkins, Prof. of Psychology, Wellesley College; Mrs. Margaret Deland, author; Mrs. Jeanette Lee, author; Ethel M. Arnold of London; Mrs. Waldo Richards, reader; Dr. Chas. Downer Hazen, Prof. of History, Columbia Univ.; Mme. Martha D. Bianchi, Amherst; Margaret Henry, Maryville College, Tenn.; Florence Jackson, Appointment Bureau of Educational and Industrial Union, Boston; Baroness Frances Wilson Huard, author; Ex-Pres., L. Clarke Seelye; Ex-Pres., Marion Leroy Burton; Pres., Wm. Allen Nielson; and fifteen professors and officers of Smith College.

The club from the first has been active in raising and sending money to various funds of the college. More than \$4,200 has already been given, as well as generous contributions from individual members of the club. Perhaps the most ambitious attempt of the members was the presenting of the pageant, *Heroines of Literature*, written by a member of the club, Mrs. Charles F. Marble. There were over one hundred characters in the cast. The net proceeds, amounting to \$726, and the royalties received, were used to establish a scholarship fund. At this writing, the first girl sent to Smith by means of this Fund is completing

her third year with a splendid academic standing. The club hopes to send another girl to Smith as soon as the first girl graduates. Beginning with the year 1917-1918, interest centered in work for the Smith College Relief Unit, and garments for refugees and money to carry on relief work were sent to headquarters in France.

The club membership was one hundred in 1918. The presidents have been: 1895, Mrs. Leonard Wheeler; 1896, Mrs. Chas. F. Marble; 1897, Mrs. Edgar Fisher; 1898, Mrs. Geo. A. Slocomb; 1899, Mrs. Geo. A. Slocomb; 1900, Mrs. Jas. Thompson; 1901, Miss Millicent Estabrook; 1902, Mrs. Chas. F. Poor; 1903, Miss Agnes Childs; 1904, Miss Agnes Childs; 1905, Mrs. Kendall Emerson; 1906, Mrs. Jas. Thompson, first vice-president, acting president; 1907, Mrs. Eva Becker Shippee; 1908, Mrs. Geo. A. Slocomb; 1909, Mrs. Walter Seelye; 1910, Mrs. Edgar Fisher; 1911, Miss Marion Gaillard; 1912, Mrs. Helen Bigelow Hooker; 1913, Mrs. F. Harold Daniels; 1914, Mrs. F. Harold Daniels; 1915, Mrs. Ralph Lillie; 1916, Miss Olive Tolman; 1917, Miss Olive Tolman. In 1918 Mrs. Warren C. Whitney and Mrs. John W. Higgins were vice-presidents; Amy W. Greene, sec. and treas.

Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association.—Its first meeting was held May 27, 1875, with 40 members present, several of whom had been pupils of Mary Lyon. For many years annual meetings were held, but recently there have been three meetings each year—a fall business meeting, a Christmas tea, to which Worcester girls at the college and those from the high schools who intend entering Mt. Holyoke are invited; and a spring luncheon. At present the membership is about 100.

Wellesley College Club.—On Sept. 21, 1894, fifteen former students of Wellesley College met at the home of Lillian M. Crawford, and formed themselves into the Worcester Wellesley Club. A member of the first class to graduate, Mary E. Whipple, was the first president.

The club has grown strong and active, and is regarded as one of the vigorous Wellesley outposts; these clubs throughout the country have recently been banded together by a common constitution and a common representation in the Graduate Council, and thus the alumnae have a growing influence in shaping the policy of their *Alma Mater*.

The Worcester Wellesley Club holds three meetings a year; the first, held in the fall, is a luncheon or dinner, when the president of the college or some member of the faculty is usually present and speaks. Some member of the club opens her home for the tea during the Christmas holidays, and the Worcester students then enrolled at the college are guests. The spring meeting is sometimes an outing at the college, usually on Tree Day, the most elaborate of the college pageant days.

The club has been instrumental in raising for college needs many thousands of dollars. The first conspicuous success was the original Worcester Rummage Sale, in May, 1899, a three days' sale, with a profit

of nearly \$1000. Many contributed money as well as salable articles, making a total of about \$3000 sent to the college.

Many musical and literary entertainments have contributed largely to the club treasury and to the social atmosphere, but in recent years everything else has been overshadowed by the series of outdoor Shakespearean plays, the first of which, given in June, 1911, at the Henderson Place on Main street, was the *Mid-summer Night's Dream*. Although thrice postponed because of weather, the performance was an artistic and financial success. In successive years, under Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder of Boston, *As You Like It*, *The Tempest*, and *The Winter's Tale* have been given. The strenuousness of an out-door production was relieved by giving *She Stoops to Conquer*, in March, 1916, but it seems probable that the out-door play will continue to be feature of the club.

In college circles of the city the club has had many courtesies offered by the Smith and Mt. Holyoke clubs, and a joint production of a travesty on *Julius Cæsar* by the Smith and Wellesley clubs in Dean Hall, in January, 1909, was an enjoyable event.

During the existence of the Home School on May street, the College Clubs of the city shared Miss Kimball's hospitality on many occasions, and met many prominent educators. Probably the first intercollegiate gathering of women in Worcester took place on May 1, 1895, when the Wellesley Club invited all college women to a reception in honor of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, a former president of Wellesley. One hundred and fifty were present, representing fourteen different colleges.

The club was fortunate in its early years in numbering among its members Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles, a prominent soloist and the composer of the famous Wellesley cheer. Through her efforts many musical events were arranged, including a Glee Club, which kept alive the Wellesley songs.

The burning of College Hall at Wellesley on March 17, 1914, was an occasion of deep concern to all Wellesley alumnae and a large subscription was sent to the college through the efforts of the club members. Probably for many years to come the activities of the club work will be turned toward the Restoration Fund, and what seemed at first an irreparable loss has but made the Wellesley spirit throughout the country stronger and deeper.

Cornell Women's Club.—In 1910, Cornell women's clubs were federated, and a movement was instituted to form additional local clubs in order to make possible the organization of all women who ever matriculated at Cornell University. In response to the suggestion made by Jane M. Wheeler, A. B., ('04) at the request of the secretary of the Federation, regarding the formation of a Worcester club, a meeting was held Dec. 13, 1912, with Mrs. Edwin M. Slocombe, at 41 Lancaster street. A constitution was adopted in which it was provided: The advancement

of the interests of Cornell University, and the promotion of the welfare and good fellowship of Cornell women; any woman who has matriculated at Cornell University shall be eligible for membership to the club; attendance at Cornell Summer School shall constitute eligibility to associate membership in this club, without the privilege of voting or holding office.

The following presidents have served the club: Jane M. Wheeler, 1912-13; Anna P. Smith (a relative of Ezra Cornell), 1914-1915; Mrs. Edwin M. Slocumbe, 1916-17. Two meetings a year are required, and occasional extra meetings are called. The membership was 15 in 1897.

Through the federation secretary, the club keeps in close touch with university life, and is enabled to help by contribution, recommendation and vote, in such matters of vital importance to Cornell women as improved dormitory conditions, the appointment of women on the faculty, the enrichment of courses of study, and the election of officers.

The Worcester club numbers fifteen members in 1917; but loyalty and enthusiasm make the hours spent together at a theatre party, a corn roast, or at the homes of club members, reminiscent of the good fellowship of college days.

Rail-Road & Steamboat MAIL STAGE LINES.



**FROM WORCESTER DEPOT,
For Greenfield, *Mass.*, Brattleboro', *Vt.*, Keene, *N. H.*
DAILY,--[Sundays excepted.]**

STAGES leave WORCESTER,

on the arrival of the Morning Trains of Cars from Boston, Norwich, Springfield and Steam-Boat from New-York, via Norwich, passing over the Barre and Petersham New Road,—**DINING AT PETERSHAM,**—arrive at Greenfield and Brattleboro', at 7 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Greenfield and Brattleboro', at 6 o'clock, A. M.,—**DINING AT BARRE,**—arrive at Worcester, in season for the afternoon Trains of Cars for Boston, Norwich, Springfield, and Steamboat via Norwich for N. Y. STAGES leave Winchester on the arrival of Worcester Stage via Barre and Petersham, **TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS,** and arrive at Keene, N. H., same day.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

STAGES leave Worcester on the arrival of the morning Trains of Cars from Boston, Norwich, Springfield, and Steamboat from New York via Norwich,—**DINING AT TEMPLETON,**—arrive at Keene, N. H., the same day at 7 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Keene, **TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS,** at 6 o'clock, A. M.,—**DINING AT TEMPLETON,**—arrive at Worcester, in season for the afternoon Trains of Cars for Boston, Norwich, Springfield, and Steamboat via Norwich for New York.

Also.--Stages leave Worcester,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the Morning Trains of Cars, for Greenfield and Brattleboro', via Templeton and Athol, arriving the same day.

RETURNING:--Leave Greenfield and Brattleboro' **TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,** in season for the afternoon Trains of Cars for Boston, Norwich, Springfield, and Steamboat via Norwich for New York.

PASSENGERS

Will be furnished with Stage and Rail Road Tickets, on application to **F. A. BILLINGS,** No. 7, or **J. BROOKS,** No. 11, in Boston; **ADAMS & CO.,** No. 7, Worcester; **W. & D. LONG,** in Keene; **M. L. FARR,** in Brattleboro'; or **W. W. MARSH,** in N. H.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets at No. 7, Elm St., Boston, for Greenfield, or Brattleboro', will find the following rates of Fare:

G. TWICHELL & CO.

Worcester, July 1 1842

G. TURCH & FIBB, Printers--No 15 Central Exchange--Worcester, Mass.

CHAPTER LXIX

Public Service—The Post Office—Stage Coach and Canal—Expresses Electric Light—Telegraph and Telephone

Post Office.—Prior to 1755 there was a mail between Boston and Philadelphia. A post office was first established in Worcester, N. H., in 1775, the postmaster being Isaiah Church, a citizen of the town. Before that, letters were despatched by newspaper carriers, stage drivers, truck men, travelers of all kinds, special messengers—without order or system, and with the most vexatious delay and great cost.



U. S. POST OFFICE

At first and for many years two mails were received and three despatched each week. One came from the West Tuesday evening; one despatched to Fitchburg on Wednesday; one received from Boston and one despatched westward on Friday. The carrier, Nathaniel Maccarty, who took the mail to Fitchburg, doubtless brought mail on his return. The mails were carried on horseback. Not until 1783 was a stage or wagon line established between Boston and Hartford, and then the trip took four days, the carrier passing through this town on the second day of his journey. The time was gradually shortened until in 1831 the

stage covered the distance between Boston and Worcester in six hours. In 1836 when the day of the steam railway was at hand, twenty lines of stages made 122 arrivals and departures weekly in this town.

As the stage lines multiplied the mails increased. As business and population grew the post office here became more important, but in 1809 the annual receipts were only \$178.80. In 1825 the receipts of a year were only \$113, but eleven years later were \$2,827. As soon as the Boston & Worcester railroad was opened in 1835, the mails were sent by train. At first, there were three trains daily in summer, two in winter. Not until 1847 were postage stamps used, and men now living remember the innovation. About the same time envelopes came into use; previously the address was written on the folded letter, which was sealed with wax or tied. The growth of postal business was much faster than population. In 1825 the average expense for postage per inhabitant was 20 cents; it is now several dollars a year.

Worcester has had letter-carrier service since 1863. For some years previous to that the penny-post system had been in use, the carrier receiving a cent for each letter delivered to persons who ordered their mail delivered in this way. One still hears the name penny-post applied by older persons to the letter carrier. The railway mail system inaugurated in 1863 led to further speed in the delivery of letters out of town. The money-order system was introduced in 1864. The special delivery system has been part of the postal service here since 1885.

Postmasters: Isaiah Thomas, 1775-1801; Jas. Wilson, 1801-33; Jobal Harrington, 1833-39; Maturin L. Fisher, 1839-49; Edward W. Lincoln, 1849-54; Emory Banister, 1854-61; Jno. M. Earle, 1861-67; Jos. Pickett, 1867-87; Jas. E. Estabrook, 1887-91; J. Evarts Greene, 1891 (d. Nov. 8, 1902); Jas. W. Hunt, 1902-15; Jno. A. Thayer, 1915 (d. 1917).

The present post office building at Main and Southbridge streets was the first owned by the government. For many years prior to the erection of this building, which was completed in 1896 and occupied in February, 1897, the post office was in the building on Pearl street now occupied by C. C. Lowell's paint store. From 1848 to 1866 it occupied the Central Exchange building, Main street. The federal building cost \$568,365, nearly as much as the beautiful city hall. In architecture, capacity, arrangement, lighting and nearly every other quality the building is unsatisfactory. It is too massive, and to most observers distinctly ugly within and without. There was a long and heated controversy over the location when it was built, and nearly every citizen took sides. Hon. Stephen Salisbury offered an attractive location at Lincoln Square, and it was argued that the vicinity of the court house was properly a good location. The retail storekeepers massed about the Common objected; there was some effort to locate the building on the Common.

The gross receipts of the post office and sub-stations are now over \$600,000 a year. More than 200 clerks and carriers are employed. The



THE UNRIVALLED EXPRESS RIDER, GINERY TWICHELL.

Who rode from Worcester to Hartford a distance of Sixty Miles in Three Hours and Twenty Minutes through a deep snow, January 23, 1847.

postal savings department has been highly successful. The other recent innovation, the parcel post, has added greatly to the business of the local offices.

Stage Coach Lines.—Prior to 1755 there was a mail between Boston and Philadelphia. In that year a letter was delivered in fifteen days. The first stage line from Boston to New York was established by J. & N. Brown, June 24, 1772, but was soon discontinued. In 1774 the only regular communication was by post once a week between Boston and Hartford, occupying six days. Levi Pease and Reuben Sykes of Somers, Conn., on Oct. 20, 1783, began running a line through Worcester from Boston and Somers to Hartford in four days.* The fare was fourpence a mile. In 1784 their lines were extended to New Haven, whence passengers took boats for New York. In 1786 this firm had stages from



Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah, Ga. In 1788 there were three trips a week in summer, two in winter, between Boston and New York. The stage coaches were equipped with springs; passengers were allowed 14 pounds of baggage free. In 1825 there were stages daily from Worcester to Boston, Hartford, and New York; three times a week, five lines to Boston; one to Providence, one through Hardwick to Northampton; one through Brookfield to Northampton; one to Springfield; one to Keene, N. H.; one to East Chelmsford, one to Southbridge; one to Dudley; twice a week, a line to Providence and weekly to Athol, Rich-

* LEVI PEASE and REUBEN SYKES came from Somers, Conn., where the former kept a hotel until he removed to Boston about 1786. Sykes moved to Hartford about the same time, afterwards to Wilbraham, Mass., and Suffield, Conn., where he kept a hotel. Sykes came to Worcester in May, 1807, and bought the Exchange Hotel, making it the headquarters of his stage business. He sold out to Major Burt, and leased his hotel to Capt. Sam. B. Thomas, who called it Thomas' Exchange Coffee House. Col. Sykes died Aug. 19, 1824, aged 69. Capt. Levi Pease died in Shrewsbury, Jan. 28, 1824, aged 84 years. He was a soldier in the Revolution (Lincoln).

mond, N. H., and Ashburnham. Post riders carried mails twice a week to Pomfret, Conn., and weekly to Thompson, Conn.; other stages without mails went to Concord, Charlton and Oxford. The fare to New York, advertised Oct. 27, 1830, was \$4.50 by stage and steamboat.

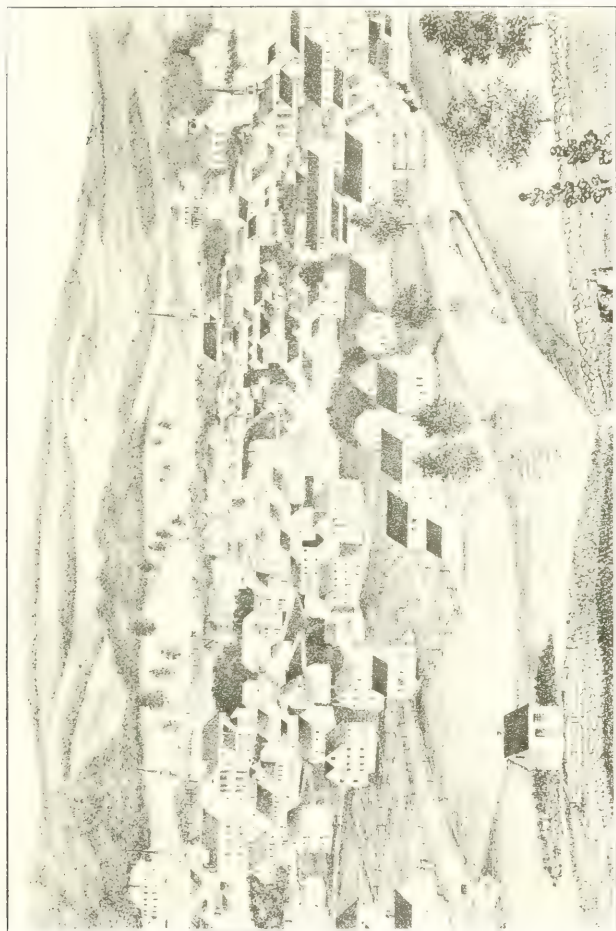
In 1831 it was estimated, says Lincoln, that 22,360 passengers were carried annually between this town and Boston. The lowest fare for a single passage was \$2, the shortest time, six hours. In 1836 the number of passengers carried from this town to Hartford was estimated at 30,000. Genery Twitchell began to run stages from Worcester to Barre, Greenfield and Brattleborough before 1830, being at first his own driver. His headquarters were at the old Central Hotel. Nathan T. Bemis and Eliot Swan were drivers in later years for him. Before 1850 he left the stage business and became a very prominent railroad man. The building of railroads in the thirties and forties gradually destroyed the business of the stage lines; even now, a few lines from railroads to isolated villages, such as between Worcester to Paxton, still exist.

The Blackstone Canal.—The first attempt to build a canal between Worcester and tidewater was in 1796, the chief promoter, John Brown, of Providence, R. I., subscribing \$10,000. On account of the rivalry of a company that proposed to build a canal from Boston to the Connecticut river, both companies failed to receive charters.

In the spring of 1822 the canal project was revived and at a meeting here May 10, Lev Lincoln, Wm. E. Greene, Jno. M. Earle, Jno. Davis, Jno. W. Lincoln, Edward D. Bangs of this town, and Jno. Lees of West Boylston, were appointed to confer with committees in Providence and other places. The county was canvassed to ascertain the tonnage of produce, etc., shipped to Boston. On May 24 the committee reported, and was given further power to make surveys, etc., and Nath. F. Denny of Leicester, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., of Uxbridge, Lemuel Davis of Holden, Jno. Warren of Grafton, Jonas Sibley of Sutton, Aaron Tufts of Dudley, Asa Waters of Millbury, Paul Whitin of Northbridge, Rich. Olney of Oxford, and Henry Penniman of New Braintree, were added to the committee.

The survey under Holmes Hutchinson and Benjamin Wright was completed in September, 1822. The estimated cost was \$323,319. The charter of the Blackstone Canal Company was granted in this state in March, 1823; in Rhode Island the next month. Three commissioners were appointed in each state: Edward Carrington, Moses B. Ives and Stephen Smith for Rhode Island; John Davis, John W. Lincoln and Stephen Holbrook for this state. Tobias Boland was the contractor. Excavation began in 1824 in Rhode Island, and at its northern terminal at Thomas street, Worcester, in 1826. Three times the amount required (\$400,000) was subscribed, and at first the stock sold at a premium.

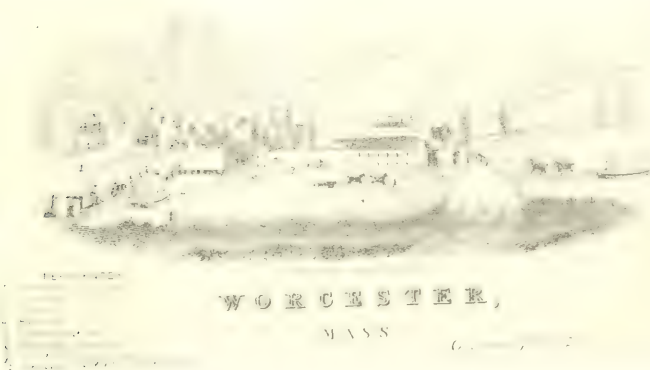
The first canal boat, the *Lady Carrington*, (70 feet by nine and a half) made a trial trip, two horses towing, proceeding about ten miles.



HACKSTONE CANAL, WORCESTER, MASS., ABOUT 1870

The two corporations were merged July 1, 1837. The first president, Thos. Burgess, treasurer, Geo. Curtis, secretary, and Austin Denny, clerk.

The first boat, laden here on the 1st of May, 1837, was the Capt. Dobson, laden with slate and grain, and her arrival was greeted by a vast crowd. The canal commissioners were among the passengers. Pliny Merrick, chairman of the Worcester selectmen, made an address of congratulation at the basin, and Gov. Lincoln spoke at luncheon. The people were enthusiastic all along the line as well as in the terminal cities. In November the boats John Brown, Mendon, Providence, Rhode Island, Worcester, Massachusetts, and John Capron were in commission. The canal had its drawbacks; ice hindred the boats in winter; manufacturers using power from the river harrassed the company in sum-



mer; boats were delayed at both high and low water in the Blackstone river. The canal was not successful. As soon as the railroads were built its business languished. In April, 1846, part of the canal was sold to the Providence & Worcester railroad for \$22,500. The last toll was taken Nov. 9, 1848, and in 1849 the property was sold at auction. C. C. Baldwin in his diary (p. 16) informs us that the first canal boat built here, the Washington, was drawn on wheels from near the jail to near the distillery, and launched April 11, 1829.

The Express Business.—The stage driver was the original expressman. Worcester furnished the pioneer in the express business as now carried on. Rufus W. Whiting, who kept a shoe store here as early as 1833, made arrangements in 1838 with the Boston & Worcester railroad to occupy part of a baggage car, and Nov. 26 began business, making daily trips. He seems to have retired before 1840, but his idea took root

and spread rapidly. It is said that he was also the pioneer in purchasing milk from farmers and sending it to Boston.

Samuel S. Leonard established Leonard's Express between Worcester and Boston, Aug. 1, 1840. His sons, Samuel H. and Frederick S., were admitted to partnership. About 1863 the business was purchased by Adams Express Company. The founder retired and died in 1882. Samuel H. Leonard was colonel of the 13th Mass. Regt. in the Civil War, and was breveted brigadier-general. He continued in the employ of Adams Express Company until shortly before he died, Dec. 1902, at West Newton, Massachusetts. Frederick S. Leonard died at Roxbury, Feb. 26, 1918. Mrs. Kate L. Jacobs, daughter of Gen. Leonard, resides at 1 Harvard Place, in this city.

In January, 1835, David T. Brigham contracted with the Boston & Worcester railroad for one seat in a passenger car, the Belvidere, and for a box, a foot and a half by two feet and a half in the baggage car, daily, for an express business between Boston and Worcester, paying \$8 a week. This is said to be the first express line in the country. He was in business in 1836 and advertised in the Spy.

R. W. Whiting announced in the Spy that he would begin an express business between Boston and Worcester, Monday, Nov. 26, 1838. Nothing further known.

Fiske & Rice advertised a New Express Line from Boston to Worcester over the Worcester & Nashua & Fitchburg roads in 1857; Thos. N. Hurlburt, agent. The Worcester office was in the Lincoln House, and the Boston office in Railroad Exchange, Court Square. C. S. Fuller advertised Sept. 1, 1855, that he would have an express messenger on every train between Worcester and Norwich.

Thompson's Express began business in 1897 with offices at 36 Mechanic street. It does a through business between Boston and Worcester; also delivers goods in Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, Lawrence, Danvers, Quincy, Brockton, Abington, Whitman, and other places on the north and south shore, connecting with other lines. The business was established and is conducted by a firm composed of James G. Thompson, who manages the Worcester office, and Daniel Corcoran, who has charge of the Boston office, 71 King street, and seven branch offices in Boston. The Worcester office was moved to Pearl street in 1900, and to the present location, 12 Foster street, in 1911.

Adams Express Company.—P. B. Burke & Alvin Adams founded the Adams Express. The original firm name was Burke & Co. J. B. Tyler was the first agent in this town, Sept. 2, 1840. Later he was with Leonard's Express (1849). This company has absorbed many competing lines. In 1847 Johnson, Mowton & Co. started a line between Boston and Worcester, but a year later it was discontinued. The Worcester agent of Adams & Co. in 1850 was L. L. Mason, 252 Main street. William Ross established the line to Providence when the railroad was

opened in 1841, and in 1850 Liberty Bigelow established the express on the Worcester & Nashua road as Bigelow's "Great Northern Express," afterward owned by Cheney & Fisk, later the United States Express Company. (See advt. in Worcester Aegis 1850). In 1856 Caleb S. Fuller, formerly a conductor on the Norwich road, established the express to Norwich, and his business was continued by his son Theodore S. Fuller. In 1860 Earle's Boston and Providence Express; Ross' Providence and Worcester and the Leonard Express to Boston were consolidated under the name of Earle Express Company, with a capital of \$150,000. It was known later as Earle & Prew's Express. William Earle and Henry Prew were the proprietors. This company controlled the approaches to Boston from the south and west and the Adams Company was obliged to forward matter to eastern Massachusetts through this company. After considerable effort the Adams Company finally purchased the Earle & Prew business. The Adams Express has had close relations with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company, and has always had a large business in Worcester. It now has exclusive franchises on the New Haven and Penn. R. R. systems. It has excellent facilities at the Union Station, and has an office at 10 Mechanic street. James T. Bryant was the Worcester agent, 1873-89; Wm. H. Seaver, 1889-94; F. G. Pendleton, 1894-1905; Henry P. Savory, 1905 to the present time (1918), except in 1911-12, when H. Fred Prew and Wm. A. Fisk were agents. For about a year Mr. Savory was engaged in other business, and for a time was agent for the company in Springfield. The company had an office on Pearl street about forty years ago; later in the store at 315 Main street, recently vacated by the Worcester Electric Light Company. Then for a number of years the office was on Front street, corner of Trumbull. Thence it was moved to the store now occupied by J. Russel Marble & Co., Foster street. At the time the new Union Station was built, with spacious offices and warerooms under the viaduct for the company, the smaller office now occupied on Mechanic street was occupied.

American Express Company.—The pioneer in the express business on the steam railroads of New England was William F. Harnden. He was the first conductor on the Boston & Worcester road in 1834. He advertised Feb. 23, 1839: "W. F. Harnden, for the last five years conductor and passenger clerk for the Boston & Worcester Railroad Company, had made arrangements with the Providence Railroad and the New York Steamboat companies to run a car through from Boston to New York and vice versa, commencing Monday, the 4th of March. He will accompany a car himself for the purpose of purchasing goods, collecting drafts, notes and bills, etc." By July 1, 1840, he had extended his express to Worcester, Philadelphia and Baltimore. His office in this town was at N. Tead's hat store. Simeon Thompson was the Worcester agent. Under the name of Thompson & Co., he extended service from Wor-

cester to Albany. Harnden ran the first express over the Western railroad, but abandoned it for a time. None of his first ventures proved very profitable. But the foreign business established after the Cunard line began to run steamships to Boston seems to have been a source of profitable business. Harnden did much to encourage and assist immigration in the early days. It is stated that in about five years he assisted 100,000 emigrants to come to this country. He died Jan. 14, 1845, aged 33 years; he was born in Reading. After his death there were various changes in ownership. In 1850 his line was operated under the firm name of Thompson, Livingston & Co.; in 1856 as Harnden & Co.

Henry Wells, a clerk for Harnden at Albany in 1841, suggested the line to Buffalo. Pomeroy & Co.'s Albany & Buffalo Express was established, and later three companies formed before 1850 as a result of the initiative of Mr. Wells, viz.: Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and Butterfield, Wasson & Company, were consolidated as the American Express Company, of which Henry Wells was the first president. The American Express purchased Thompson & Company's business in 1861. The Merchants' Union Express Co., organized in 1866, failed two years later, was absorbed by the American Express Co. The Eastern Express Co., founded in 1857 by a merger of Carpenter & Co., Winslow & Co., and Hodgman, Carr & Co., was bought by the American in 1879.

The United States & Canada Express Company was a consolidation of Fiske & Co., with facilities on the Boston & Fitchburg, and the Worcester & Nashua, as early as 1845; Penniman & Co., operating between Boston and Lowell, and other small lines; was a very important and prosperous business covering eastern Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Canada. It was purchased by the American Express Co. in 1881. When the United States Express Company went out of business in 1914, the American absorbed part of its business.

At the present time the American Express Company has exclusive contracts in New England with the Bangor & Aroostook, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Central Vermont, Eastern Steamship Co., Maine, Central & Rutland.

The first independent office of the American in Worcester was opened in April, 1869, John William Baldwin, agent. The American and the United States & Canada companies moved to the same offices, however, in 1870, having their own agents, and this arrangement continued until June, 1874, when Mr. Baldwin was transferred to Springfield. The office at that time was at 9 Mechanic street. The office was moved later to 30 Front street, and was located on that street for many years. Since the changes at the Union Station in 1914-15, the company has a building of its own there. It has also offices at 4 Federal street.

The agents have been: J. W. Baldwin, Edwin Ellis, G. M. Bemis, and the present agent, Archibald McDermid, who has been in charge since 1891. He was formerly route agent in Springfield.

John William Baldwin, who represented the American and Adams, predecessor, Thompson & Co., for some fifteen years, was born in Spencer, Sept. 2, 1839, died Nov. 9, 1917. He went from school to an express office in this city, June 16, 1859. This office was occupied jointly by Adams & Co., Fiske & Co., and Thompson & Co. Two years later Leonard's Boston & Worcester, Fuller's Norwich & Worcester and Ross's Providence & Worcester also became joint tenants of this office. Mr. Baldwin became the agent of the Merchants' Union Express, Oct. 1, 1866, but this company was absorbed two years later by the American and the office closed. In the meantime the American and Adams companies had joint offices, and Mr. Baldwin was transferred to New London as agent. In 1869 he was called back to this city as agent of the American company. From 1873 to August, 1880, he was agent in Springfield, when he became Boston agent of the U. S. & Canada Company at 43 Franklin street. In 1885 the American moved into the same office, and Mr. Baldwin was put in charge of the business of both companies. In 1888 he was made general agent of the American in Boston, continuing until Aug. 1, 1896, when he resigned on account of ill health. His last years were spent on a farm at Oakham, where he died; his son, George H. Baldwin, is claim agent of the American Express Co., Boston.

Electric Expresses.—The Boston & Worcester Electric Express service was the first of its kind inaugurated in the city. The Worcester Consolidated soon followed, and extended the service to suburban towns and connecting points. The old freight house of the New Haven railroad on Green street was fitted up for the joint use of the Boston & Worcester and the Consolidated Express business in 1913. Since then the business has grown to large proportions, serving a useful purpose as a feeder of the steam roads, as a delivery agent in suburban towns, as well as a receiving and delivery point for express matter and freight for delivery on the street car systems.



UNION STATION.

CHAPTER LXX

Railroads—Street Railways—The Power System—Gas and Electric Light—The Telegraph and Telephone

Railroads.—When the project of a railroad between this town and Boston was discussed, those who had invested freely in the turnpike and canal and lost their money, were skeptical. In March, 1831, subscription books were opened at the banks, but Worcester, it is said, took only \$5,000. The Boston & Worcester Railroad Company was chartered June 23, 1831; the road was completed and the first through train arrived from Boston, July 4, 1835. Cars had been run since April 16, 1834, to West Newton. The arrival of the train July 6 was greeted by a demonstration. There was a banquet in the town hall and speeches made. In 1836 Lincoln wrote:

The road, extending 44 miles eastward, is laid with a single track of edge rails, on cast iron chairs, resting on wooden sleepers, bedded in trenches filled with stone. The cost of construction has been \$1,500,000, including land, labor, cars, engines and buildings. Passenger cars, go in each direction, three times daily during the warm months, and twice in the cold season, except on Sundays. The time is from 2½ to 3 hours, including stops at ten places: the fare has been \$1.50, but in the autumn of 1836, was raised to \$2. The freight of merchandise from Boston to Worcester, by the ton, is \$3.50: from Worcester to Boston \$3. A branch railroad is soon to be laid to Millbury.

On Feb. 5, 1840, William Parker, supt., advertised for bids for building a new engine house (Spy).

In 1836, the first complete year of operating the road, the gross receipts were \$183,000. The road has been highly profitable from the beginning.

The Western Railroad was incorporated March 15, 1833, to connect Worcester with Albany, having a capital of \$3,000,000. The first train to Springfield was run Oct. 1, 1839, and there was a public celebration of the event in Springfield.

The Boston & Worcester and the Western railroads were consolidated Sept. 14, 1867, under the name of the Boston & Albany railroad. This road was leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company for 99 years, from November 15, 1899. Benj. T. Hill has written an exhaustive history of the building of the first railroad to this city. (See Proc. Wor. Soc. Ant. Vol. XVII, No. 12). Tobias Boland was the contractor for both sections of the Boston & Albany.

The charter for the Norwich & Worcester Railroad in Connecticut is dated May, 1832; in this state, March 26, 1833. The organization was effected in Webster July 1, 1835. Regular trips began between this

rough and New London, March 2, 1859. The road was leased for 99 years to the New England Railroad Co., Feb. 9, 1869, and the lease is now owned by the New Haven system.

Providence & Worcester Railroad.—Under charters from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, two companies were formed to build the road to Providence. They were consolidated Nov. 4, 1845. The line was opened in October, 1847, with the first train of twelve cars from Providence. In 1888 the road was leased to the New York, Providence & Boston Co., and July 1, 1892, became a part of the New Haven system, the last of 99 years' lease.



THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The Worcester & Nashua Railroad Co., organized in November, 1846, included an older corporation of the same name, and the Groton & Nashua Railroad Co., incorporated in New Hampshire, Dec. 4, 1844. The road from Worcester to Nashua was opened Dec. 18, 1848. William A. Wheeler of this city was one of the chief owners and promoters. The road became part of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester road, Dec. 1, 1883, and was leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, Oct. 30, 1885, for fifty years from January, 1886, and subsequently purchased.

The Barre & Worcester Railroad Co. was chartered April 24, 1847, and ten years later became the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad Co. The line from Worcester to Gardner was opened Sept. 4, 1871. It passed to the ownership of the Fitchburg Railroad Co., March 7, 1885. It is now part of the Boston & Maine system, under lease since 1901.

The Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad was chartered in 1846; the road opened in 1850, and between this city and Sterling operated by the Worcester & Nashua Co. It became part of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg system and was absorbed by the Old Colony Railroad; now part of the New Haven.

The first station agent, at Foster St., 1835, was Mr. Dennis, succeeded in 1837 by Edwin Moody who was succeeded in 1840 by R. T. Angier as ticket agent, and in 1858 by Abram Firth as station agent. Mr. Angier was succeeded in 1852 by Calvin Dyer, formerly a conductor, and afterward located in the Union Station. The Nashua road also used this station. The Boston & Albany ceased to use the Foster street station Sept. 4, 1875, and the Boston, Barre & Gardner ceased June 10, 1876.

Abram Firth, afterward superintendent of the Boston & Worcester, was station agent until 1866; then Walter H. Barnes, afterward assistant superintendent of the Albany road, until 1867. He was succeeded by Henry P. Nichols. The first conductors on the Boston & Worcester were Wm. F. Haraden, Caleb S. Fuller, Jos. H. Moore, Thos. Tucker and G. S. Howe. Wm. H. Hovey, son of Wm. Hovey, ran the first locomotive, a Stephenson, on the Boston & Worcester road.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

Photo. by S. C. Green, Boston. From the Album of the Boston & Worcester Railroad.

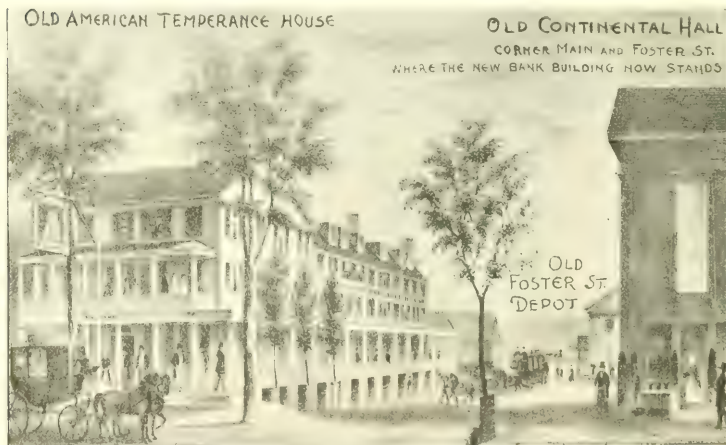
The first conductors on the Western road were Jas. Parker, Chas. W. Rice and Jos. T. Turner of Worcester. Erastus Knowlton, of this town, was the first baggagemaster at the station; his son Samuel was afterward baggagemaster. Oliver Harrington was the first station agent of the Western station, and was succeeded as ticket agent by Truman G. Bancroft and as station agent by H. P. Nichols. Maj. E. A. Harkness followed Mr. Bancroft; then came Geo. F. Whiting, Adam L. Harrington and Justin E. Wood, who finally became agent of all the roads here for twenty years or more.

The first station of the Western road at Washington Square, built

in 1839, afterwards enlarged, gave way to the Union Station in 1875, when the old structure was removed to the corner of Vernon and Water streets.

Edwin Moody was freight and station agent of the Norwich road from its opening to 1848, when he was succeeded by John H. Knight and Ira Wood. Thos. Tucker of this town was the first through conductor, alternating with Jos. H. Moore. Chas. S. Turner was agent, 1851-66, when he became superintendent of the road, and was succeeded by his brother, Wm. H. Turner, afterward superintendent of the New Haven & Willimantic road. He was followed in 1873 by E. E. Andrews.

The Providence trains ran to Foster street for a year, then used for a station the west end of the freight house on Green street, until the brick passenger station there was finished in 1854. Since the building of the Union Station this passenger station has been used for freight purposes. The Worcester agents of the Providence road have been: E. S. Jackson, Isaac H. Southwick, afterward superintendent; Wm. H. Jourdan and A. E. Quackenboss.



The Nashua road used the Foster street station until Feb. 11, 1877. The first conductors were Jno. C. Stiles, Wm. Leggate and Chas. Tarbell, Lyman Brooks, Aaron King. The presidents of this road have been Worcester men mainly, viz: Jno. Davis, Thos. Kinnicutt, Pliny Merrick, Hon. Alex. DeWitt, Stephen Salisbury, Geo. T. Rice and F. H. Kinnicutt.

The trains of the Gardner road ran to the Foster street station until June 6, 1876. Henry M. Witter of this town was the fourth president

of this road: Wm. E. Starr was clerk and treasurer from the beginning until late in life. (Caleb A. Wall is authority for the names of early employees of the company).

The station of the Boston & Worcester road, erected on Foster street, was the first in New England outside of Boston. The company bought the land of John W. Stiles, extending to Main street. The first part of the station 40 by 100 feet with an ell 30 by 68 feet, built in June, 1835, by Horatio N. Tower, stood on the site of the Worcester National Bank Building. The front part of the second station, 60 feet on Norwich street and 72 feet on Foster, was built by H. N. Tower and Tilly Raymond who began work Oct. 22, 1839, and finished in the spring following at a cost of \$4,000. The main part of the first station was then attached to the new structure, and an addition built, making the total length of the Foster street building from the front on Norwich street to the east end of the train house, 229 feet. The change of location in 1839-40 was made in order to have the Norwich trains enter the same station as the Boston trains. The Norwich station, also built by Tower & Raymond, on the south end of the Boston station, was completed in 1840. It was 75 by 150 feet, with an ell 36 by 75 on the south end, and cost \$5,500. The first roundhouse of the Boston & Worcester road stood in the angle made by the train houses of the Foster street stations, and was used both by the Boston and Norwich roads until the Norwich roundhouse was built in 1852 at the rear of the freight house on Park (now Franklin) street.

The station at Lincoln Square, in use since the northern roads were built, was established through the insistence of Stephen Salisbury (2d), who made it a condition in the deeds of land that he sold at the square for railroad purposes. The station was located at first on the site of his store. It was moved to its present location when the Nashua road was double-tracked.

The Union Station at Washington Square was built to connect the various railroads entering the city. Work began in June, 1873. It was of granite, 250 feet by 450. A description of the building may be found in the Worcester Magazine (J. Brainerd Hall). It was opened June 1, 1875, but was not used by all the roads until the summer following. It was erected by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, which rented the privileges to the other roads. It cost \$800,000, and was the finest building in the city at that time, one of the most spacious and artistic stations in the country. The viaduct was built in 1876 to connect the northern and southern roads.

The changing of grades ordered by the courts and commissions, made the building of another station necessary. Work began in 1909. The station was located in Washington Square, opposite the station built in 1875. The old buildings on the new site were demolished. (See Wor. Mag. 1908, p. 292, for plans and details). The old station has



MILLBURY POWER STATION.

been retained for offices and other railroad purposes, and is considered more of ornament to the city than the newer and more elaborate station, though the latter is admirably planned for its purposes and properly lighted.

Worcester Street Railways.—The Worcester Horse Railroad Company was incorporated in 1861 with a capital of \$100,000. Albert Curtis, Fred. W. Paine, Loring Coes, Wm. H. Heywood, Jos. Sargent, Jno. C. Mason and Jas. H. Wall were named in the charter. James B. Blake was the first president. Tracks were laid through Lincoln street from Harrington avenue; Main street from Lincoln Square to New Worcester; Front street and Grafton street to the railroad station; Pleasant street to West. The Lincoln street, Main and Front street lines were opened September 1, 1863, and the Pleasant street line November 3. The company failed and the property was sold at auction. The tracks were removed from Pleasant street. Henry Chapin attempted to reorganize the company, but did not succeed.

In 1869, Augustus Seeley, of New York, bought the property and franchise for \$30,000. For the next twelve years cars were operated on the various lines; the fare was seven cents. Persons changing from the Main street line to the Front street cars had to pay a nickel extra. In 1881 the fare became five cents, and the same year the tracks were extended to Adams Square, the residents along the line contributing to the cost.

In 1885 a new company was formed known as the Citizens Street Railway Co., Chas. B. Pratt, president, and in 1886 laid tracks in Pleasant, Southbridge, Salisbury, Grove, Trumbull, Green, Millbury and other streets. The two companies were merged in 1887, under the name of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway. Another company known as the North End operated a line from Foster street through Summer and Lincoln streets to Greendale.

When the Consolidated Company was formed in 1887, there were but seven miles of tracks. Horse cars were in use until 1893, when electric trolley cars were put into service. The power station was built on the Boston & Albany line near Webster Square. Additions were made from year to year, and the capacity in 1898 was doubled. The tracks were extended to all parts of the city. In 1893 a car barn was built on Market street. In 1898 Mr. Pratt died, and since then Francis H. Dewey has been president of the company. At that time A. Geo. Bullock was vice-president; A. H. Stone, treasurer, and John N. Akarman, superintendent.

The Worcester, Leicester & Spencer Street Railway Co. was organized in 1891, constructing lines to Leicester and Spencer. The Worcester & Millburn Street Railway Co. was organized in 1892 operating the Millbury line. These companies were consolidated February 1, 1895, and

operated as the Worcester and Suburban Street Railway Company. The power stations were built in Leicester and Millbury respectively. The original officers of this company were: Pres., Edwin L. Watson, of this city; Thos. T. Robinson, of Dedham; Jno. B. Gorman, supt. This company passed into the control of the Consolidated, March 1, 1901, by consolidation.

A charter was granted to the Worcester & Marlborough Street Railway Company in April, 1897, and its first car came into Worcester August 14. The power station was built at Northborough. The road is 18 miles in length. The capital was \$200,000. The original officers were: J. Russel Marble, pres.; Otis E. Putnam, vice-pres.; S. Reed Anthony, treas.; Arthur D. McClellan, clerk; E. P. Shaw, Jr., gen. manager; B. L. Dixon, supt. This company was absorbed by the Consolidated, March 1, 1901.

The Worcester & Clinton Street Railway was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, in April, 1898, and began to operate in December following. The road is 13 miles long. The power station was at West Berlin. The first officers were: Alex. S. Patten, of Leominster, pres.; Jerome Marble, of this city, vice-pres.; Walter R. Dame, of Clinton, treas.; Jno. W. Ogden, supt. It passed to the control of the Consolidated, March 1, 1901.

The Worcester & Webster Street Railway was built in 1898. Its capital was \$150,000, and it was incorporated in September, 1898. The line is 16 miles long. The power station was at North Oxford. The first officers were: Dr. Julius Garst, pres.; Fred. Thayer, vice-pres.; W. A. Bailey, treas. This road was leased to the Webster & Dudley Street Railway Company, which was subsequently leased to the Worcester & Southbridge Street Railway Company, and both roads are now operated by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The Worcester & Southbridge Street Railway.—In 1902 the road to Southbridge was built. It was the most substantial as to road-bed, power plant and equipment of any in this section. But it was hardly completed when the criminal prosecution against Wilford A. Bailey, its chief promoter, resulted in the failure of the company and the loss of the property by the original stockholders. This road became part of the Consolidated, May 31, 1911.

The Worcester & Holden Street Railway Company.—The line from this city to Jefferson was built in 1903, by a company, with a capital of \$100,000. The first officers were: A. B. R. Sprague, president; Henry W. Warren, vice-president; Edgar S. Douglass, treasurer and superintendent. This line became part of the Consolidated, May 31, 1911, by consolidation.

The Sterling line was built in 1906. It passes through West Boylston to Leominster, and connects there with the line to Fitchburg. For a distance of ten miles it runs on private land, and it is known as the

"Air-line," and shortens the time of travel by trolley between Worcester and Fitchburg by one hour less than the time required on the Worcester and Clinton route.

The central power plant of the Consolidated Company was constructed on Providence street, Millbury, in 1911, by making extensive additions to the old building, retaining the two 30 h. p. engines and adding new generators and other machinery. The building was designed by Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain, and constructed by the J. W. Bishop Company. The sub-station on Beacon and Madison streets is used as the center of transmission of power to the various lines. There is another power station on Fremont street. The present car barn on Market street was built in 190—. There are large car barns also on Main street at the corner of Gates Lane.

Some years ago the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. acquired ownership of the Consolidated, among many other electric roads and systems in New England. After much legislation and attempted legislation, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that the New Haven Company must divest itself of the ownership of these railways. The New England Investment and Security Company, which had been the holding company for the railroad's trolley property, had to become independent of the New Haven.

In recent years the Consolidated has made an excellent financial showing. Its equipment has been brought to modern standards. Its service is not excelled by any road in a city of this size. The suburban service has been one of the great factors in developing the city as a center of trade and industry. The General Managers have been John N. Akarman, Rich. T. Laffin, F. A. Huntress, E. G. Connette and since 1907, Henry C. Page. The present officers are: Francis H. Dewey, pres.; C. V. Wood, vice-pres.; F. P. McIntire, clerk; L. Chandlee, treas. The Directors are: Francis H. Dewey, A. Geo. Bullock, Henry C. Page, Chas. E. Ware, of Fitchburg, L. Candee, F. P. McIntire, C. V. Wood, of Springfield.

The Worcester & Shrewsbury Street Railway, leased for 99 years from July 1, 1896, to the Consolidated, holds its charter and elects officers. Irving E. Bigelow is president.

The North End Street Railroad Co. was organized 1892, and the property was leased for 99 years from August 1, 1895, to the Consolidated. In 1893 the capital stock of the Worcester Consolidated Street Company was \$700,000, its total debt \$815,473, and its assets \$1,531,815. Total number of passengers carried during the year 1893, 7,192,883; number of cars owned, 125; length of railway, 30½ miles. It operated only in Worcester. In 1918 the capital stock of the Company was \$6,926,000, its total debt \$6,632,908, its total assets \$14,023,046. Total number of passengers paying fares carried in 1917, over 64,000,000. Number

of passenger cars 525. Number of miles operated, 300 miles in 34 cities and towns.

The Boston & Worcester Street Railway, is the only line of street railways not owned or leased by the Consolidated. It is an air line to Boston, built over the old turnpike in 1903, and depends mainly on through business for its success. Cars run express from the Common in this city to Park Square, Boston, in a little more than two hours time.

The road bed was built by E. P. Shaw and others, and E. P. Shaw, Jr., was manager until his death in 191—. The main offices are at South Framingham. The present officers are: Wm. T. Butler, of Boston, president; A. E. Childs, of Boston, vice-president; C. De Mun Emmons, second vice-president and general manager; Jas. F. Bacon, secretary; Arthur E. Stone, treasurer; E. S. McLean, superintendent. (See *Wor. Mag.*, July, 1910). The round-trip fare between this city and Boston until the war-time required an increase was 85 cents.

New England Company Power System.—The Connecticut River Power Company, the first to be organized, was organized by a special charter from Vermont and New Hampshire, and owns the dam and power house at Vernon, on the Connecticut River, about five miles south of Brattleboro. It also owns all the transmission lines in the Connecticut Valley that lie in New Hampshire and Vermont. The first charter was issued in 1902 by Vermont; this was followed by a charter from New Hampshire in 1903.

It was necessary to have charters from both States as the Connecticut river is the boundary line between the two, and the property of the company is joined in them. Accordingly, in 1907 the Vermont and the New Hampshire Companies were consolidated as the Connecticut River Power Company of New Hampshire.

The original charters granted by Vermont and New Hampshire limited the rights to construct a dam to the limited territory opposite the town of Brattleboro. There had been for years talk of a dam opposite Brattleboro where there was an actual fall in the river, and the movement for charter originated with the Board of Trade in Brattleboro. The holder of the charter asked Chace & Harriman to finance the property. Engineers pronounced it impossible to construct any dam on the Connecticut within the boundaries of the original charter; borings to a depth of 200 feet found nothing but silt, and that bed rock was 200 to 300 feet under the river. It seemed that the whole movement must drop because of the impossibility of constructing a dam. There were two sites that looked promising—one several miles above Brattleboro; the other, where the dam is now constructed at Vernon. It now became necessary to get an amendment to the original charters, extending the scope of the charters including the construction of a dam down the river at Vernon. These grants were finally obtained in 1906 in Vermont, and

in the spring of 1907 in New Hampshire. The actual construction work on the Vernon Dam commenced in 1907. The dam and the power house were completed and placed in operation January 1st, 1910. The amount of power which could be developed at Vernon was much greater than could be used in the immediate vicinity of the dam. It was necessary, therefore, to take the power out of New Hampshire and Vermont into Massachusetts, to find a suitable market, and the most apparent market was in Fitchburg, some forty-five miles away.

The laws of Massachusetts require that companies acquiring rights in the highways or crossing highways must be organized under the laws of this state. Accordingly it was necessary to organize the Connecticut River Transmission Company, which would take the power at the State line and carry it to such cities and towns in Massachusetts as it was desired to sell electricity in. The Connecticut River Transmission Company was therefore incorporated in 1908, and immediately began the construction of its lines from the State boundary south of Vernon through Gardner to Fitchburg. It was originally expected that the line would not go beyond Fitchburg, but it was unable to make contracts sufficient to absorb the entire output in that city, so it became necessary to extend the lines from Fitchburg to Worcester. This extension was made through the town of Clinton. Contracts were made with the Lancaster Mills in that town, and with the American Steel & Wire Company in Worcester, and with these the company had sufficient business to warrant going ahead. Since then a very large amount of power has been sold in Fitchburg. Various problems entered into the early history of the company, and made it difficult for it to sell its electricity: these have all been met and answered. Satisfactory arrangements for the acquiring of relay power have been made, and the New England Company Power System, of which these companies form a part, during the year of 1917 had a business of 300,000,000 kw.

By 1911 it was evident that the Connecticut River Power Company could not supply the demands for power in the territory served by the Transmission Company. The Deerfield river had been carefully examined as a source of additional power. This river rises in southern Vermont, flows south to the Hoosac Tunnel, and there turns east and flows into the Connecticut river. In this distance of 60 miles to the Connecticut river, it drops approximately 1500 feet, and it was one of the few streams of the state which had not been largely developed. It was soon discovered that while there was a very large fall and a very large aggregate flow of water from the Deerfield, it was peculiarly subject to the low water conditions because of the nature of the watershed. Any power development of the Deerfield river must therefore be supplemented by a storage reservoirs to hold the spring flow and equalize the low water flows. Two available basins were found, one at Somerset,

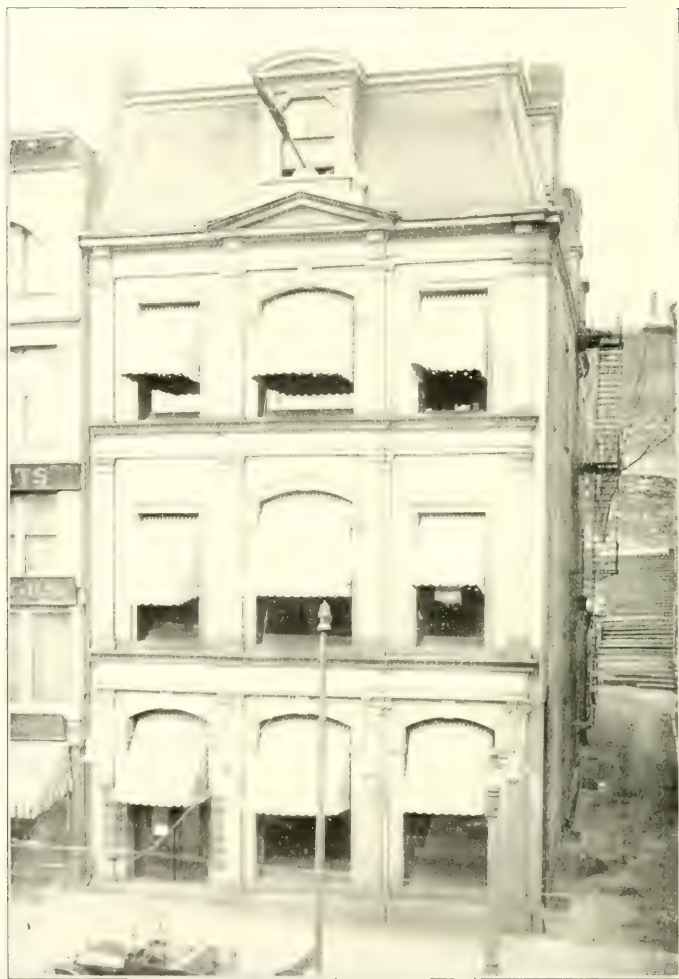
where a dam was constructed, fifteen miles north of Wilmington, on the east branch of the Deerfield river, at the site of the old Peck's Mill.

The New England Power Company was incorporated in 1911, and immediately began the construction of three plants on the lower Deerfield—plants Nos. 2, 3 and 4; No. 1, so-called, has not been constructed. Each of these power stations has an installed capacity of 6000 kw, so that the three plants together have a total of 18,000 kw of capacity and an aggregate head of 180 ft. In 1914 a fourth plant was constructed known as No. 5, at Monroe Bridge; this has a head of 240 ft. In 1916 a fifth plant was completed at Readsboro; this has a head of 72 ft.

The Rhode Island Power Transmission Company was organized in 1912, under the laws of Rhode Island, to take power at the State line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, in the towns of Woonsocket, R. I., and Blackstone, Mass., and to distribute power through Woonsocket, Pawtucket and Providence. It has two large substations, one at Woonsocket and the other at Pawtucket. From the Pawtucket Station connections are made to the plant of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company on tide water in Providence, and the plant of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company on tide water at Pawtucket. This company plays a very important part in the New England Company Power System, in that it brings the lines to tide water and gives the system of transmission lines, beginning at the power plants in the mountain regions of southern Vermont and New Hampshire and ending in large steam plants located on tide water in Providence Bay, facilities where power can be generated by steam more economically than it can be generated in interior plants.

Another company belonging to the New England Company Power System is the Bellows Falls Power Company, which owns the various electric and water power companies at Bellows Falls, Vermont. The Connecticut river at Bellows Falls falls about 53 feet. Power has been developed there for over fifty years in an old canal. Originally this canal was built for navigation around the rapids at these falls. The company proposes in the near future to redevelop the water at Bellows Falls and make it a modern hydroelectric development. It, however, is an old fashioned development such as was common in New England forty or fifty years ago, with a low dam at the head of the rapids and canal, and mills located near the canal taking water direct from the canal for power purposes in their own buildings.

These various companies—the New England Power Company, the Consolidated Company, the Connecticut River Transmission Co., and the New England Power Co. constitute one system. It was necessary to have the separate companies because of the properties being located in various States, and the necessity of incorporating under laws of various States. It has always been the plan to consolidate the companies as rapidly as possible, and when the codification act was under considera-



GAS LIGHT CO. BUILDING
Formerly State Mutual Life Assurance Building

tion in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1914, a provision was made in the Act which would allow the consolidation of the various companies into one single company. The first step in the consolidation was taken in 1916, and approved by the Board of Gas & Electric Light Commissioners. This consolidated the Connecticut River Transmission Company and the New England Power Company. The consolidated company is known as the New England Power Company.

The New England Company Power System, as it now exists, consists of the Rhode Island Power Transmission Company, doing business in Rhode Island; the New England Power Company doing business in Massachusetts; the Connecticut River Power Company, doing business in Vermont and New Hampshire; and the Bellows Falls Power Company, doing a local business in Bellows Falls, Vermont, and surrounding territory. The New England Company owns the common stock of these various underlying companies and thus ties them into a single system.

Since the Vernon Station was put into operation in 1910 the business has shown a phenomenal growth from year to year. In 1910 the kw output was 34,000,000, and the gross earnings were \$270,000. In 1917 these figures had increased to 300,000,000 and \$2,646,000 respectively.

The System in 1917 consisted of seven hydroelectric plants and two steam generating stations; about 300 miles of 66,000-110,000 Volt transmission lines; 200 miles of distribution lines; and twelve step-down transformer stations. The load is about 71,000 kw. Power is distributed in New Hampshire and Vermont, to one point in New York State. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and from a point in the State line of Massachusetts to a section of Connecticut including Stafford Springs, Rockville and Willimantic.

One of the most important step-down transformer stations is that at Greendale, in the northern part of the city of Worcester, where the voltage is stepped to 13,000, and distributed to the American Steel & Wire Company, Bradley Car Company, Morgan Spring Company, Norton Grinding Company, Norton Company, Heald Machine Company, Worcester Pressed Steel Company, Wright Wire Company, Wyman & Gordon Company, Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and the Worcester Electric Light Company. During 1917 almost 20 per cent. of the power was distributed in Worcester.

The general offices of the New England Company Power System were located at 35 Harvard street, Worcester, in 1918, but the building was partly destroyed by fire March 9, 1918. The Goulding House, Harvard street, was leased for temporary offices. A new office building is being erected at 35-37 Harvard street.

Worcester Gaslight Company.—This company was organized June 22, 1849, with a capital of \$45,000; John W. Lincoln, president; Warren Lazell, agent. The first gas works were on Lincoln street. Mains were

completed in Main street from Lincoln Square to Park street; in School, Thomas, Exchange, Foster and Mechanics streets, between Main street and the railroad; also in Front street from Main street to Washington Square, and in Pleasant street, from Main to Chestnut, in the fall of 1849. The company was incorporated in 1851. The works on Lincoln street were enlarged and the mains extended as the city grew. In 1870 the works were removed to the present site in Quinsigamond avenue. On Dec. 16, 1870, a serious explosion caused the death of the superintendent, James B. Blake, who had been in charge since 1852, and who was then mayor.

In 1874 the company had about 3,000 consumers; now it has more than 33,000. The price was then \$3.15 per thousand feet; in 1916 it was 75 cents. More than twenty times as much gas was sold in 1916 as was sold in 1874, and ten times as much coal used, besides 1,278,000 gallons of oil. In 1916 it had 215 miles of gas mains. The plant has been kept in the forefront of progress, representing a value in 1917 of over four million dollars, and is considered one of the most up-to-date plants in the United States. The latest holder is the largest in this section of the country, having a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet. The five holders have an aggregate capacity of seven million feet. Since 1884 the company has made water-gas in addition to coal gas. Twenty-five years ago only two per cent. of the gas was used for heating and power; now ninety-five per cent. is used for these purposes. The company has maintained a store on Main street for the past fifteen years, for the sale of gas stoves and gas-heating appliances.

The officers (1917) were: Dana D. Barnum, pres. and gen. mgr.; Francis H. Dewey, vice-pres.; DeWitt Clinton, treas. Mr. Barnum succeeded Charles D. Lamson, who had been president from Dec. 27, 1888, until his death, Feb. 12, 1915. Mr. Barnum resigned as president in the fall of 1917 and was succeeded by Willard B. Osborne. The presidents have been: Jno. W. Lincoln, Chas. W. Hartshorn, Geo. T. Rice, Jos. Sargent, Chas. D. Lamson, Dana D. Barnum and Willard B. Osborne. The directors are: A. Geo. Bullock, Francis H. Dewey, Dr. Sam. B. Woodward, Geo. Crompton, Willard B. Osborne and DeWitt Clinton.

The company has occupied the building at 240 Main street for its general offices since 1898.

Worcester Electric Light Company.—The Worcester Electric Light Company was formed in December, 1883, with a capital of \$100,000, to furnish electric heat, light and power. The first plant was installed in a building near Franklin Square. In 1889 a tract of about 61,000 feet was bought on what is now Faraday street, near Salisbury, and a power plant erected. At that time it was one of the largest and best in the country; 75 by 200 feet, two stories high, with an engine room 42 by 112, and boiler house 46 by 150. Four compound engines furnished 2,500

horse-power. From time to time the capacity of engines and generators was increased.

The original board of directors served almost unbroken for about twenty years. They were: Thos. M. Rogers, pres.; Herbert H. Fairbanks, treas. and sec.; Wm. H. Coughlin, supt.; Stephen Salisbury, Theo. C. Bates, Samuel E. Hildreth, Sam. Winslow, Wm. A. Denholm, Loring Coes, A. B. R. Sprague, Josiah Picket, N. S. Liscomb and Alzirus Brown.

The gross business for the first year (1884) was about \$35,000. In 1916 the income was \$1,142,075. The capital stock has been increased from time to time to permit of extensions of mains and building new plants. In 1917 it was \$1,600,000. The company has paid very generous dividends, and at the same time used a substantial part of its earnings for permanent improvements.

The plant at Faraday street was outgrown, and in 1910 the present power plant was built at Webster Square. (See Wor. Mag. Dec., 1910). Since then, the Faraday street building has been used as a service station and distributing plant, to which several additions have been made. A new building in 1916 doubled its original size. In 1915-16 the company spent half a million dollars in increasing the plant and in new buildings at the Webster street station. From a maximum output of 7,500 kilowatts, the capacity has been increased in six years to 40,000. More than 125 miles of conduits have been laid in the city streets. The cost of electricity of consumers has been cut in half since 1893 by gradual reductions. It has also reduced the cost of street lighting again and again, at the same time giving better service.

The present officers are: R. W. Rollins, pres., and gen. mgr.; M. J. Whittall, Edgar Reed, Geo. T. Dewey, Willis E. Sibley, F. A. Drury, T. Hovey Gage, F. L. Coes, R. H. Bullock, Jno. A. Denholm, Chas. E. Hildreth, directors. H. H. Fairbanks has been treasurer from the beginning. F. H. Smith is asst. gen. mgr.

The company has had an office and store at 375 Main street since 1910. All sorts of electric fixtures, appliances, lamps and apparatus were for sale. In December, 1917, the office and store were moved to the Worcester National Bank Building, Foster street, which building was purchased by the W. E. L. Co., where very attractive and spacious quarters have been fitted for the purposes of the company.

The Telegraph.—The telegraph was first seen in this town, Dec. 9, 1845, in Brinley Hall, in charge of J. E. Strong, manager of the Springfield telegraph station, the line to New York having been completed from that town. In 1846 the line was completed through Worcester to Boston. The owners did not establish a station here, and when they were asked for a station, they demanded the sum of \$1,500. Apparently the tribute was not paid. The office was not opened until 1847, and for years the Worcester directory makes no mention of it. The first office was a

room in Norwich street, where G. H. Clark's paint store was located for many years. The first operator was J. E. Strong. About 1850 the office was moved to the Warren block, Pearl street, upstairs; in 1858 to the Insurance building, Main street, opposite Elm.

The New York & New England, American, Franklin and other telegraph companies were absorbed by the Western Union. The managers of the telegraph office since 1853 have been: Horatio N. Williams, Jno. G. Tobey, 1861. Edwin W. Bradford, 1863 to 1893. Percy Fulton, Peter Cunningham, 1906-11. Jno. Trainor, W. D. Dickinson, Jno. Simpson, H. B. Simonds, 1912-16. Jno. S. Allen, since Oct. 16, 1916.

The Western Union had quarters in the business office of the Spy in the Spy building, 444 Main street, from 1872 until 1902, when the present location at 413 Main street was occupied. For many years branches have been maintained at the Bay State House and Union Station. The present manager is John S. Allen.

The American Telegraph Company had offices here 1859-60; the Franklin from about 1867 to 1878; the Atlantic & Pacific, 1880-81; the American Rapid, 1881-84; Mutual Union, 1881-89; Bankers & Merchants, 1884; United Lines, 1885-88.

Taliaferro P. Shaffner, prominent in Atlantic cable building, lived here 1857-60. The opening of the Atlantic Cable was celebrated here with ringing of bells, a parade and illumination, Aug. 6, 1858.

The Postal Telegraph Company opened offices here in 1888 at 434 Main street; removing about a year later to No. 1 Pleasant street. Later the office was on Main street, opposite the Common, and at present it is 12 Mechanic street. The Associated Press wires have been leased of this company.

The American Steel & Wire Company have a private line for the past thirty years or more.

The Telephone.—The telephone was patented March 7, 1876, but for a year or two it served as a toy. In 1878 there were several telephone lines in this city, and a year earlier the Wellington Coal Company installed a line between its office on Pearl street and its yard on Southbridge street. The Washburn & Moen Company was probably next in having telephones in use. The fire department placed a telephone on the telegraph signal wires, so that firemen carrying a portable telephone could communicate with headquarters. This was Feb. 28, 1878. In December, 1878, L. J. Knowles & Bro. changed their telegraph line from the works in this city to the shop in Warren, to a telephone line, the first long-distance in the city, using the Edison transmitter and the Bell receiver. The Worcester Gaslight Company connected their office with the works.

The first movement to have a central office was made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which announced March 8, 1879, that it would install telephones, connecting at their office. The charge was

\$22 a year. The Bell Telephone Company soon afterward secured 15 subscribers, and opened an exchange before the Western Union made good its advertisement. The exchange of the Bell Company was opened May 1, 1879, in the rooms of E. J. Leland, Harrington block, corner of Main and Front streets; the Western Union exchange was soon afterward opened at 444 Main street (the Spy building), with 22 subscribers. The first operator was Kittie Leland, daughter of E. J. Leland, the photographer. Jennie Harrington, Minnie Tarbell and Kitty Adams were soon afterward employed. The first night operator was J. W. Harkins, Jr. The first Western Union operator was Kitty Zaeder. Mary Power, Josie Lichtenfels and Mary Ryan were soon afterward added to the force.

In 1881 the companies were merged, and L. N. Downs became manager; Kitty Zaeder, chief operator; and Eugene Wilson, wire chief. Since then the managers have been: J. B. Reynolds, 1879-80; L. N. Downs, 1880-82; Paul W. Bossart, 1882-3; W. H. Smith, 1883-84; J. B. Hunt, 1885-98; F. E. Waring, 1898-1902; H. D. Stebbins, 1902-06; C. J. Abbott, 1906-08; C. E. Wilkins, 1908—.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, incorporated in 1883, consolidated hundreds of private lines and small companies, and has had a practical monopoly of the business since that time. The wires in the city were at first strung on top of the buildings, but in 1883 the use of poles in the streets began. In 1885 rates were raised, and the number of subscribers reduced to 646. The exchange was moved to the Chase building, 44 Front street, Sept. 1, 1888. The introduction of electric railways and electric lights interfered seriously with the telephone until the double-wire system was installed. In 1893 there were 1174 subscribers in Worcester, and that year the first underground conduit was laid in Main and Mechanic streets. The exchange was moved to the new building on Mechanic street, June 20, 1896. At that time there were 1376 subscribers; in 1906 there were 9289.

A fire at the exchange, March 28, 1914, put more than 20,000 telephones out of commission. In 48 hours service was restored in the case of 7500. The repairs required twelve million feet of wire. No telephone company in the world ever faced so difficult a problem and reestablished its service so quickly. There were about 15,000 subscribers and 20,000 stations in the city at that time. As soon as the fire was discovered, the operators tried to reach the district officers of the company, but there was barely time to call the fire station and the wire chief when every line went out of commission. The toll lines, however, were but slightly affected by the fire. President Spalding and General Manager Driver were notified and were here in a few hours. L. W. Abbott, supervisor of buildings and equipment, caught the train leaving Boston at 4.05 a. m. and arrived here at 6. Within an hour after the fire was discovered the work of restoration had begun. The water was pumped out and an

attempt made to dry out the cables. W. A. Titus, division superintendent of installation, located in Port Jefferson, Long Island, was here a few hours later. Before noon 200 of the most skilful switchboard and plant men were at work here, and in a few hours fifty more had arrived. The New England and the Western Electric companies sent men from Boston, Providence, Springfield, Pittsfield, and other places. Within twelve hours the restoration of service was under way. Material came from Boston by special car. In 48 hours material valued at \$25,000 had arrived from Boston, New York, Providence and Hawthorne, Ill. Before 8 o'clock forty toll stations had been established in various parts of the city, and twenty lines were installed in a vacant store on Main street. Messenger boys were hired to deliver toll messages and get subscribers called on these lines. Early on Saturday morning the traffic department picked out all the emergency lines, firemen, police, hospitals and doctors, in order that they be given service first. A hundred lines were reserved for extreme cases of illness. In three days the new Cedar switchboard was connected to capacity, 9,000 lines. The people were kept informed through the newspapers. In the middle of the week the public was informed that the company was trying to break the world's record, and that no expense or effort would be spared. As a result the people became interested, then sympathetic and enthusiastic. Extra operators were called into service until 315 were on duty. The company gave due credit to Arthur Richardson, who saved the power plant. He was at work on the switchboard in the main office when he discovered the fire, staying in the basement and covering the machinery with rubber blankets. During the nine days while the work of restoration proceeded, Mayor Wright tendered the aid of the city; the Chamber of Commerce urged patience; and but two subscribers showed a disposition to be unreasonable. At the end of nine days, Mayor Wright, assisted by President Ellsworth of the Chamber of Commerce, soldered the last wire.

In an article in *New England Telephone Topics* (April, 1914) a full story of the fire and the work of restoration was published, giving the thanks of the company to subscribers, including many letters from prominent citizens and corporations.





STATE MUTUAL BUILDING.



PARK TRUST CO. BUILDING.



INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.



FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
BUILDING.

CHAPTER LXXI

National Banks and Trust Companies—Clearing House

The first bank in Worcester is still in existence, after a prosperous and honorable career of more than a century. Owing to the national banking laws, and to consolidation with the Worcester Trust Company, recently effected, there have been two changes in the corporate name.

The movement to establish a bank here began in 1803. A meeting was held Dec. 18th in Barker's tavern, Isaiah Thomas presiding, and it was voted to apply for a charter as soon as a thousand shares had been taken at \$100 a share. Benj. Heywood, Francis Blake, Isaiah Thomas, Wm. Paine and Daniel Waldo Jr. were appointed a committee in charge of the subscriptions. This committee advertised in the *Spy*, and the response was prompt and liberal; 183 subscribers signed for 2612 shares, of which 1500 were allotted, and application made for charter with capital stock of \$150,000. The charter was granted March 7, 1804.

The incorporators were: Dan. Waldo Sr., Dan. Waldo Jr., Stephen Salisbury (1st), Nathan Patch, Wm. Henshaw, Nat. Paine and Elijah Burbank. The charter was for eight years; the bank was allowed to hold real estate for banking purposes, not to exceed \$200,000; neither notes nor loans should exceed twice the capital paid in and existing in gold and silver in the vaults; no bills could be issued of less than \$5. and none between five and ten; the Commonwealth reserved the right to become an owner of additional stock, not exceeding \$50,000. As there were then no savings banks, it was provided that an eighth part of the funds should always be appropriated to loans to the "agricultural interests" of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 each for a term of not less than one year. The bank was bound to lend to the State, when required by the legislature, any sum not exceeding \$15,000, to be repaid in five annual instalments at interest not exceeding five per cent.

April 10, 1804, directors were elected: Dan. Waldo, Benj. Heywood, Sam. Flagg, Isaiah Thomas, Dan. Waldo Jr., Theophilus Wheeler and Sam. Chandler. On April 20 it was voted to buy land on Main street of Daniel Heywood (for \$800), and to erect a brick building; the lot is now occupied by the Central Exchange building; it contained besides the banking rooms, a tenement which was occupied by Daniel Waldo Jr. for twenty-five years.

The first cashier was Levi Thaxter, assisted by Robt. B. Brigham. The banking rooms were opened Oct. 6, 1804. Daniel Waldo, the first president, served forty years. Stephen Salisbury (2d) elected July, 1845, served 39 years, and was succeeded by his son, Stephen (3d) Sept. 8, 1884. After the death of Mr. Salisbury, James P. Hamilton became pres-

ident, serving until his death, Dec. 31, 1912. Alfred L. Aiken was president after Mr. Hamilton until Nov., 1914, when he was succeeded by John E. White who continued until the union with the Worcester Trust Company in 1917, when he became the president of the united institution.

An attempt was made to defeat the renewal of the charter at the expiration of the eight years, but finally the bank secured a new charter with capital stock fixed at \$200,000. The Boston banks were jealous of the Worcester institution, and in 1826 there was warfare between the Suffolk Bank of Boston and the Worcester Bank.

In 1833 the post office was moved to the north part of the bank building, and remained until 1867. The bank building was burned March 6, 1843, and while the new building was being erected the bank was located in the Brinley building, the site of the State Mutual building. The first meeting in the new rooms was held Dec. 5, 1843. This building was also of brick, then the largest business building in the town. In 1834 the bank sold their building, but remained as tenants until 1851, when their quarters were leased to the Mechanics Bank.

The lot on Foster street where the old station of the Boston & Albany Railroad stood until 1840, was bought and a building erected. On Sept. 23, 1851, the first meeting of the directors took place here. At that time one-fourth of the first floor was taken by the bank and the Worcester County Institution for Savings; the rest of the floor by A. & W. H. Harris, flour dealers; W. E. Allen, harness dealer; G. S. & A. J. Howe, dealers in paints. The second floor was devoted to railroad and lawyers' offices, and the third to halls. From time to time the banks occupied more space until the street floor was divided between the two. After the Institution for Savings erected the present building on Main street, the National Bank remodeled the first floor and used the whole of it. The hundredth anniversary of the Worcester Bank was celebrated at a banquet at the Worcester Club, Dec. 27, 1904. The officers of the bank were present and the guests were officers of other banks in the city. President Salisbury was toastmaster. Mr. Charles A. Chase read an historical sketch of the bank. Subsequently he prepared a more elaborate history which was published in a book of 34 pages illustrated with portraits and engravings.

Worcester Bank & Trust Company.—This was the first Trust Company to begin business in Massachusetts, and the fifth in the United States. It was incorporated in March, 1868, as the Worcester Safe Deposit Company, thus being the oldest incorporated Safe Deposit Company in the State. In February, 1870, its charter was amended so that it could do a trust business, and its name changed to Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Geo. M. Rice was the first president; Sam. T. Bigelow the first secretary. The latter was succeeded by Edward F. Bisco, July 1, 1872, and he filled the office until elected president in 1892. George S. Barton was

president, after Mr. Rice, serving in 1891. Mr. Samuel H. Clary, assistant secretary, succeeded Mr. Bisco as secretary, and through all the changes subsequently through consolidations, mergers, changes in charter and ownership, has retained the office. Soon after the consolidation Mr. Bisco was succeeded by William D. Luey, who was president at the time of the merger in 1917 with the Worcester National Bank.

In 1903 the Banking and Safe Deposit departments were separated, a new corporation, The Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults, Incorporated, taking over the safe deposit business, the banking and trust business being conducted by the old corporation, which in April, 1904, changed its name to Worcester Trust Company. In June, 1917, the name was again changed to Worcester Bank and Trust Company, its present title. The original capital stock was \$200,000, with right to increase to \$500,000, and in May, 1903, the full amount was authorized. In January, 1911, a further increase was made to \$1,000,000, and in July, 1917, to \$1,250,000, which is the present capital stock, with a surplus of \$500,000.00.

In 1903 the first of a series of bank consolidations with the Company took place as follows: In February, the Central National Bank and the City National Bank; in September, the First National Bank; in November, the Citizens' National Bank were merged, in December, 1904, the Quinsigamond National Bank, and in January, 1917, the Worcester National Bank. Representatives of the executive and clerical forces of all of these banks were taken into the management of the Company, and the interests of the depositors and customers of the various institutions received the same consideration as before. The changes were brought about with little friction, and after the business had adjusted itself and the policy of the larger institution became fully known, its ability and willingness to afford every facility and convenience to its customers was appreciated and the business has shown a gratifying increase in volume and profits.

The presidents of the Company have been as follows: Geo. M. Rice, 1868-April 13, 1891; Geo. S. Barton, April 13, 1891-Oct. 24, 1891; Edward F. Bisco, Oct. 26, 1891-April 10, 1905; Wm. D. Luey, April 10, 1905-Jan. 17, 1917; Jno. E. White, Jan. 17, 1917—. Officers and directors elected in April, 1918: Wm. D. Luey, chairman of board; Jno. E. White, pres.; Henry P. Murray, vice-pres.; Sam. D. Spurr, vice-pres.; Alvin J. Daniels, treas.; Bertice F. Sawyer, sec.; Fred. M. Hedden, cashier; Chas. F. Hunt, auditor. Trust Department: Sam. H. Clary, vice-pres., and trust officer; Directors: Ernest G. Adams, Herbert P. Bagley, Ernest P. Bennett, Geo. F. Blake, Geo. F. Brooks, Alex. H. Bullock, DeWitt Clinton, Jno. H. Coes, A. Otis Davis, Alex. DeWitt, T. H. Gage, Geo. A. Gaskill, Jas. N. Heald, Chas. H. Hutchins, Albert H. Inman, Wm. D. Luey, Chas. F. Marble, J. Russel Marble, Clinton S. Marshall, Paul B. Morgan, Edgar Reed, Geo. I. Rockwood, Wm. H. Sawyer, Jr., Frank Bulkeley Smith, Jno. C. Stewart, Harry G. Stoddard, Albert L. Stratton,

Forrest W. Taylor, Chas. M. Thayer, Reginald Washburn, Channing M. Wells, Jno. E. White, Matthew J. Whittall, Sam. B. Woodward, Arthur O. Young.

The original banking rooms and safe deposit vaults were in the basement of the People's Bank building. In 1872 the building next door to the north, No. 448 Main street, was purchased, a new vault built, and occupied as the main office, until November, 1903, when the Company moved to the State Mutual building. The old quarters were then used as a branch until 1915, when a new building was erected at No. 16 Franklin street. Branches of the Company are located at 342 Main street, No. 11 Main street, and No. 3 Vernon Square.

In the early part of 1918 the new building of the Company at No. 16 Franklin street was completely remodelled for the main offices of the company and was occupied in April of said year. It is one of the most important additions of realty in the business section of Worcester, and is of the best modern construction, giving every convenience to the customers of the Company, and every facility for the careful and rapid work necessary for the success of so large and important an institution.

Previous to the various mergers, the Company's deposits were \$2,798,000; now they exceed \$23,000,000, with total resources of \$26,000,000. The assets of the Trust Department are \$5,300,000. The Company transacts a general banking and trust business, and the accounts of banks, corporations, firms, individuals, trustees and administrators of estates are solicited.

Central National Bank.—The Central Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, was chartered March 12, 1829, the second banking house in Worcester. Original incorporators: Wm. Eaton, Leon W. Stowell, Isaac Davis, Thornton A. Merrick, David Stowell, Pliny Merrick, Wm. Jenkinson, Dan. Heywood, Gardiner Paine, Sam. Allen, Jr., Levi A. Dowley, Benj. Butman, Asahel Bellows, Dan. Goddard, Isaac Goodwin, Artemas Ward and Anthony Chase.

Benjamin Butman, the first president, resigned in August, 1836, and was succeeded by Thos. Kinnicutt, who served till his death, Feb. 17, 1858. Jno. C. Mason was president 1858-83; Jos. Mason, 1883-92; Henry A. Marsh, 1892-1903, when the bank was merged with the Worcester Trust Company.

Otis Corbett was first cashier, May 16 to Nov. 30, 1829; Geo. A. Trumbull served 1829-36; Wm. Dickinson, 1836-50; Geo. F. Hartshorn, 1850-56, and 1859-62; Geo. C. Bigelow, 1856-59; Henry A. Marsh, 1862-92; Wm. Woodward, 1892-1903.

The original capital of \$100,000, in July, 1848, was increased to \$150,000. The bank received a national charter May 18, 1864, and became the Central National Bank. In 1865 the capital was increased from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The Bank was located until 1853 in the building formerly on the site of the Five Cents Savings Bank building; then for six-

teen years on the second floor of the building at Harrington Corner, Main and Front streets; from 1869 until it liquidated, 1903, it was on the first floor of the present People's Savings Bank Building opposite City Hall.

The largest dividend was paid in 1865, 16 per cent.; the smallest, in 1862, 3 per cent. In 1903 the bank passed into the ownership of the Worcester Trust Company. The officers entered the employ of the Trust Company, the president, Henry A. Marsh, becoming one of the vice-presidents.

Quinsigamond National Bank.—The Quinsigamond Bank, capital \$100,000, was incorporated March 25, 1833; founders: Nath. Paine, Sam. M. Burnside, Jno. Coe, Otis Corbett, Ichabod Washburn, Stephen Salisbury, Frederic Wm. Paine, Thos. Kinnicutt, Geo. T. Rice, Levi A. Dowley. The first directors: Sam. D. Spurr, Frederic W. Paine, Isaac Davis, Alfred D. Foster, Levi A. Dowley, Emory Washburn, Sam. Damon. The bank opened in Dr. Green's block, but soon removed to the Flagg building, north corner of Sudbury street, and in 1864 to the opposite side of Main street; moved in 1893 to the Five Cents Savings Bank Building, 316 Main street, where it remained until merged with the Worcester Trust Company in 1905.

It received its national charter in May, 1865, and its charter was extended in 1885. Its capital was increased to \$150,000, May 22, 1851 and to \$250,000, March 28, 1854. Its first president was Alfred D. Foster; succeeded by Isaac Davis, 1836-42; Wm. Jennison, 1842-53; Wm. Dickinson, 1854; Isaac Davis, 1854-78; Edward L. Davis, 1878-84; Elijah B. Stoddard, 1884-1903; M. V. B. Jefferson, 1903-05. The cashiers were: Chas. A. Hamilton, resigned in 1853 to become cashier of Worcester County Institution for Savings; Jos. S. Farnum, 1853-73; Alden A. Howe, 1873-81; Jno. L. Chamberlain, 1881-98; Henry P. Murray, 1898-1905. The last officers were: M. V. B. Jefferson, pres.; Theo. S. Johnson, vice-pres.; Henry P. Murray, cashier; Alfred R. Brigham, Harry N. Parker, tellers. Directors: M. V. B. Jefferson, H. P. Murray, Jerome Marble, Lewis G. White, Chas. L. Claffin, Horace Wyman, A. W. Parmelee, T. S. Johnson, Henry M. Witter.

Citizens' National Bank.—The charter for the Citizens' Bank was granted April 9, 1836, to Calvin Willard, Stephen Salisbury and Harvey Blashfield, with a capital of \$500,000, an amount larger than the combined capital of the other banks. The first directors were: Harvey Blashfield, Benj. Butman, Pliny Merrick, Wm. Lincoln, Eben. Aldrich, Edward Lamb, Nymphas Pratt, Frederic W. Paine and Calvin Willard. The first president, Benj. Butman, and the first cashier, came from the Central Bank. Mr. Butman was building a block at the corner of Main and Maple streets, called Maccarty Block, known later as Brinley Row. Mr. Butman was the leading grocer and occupied one of the stores; the Citizens' Bank had quarters in the corner store, and remained until
W.—I-64.

March, 1881, when it was moved to the corner of Main and Front streets. From the time of the completion of the State Mutual building until the Bank liquidated in 1904, it occupied one of the stores now used by the Worcester Bank & Trust Company. The original capital was reduced to \$150,000. The presidents after Mr. Butman were: Nymphas Pratt, 1838; Pliny Merrick, 1839; Francis T. Merrick, 1842; Francis H. Kinnicutt, 1860; Benj. W. Childs, 1885; Samuel Winslow, 1889-90; Henry S. Pratt, until 1903. Mr. Trumbull was cashier until his death in October, 1858; John C. Ripley, who had been clerk and assistant cashier nineteen years, succeeded, and served until he died, Oct. 10, 1869. Lewis W. Hammond was cashier until 1892. George A. Smith succeeded him and continued until the bank was liquidated. He had been for many years previously assistant cashier. The bank became The Citizens' National Bank under a federal charter, Feb. 1, 1865, and the charter was extended in December, 1884.

The Mechanics' National Bank.—This was incorporated four months after the city. The charter was granted June 15, 1848, to Frederic William Paine, Henry Goulding and William T. Merrifield. The capital was \$200,000, increased in 1851 to \$300,000, and to \$350,000 in 1853.

The first board of directors consisted of Wm. Goulding, Wm. T. Merrifield, Francis H. Dewey, Wm. M. Bickford, Chas. Washburn, Harrison Bliss, Eben. H. Bowen and Alex. DeWitt. Alex. DeWitt was president, 1848-55, and Oct., 1857-Oct., 1860; Francis H. Dewey, Oct., 1855-Oct., 1857; Henry Goulding, 1858-59; Harrison Bliss, 1860-July, 1882; Chas. W. Smith, to March, 1883; David S. Messenger, to April, 1888; Francis H. Dewey, Jr., 1888 to the present (1918). The cashiers have been Parley Hammond, succeeded in July, 1854, by Scotto Berry, who was succeeded in 1866 by Geo. E. Merrill, who was succeeded by the present cashier, Albert H. Stone, in 1902.

The bank began business in a new brick block built by Gen. George Hobbs, on the south corner of Main and George streets, but in October, 1851, removed to the Central Exchange, to rooms formerly occupied by the Worcester Bank, and since then has occupied quarters in the same building or on the same location. In 1916 its banking rooms were remodeled and enlarged. Its federal charter was granted March 14, 1865, and since then it has been known as the Mechanics' National Bank. The present capital is \$200,000, with a surplus of about \$400,000. It has a safe deposit department.

City National Bank.—The City Bank was chartered March 28, 1854, the founders being Wm. B. Fox, Henry Chapin and Frederic William Paine; capital stock, \$300,000. Calvin Foster, who originated the idea of the new bank, had secured subscriptions of \$75,000 before petitioning the legislature, and had secured \$300,000 when the petition was presented. The legislative committee being about to make an adverse report, Mr. Foster employed Putnam W. Taft to canvass the city and

obtain statistics showing the volume of business here, and by use of these figures convinced the committee of the wisdom of starting a new bank. The charter was then granted with capital of \$200,000, and the bank began business in the Harrington Corner in September, 1854, removing a few months later to the quarters Mr. Foster had prepared in his new building at the corner of Main and Pearl streets. The banking rooms were moved to 344 Main street, and later to the State Mutual building upon its completion in 1898, and remained there until the bank was merged with the Worcester Trust Company in February, 1903.

The first president, Geo. W. Richardson, was succeeded in 1878 by Calvin Foster, under whom the bank was highly prosperous, and he continued in office until his death. From 1898 until the bank was liquidated, Nathaniel Paine was president. Mr. Paine succeeded the first cashier, Parley Hammond, in 1857, resigning in 1898 to become president. Bertice F. Sawyer was cashier after Mr. Paine until the bank was liquidated.

The Bank received its charter from the national government in 1864, and was after called the City National Bank. It was reorganized in June, 1884. The capital afterward was \$200,000. The last officers were: Nath. Paine, pres.; Bertice F. Sawyer, cashier; Directors: Loring Coes, Wm. E. Rice, Arthur M. Stone, Thos. H. Gage, Henry M. Witter, Edward D. Thayer, Jr., T. Hovey Gage, Jr., Otis E. Putnam, Nath. Paine. Chas. S. Putnam was teller; Chester F. Cutting, bookkeeper.

First National Bank.—This, as its name implies, was the first bank in the city chartered by the national government. It was organized June 5, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. The first directors: Perley Hammond, Ichabod Washburn, Nathan Washburn, Timothy W. Wellington, Geo. Draper of Milford, Edward A. Goodnow, Hartley Williams, Chas. B. Pratt, Alex. Thayer. The first president, Parley Hammond, was succeeded by Edward A. Goodnow, Jan. 8, 1867, who in 1903 was succeeded by Albert H. Waite, who served until his death. He was succeeded by Wm. D. Luey, who became president of the Worcester Trust Company after the consolidation in 1903. Lewis W. Hammond, the first cashier, was succeeded by Arthur A. Godell, July 18, 1864; Geo. F. Wood was elected cashier, Sept. 1, 1869; Arthur M. Stone, April 6, 1874; Albert H. White, March 7, 1879. Gilbert K. Rand succeeded Mr. Waite when he became president, and was in office at the time of the merger with the Trust Company. The bank had quarters on the second floor at Harrington Corner until it was moved to the Granite building, 474 Main street, where it remained until liquidated. The charter was extended twenty years in June, 1882. Its capital remained \$300,000.

The last officers in 1903 were: Pres., Wm. D. Luey; Cashier, Gilbert K. Rand; Paying Teller, Willis H. Bartlett; Receiving Teller, Sidney B. Moore. Directors: Ransom C. Taylor, Orlando W. Norcross, Wm.

Sawyer, Arthur P. Rugg, Fred. E. Reed, J. Russel Marble, Wm. H. Inman, Chas. H. Morgan, Wm. D. Luey.

Security National Bank.—The charter of the Security National Bank was dated June 7, 1875; capital \$100,000. Its banking rooms were at the north corner of Main and Pleasant streets. The original directors were: Wm. H. Morse, pres.; Jno. W. Wetherell, Edward H. Strak, Harlan P. Duncan, Gilbert J. Rugg, Fred. W. Ward, Benj. W. Childs. Albert H. Waite, afterward of the First National, was cashier. The bank was liquidated after three years.

Merchants' National Bank.—This is the largest national bank in Massachusetts outside of Boston. It was incorporated and began business Feb. 6, 1905, on the ground floor of the People's Savings Bank building. At that time \$500,000 in capital and \$250,000 surplus was paid in, and on April 12, 1914, the stock was increased to \$750,000; capital and surplus now aggregate \$1,450,000. The great growth of the bank is shown in the increased deposits each year since the foundation. On the opening day, Feb. 6, 1905, the deposits were \$74,420; Feb. 6, 1906, \$1,868,744; 1907, \$2,320,394; 1908, \$2,135,569; 1909, \$2,237,678; 1910, \$2,779,143; 1911, \$3,568,417; 1912, \$4,678,566; 1913, \$6,300,788; 1914, \$6,425,915; 1915, \$6,608,722; 1916, \$8,957,312. The deposits on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to \$15,587,230.59.

The first president was D. D. Muir, now vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston. He was succeeded as president of the Merchants' National Bank by Frank A. Drury, in 1908. Officers and directors: Pres., Frank A. Drury; Vice-Pres., Clarence A. Evans; Cashier, C. S. Putnam; Asst. Cashiers, A. R. Brigham and E. W. Jenkins; Directors: Chas. L. Allen, Frank H. Batchelder, Louis Buckley, Chandler Bullock, Rich. C. Cleveland, Geo. Crompton, Frank A. Drury, Homer Gage, Jerome R. George, Rich. Healy, Al. S. Heywood, Aldus C. Higgins, Geo. N. Jeppson, J. Lovell Johnson, T. S. Johnson, Lucius J. Knowles, Maurice F. Reidy, Willis E. Sibley, Henry T. Whitin, Oliver B. Wood and Burton H. Wright.

Alonzo G. Davis was the first cashier; Leon Rice Partridge was in charge of safe deposit department. The Spy building adjoining was bought of the Baldwin estate, March 30, 1910. The building erected in 1913, on site of Leland building, 446 Main street, was bought Oct. 4, 1909. The building at 448 Main street was also bought, and in 1915 the other half of the present building was added, with a new front and other alterations in the 1910 structure. This building is one of the most attractive that has been erected on Main street for years. It is entirely given over to the business of the bank, and is one of the largest bank buildings in the State outside of Boston. The large main banking room on the street floor is reached through a marble wainscoted vestibule. This spacious banking room occupies practically the entire space of the first story. On the right are the paying and receiving tellers and on the left

are the note, discount collection, coupon and foreign exchange departments. The savings department is in the rear. The interior arrangement is representative of the best type to be found in the leading banking institutions today. The second floor is devoted entirely to the clerical force of the bank. In the basement are the consultation room and the directors' room. (See Worcester Magazine, 1910, p. 264, 1915, p. 106).

Park Trust Company.—This Company was organized in 1915, by Hosea Mann, formerly Bank Commissioner of Vermont. It began January 3, 1916, with a paid-up capital of \$300,000, and surplus of \$86,000.

George M. Wright, mayor of Worcester, was elected president; J. Lewis Ellsworth, president of Chamber of Commerce, vice-president; Ralph H. Mann, of Gloucester, vice-president and treasurer; and Chas. T. Tatman, clerk. A board of twenty-six directors was selected representing various important business interests of Worcester.

The deposits at opening, Jan. 3, 1916, were over \$100,000, and have shown a constant and rapid growth since. At close of business Nov. 20, 1917, less than two years since opening, the bank showed \$3,375,013.06 deposits.

At the annual meeting, Jan. 10, 1918, Ralph H. Mann was elected president; J. Lewis Ellsworth, treas.; Geo. E. Duffy, vice-pres.; Earl W. Waldo, asst. vice-pres.

Clearing House Association.—This was organized March 5, 1861, with the following members: Worcester Bank, Central Bank, Citizens' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, City Bank of Worcester, Quinsigamond Bank of Worcester. The officers were: Chairman, G. W. Richardson; Sec., H. A. Marsh; Clearing House Committee; Wm. Cross, S. Berry, J. S. Farnum. Present members of the Association: Mechanics National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Worcester Trust Company, Park Trust Company. Officers: Pres., Sam. H. Clary; Sec., Albert H. Stone; Clearing House Committee: Sam. D. Spurr, Clar. A. Evans, Albert H. Stone. Amount of Clearing in 1861, \$6,051,763; 1890, \$60,048,318; 1900, \$65,284,481; 1916, \$194,397,676.

CHAPTER LXII

Savings Banks—Co-operative Banks

The first savings bank in Worcester county was the Worcester County Institution for Savings, with charter dated Feb. 8, 1828. The movement to establish the bank began the previous year and was supported by an able editorial in the *National Ægis* of Dec. 5, 1827. The president, Daniel Waldo, and cashier, Samuel Jennison of the Worcester Bank, became president and treasurer respectively of the new savings bank. The relations between the two institutions remained very close until the legislature provided for the separation of savings banks of the state from all other banks. Until July, 1903, both banks had the same president, excepting one period when Alex. H. Bullock was chosen president of the Savings Institution in 1871 to succeed Stephen Salisbury, resigned, and Mr. Bullock filled the office until the time of his death, 1884. In the same year, President Salisbury, of the National Bank, died, and his son Stephen, who had been elected president of the Savings Bank in April, became president of the National Bank in August.

In the beginning, the Savings Bank was open for business only for three hours on Wednesday of each week. Later, when it was open daily, it had quarters in the rear of the Worcester Bank. When the building on Foster street was occupied, the Savings Bank had a space of 24 feet square, with a vault, etc., rent free. A few years later the Savings Bank took the adjacent store to the east and began to pay rent, taking another store in 1876 and the last of the stores in 1891, giving up to the National Bank part of its first quarters.

The first deposit was made by Hon. Abijah Bigelow, June 4, 1828, in the name of his daughter, and the account was open until she died in August, 1874. At the close of the second year the total deposits were \$13,645. The daily deposits in recent years have been many times that sum. The second deposit was made by Mr. Goodwin for Mrs. Sarah Thayer, of Sterling. The oldest account now open is No. 77. More than 205,000 accounts have been opened during the ninety years of the bank's existence.

The charter members were: Daniel Waldo, Sol. Strong, Fred. W. Paine, Sam. B. Thomas, Pliny Merrick, Benj. Butman, Andrew H. Ward, Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Seth Hastings, Sam. Jennison, Silas Brooks, David Brigham, Wm. Steadman, Stephen Goddard, Cal. Willard, Simeon Sanderson, Oliver Fiske, Jesse Bliss, Benj. Adams, Chas. Allen, Wm. S. Hastings, Geo. Wall, Jas. Draper, Jno. W. Lincoln, Isaac Goodwin, Jno. M. Earle, Emory Washburn. From that time to the present they and their successors have been representative citizens of the most substantial

sort from all parts of the county. At the first meeting 172 new members of the corporation were elected and fifty-six added two weeks later. Twelve vice-presidents were elected in order to have a good representation from county towns, and a board of twenty-four trustees. Isaac Goodwin was secretary.

Presidents have been: Dan. Waldo, until 1845; Stephen Salisbury (2nd) until 1871; Alex. H. Bullock until 1882; Ste. Salisbury (3d) from April, 1884, until July 1, 1904; Chas. A. Chase until 1908; Alfred L. Aiken until 1913. Dr. Samuel B. Woodward has been president since January, 1913.

The secretaries have been: Isaac Goodwin, 1828; Wm. Lincoln, 1833; Thos. Kinnicutt, 1843; Jno. C. B. Davis, 1848; Jos. Mason, 1850; Jos. Trumbull, 1853; J. Henry Hill, 1854; Chas. F. Aldrich, resigned May, 1913; and Chas. A. Hamilton. Mr. Jennison was treasurer twenty-five years, resigning in October, 1853. His successor, Chas. A. Hamilton, served until his death, Oct. 30, 1879. Chas. A. Chase, elected Nov. 10, 1879, served until Alfred L. Aiken became treasurer in 1904. Albert L. Stratton in Apr., 1908, succeeded Mr. Aiken as treasurer. Ernest Russell has been assistant treasurer since March, 1912. In 1918, Sam. A. Woodward was re-elected president; and Chas. A. Hamilton, clerk.

Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank.—This was incorporated by special act, May 15th, 1851. Worcester was rapidly increasing in population, and as there was but one savings bank in the city, it seemed that the growing business interests warranted another. The incorporators were: Isaac Davis, Francis H. Dewey, Wm. M. Bickford. First officers: Pres., Isaac Davis; Vice-Pres., Alex. DeWitt, Pliny Merrick, John Green, Wm. M. Bickford, Wm. T. Merrifield; Sec., Francis H. Dewey; Treas., Parley Hammond; Auditors: Wm. Dickinson, Philip L. Moen. Presidents: Isaac Davis, 1851-55; Alex. DeWitt, 1855-59; Jno. S. C. Knowlton, 1859-62; Harrison Bliss, 1862-82; Francis H. Dewey, 1882-87; J. Edwin Smith, 1888-89; A. B. R. Sprague, 1900-10; Jno. H. Coes, 1910—.

The Bank began business June 24, 1851. At the start the business was conducted in the banking rooms of the Mechanics National Bank. In July, 1854, a salaried treasurer was elected, Henry Woodward, who served for 48 consecutive years. The Bank later (July, 1866) occupied quarters opposite the National Bank, previously occupied by the Worcester Post Office, in the same building. After the removal of the Mechanics National Bank, the Mechanics Savings Bank in September, 1912, added that space to their banking rooms, practically doubling the area, and remodelled it all into spacious, modern and well-equipped banking rooms.

In accordance with the articles of incorporation, a dividend of 5% per annum was paid for the first five years, at the end of which time an

extra dividend of 10% was declared upon all deposits in the bank since 1852. A second extra dividend was declared in 1862, and a third in 1867, when the by-laws were changed. In July, 1867, the rate increased to 6% per annum and so continued for ten years, with an increase of an extra one-half per cent. in two instances. Since July, 1878, dividends at the rate of 4% per annum have been paid without interruption, although during the years 1905-6-7 the other four local Savings Banks reduced their rate to 3½% per annum.

Although always catering to small depositors as well as large, this Bank has the largest average deposit of any Savings Bank in the State of Massachusetts. The deposits aggregate more than \$15,500,000. Chas. L. Burleigh is the present treasurer; Walter R. Dadmun, assistant treasurer. The vice-presidents are: Arth. P. Rugg, Lewis G. White and Geo. M. Bassett.

People's Savings Bank.—The incorporation took place May 13, 1864. During the first year the deposits amounted to but \$14,000, but within four years had increased to \$166,000. In 1917 the deposits were \$18,643,234.44, and the assets were \$20,000,000.

The bank began business in the second floor of the building on the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets. In 1869 the banking rooms were moved to the new marble front building 450 Main street opposite the City Hall, the banking rooms being on the second floor. Since 1912 the bank has occupied quarters on the street floor. At that time the building was remodeled. The entire first floor is occupied by the bank. The spacious interior is of attractive design and artistically furnished.

John C. Mason, first president, was succeeded by William Cross; Lucius J. Knowles was the third, and Samuel R. Heywood the fourth. From February, 1913, to February, 1918, Chas. M. Bent, who had previously been treasurer for forty-nine years, was the president. The president is Geo. A. Gaskill. The report of 1917, despite war conditions, was the best in the history of the bank. A gain of \$11,000 in deposits was made; the bank had 42,445 open accounts. A total of 13,500 subscribers to the Liberty Loan, aggregating nearly \$900,000, was reported by the bank.

Following are the officers elected in 1918: Pres., Geo. A. Gaskill; Vice-Pres., Chas. M. Bent, Wm. T. Forbes, Matthew J. Whittall, Wm. W. Johnson, Geo. I. Alden, Alex. DeWitt, Chas. H. Hutchins; Clerk, Geo. Crompton; Board of Investment, Geo. A. Gaskill; ex-officio, Paul B. Carrigan, Wm. W. Johnson, Alex. DeWitt, Harry W. Goddard; Audt. Com., Alex. H. Bullock, Edward W. Kinsley, Albert S. Heywood; Treasurer, Fred. W. White; Asst. Treas., Geo. E. Ryan.

Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank.—This Bank was incorporated April 1, 1854, and was organized more particularly, so its early deposit books recite, "To attract the attention of the young, and induce them to form habits of economy and industry." It began business in the book

store of its first treasurer, Clarendon Harris, Main street, later removing to the store now occupied by the Flint Furniture Company, 244 Main street. In 1892 the present office building on the corner of Main and Walnut streets was erected. The banking rooms were on the second floor until 1903, when the Quinsigamond Bank liquidated. The Savings Bank then took possession of the street floor. In 1915 extensive alterations and improvements were made.

The first president was Chas. L. Putnam; Geo. W. Richardson succeeded him in 1877; Clar. Harris, 1878; Elij. B. Stoddard, 1884; Henry M. Witter, 1903; J. Stewart Brown, 1912; Frederic B. Washburn, 1917. Clarendon Harris, who at the same time was secretary of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, was treasurer for 18 years; and was succeeded by Geo. W. Wheeler, who had been city treasurer, and he was succeeded in 1884 by J. Stewart Brown, who was treasurer until elected president in 1912. From that time until 1917, Frederic B. Washburn, who had formerly been State Bank Commissioner, then assistant treasurer of this bank, was treasurer. Since then Myron F. Converse has been treasurer. The trustees in 1917 were: Chas. P. Adams, Chas. L. Allen, Geo. A. Barnard, Dana D. Barnum, Geo. S. Barton, Edwin Brown, Chandler Bullock, Edwin P. Curtis, T. S. Johnson, Geo. W. Mackintire, Henry P. Murray, Jas. E. Orr, Robt. W. Rollins, Geo. Richardson, Willie E. Sibley, Frank C. Smith, Jr., Harry G. Stoddard, Roger F. Upham (since deceased). Chandler Bullock is solicitor. The deposits are over \$15,000,000, the property of over 55,000 depositors.

Bay State Savings Bank.—This, the fifth and last savings bank established in Worcester, was incorporated March 9, 1895, and organized under the charter, May 16, 1895, and opened for business July 1, 1895. The population of Worcester in 1864, the year in which the last previous savings bank was organized in the city, was, according to the national census of 1860, 24,960, and the valuation \$16,382,800.00. In 1895 the population, according to the State census of that date, was 98,767, and the valuation \$88,080,816.00. The figures show a growth in population during the interim between the organization of the two last savings banks of 73,807 in population and \$71,698,016.00 in valuation—a growth of three times over in population and of more than four and one-quarter times in population and valuation, and a corresponding increase in agriculture, manufactures and business over the population, valuation and development of the city and surrounding country over that of 1864, when four savings banks were in existence in this city, showing that there was an ample opening if not a positive need, for another savings bank.

To manifest their interest and aid in the growth and development of the city and to insure the success of the bank, the corporators gratuitously contributed several thousand dollars out of which were paid all the outlay for fitting up the bank for business, and payment of the

salaries of the clerical force during the first five years of the bank's existence—this so that dividends might be paid to depositors from the time the bank was opened,—an innovation and record believed to be without a parallel in savings banks. The bank has grown in public estimation and in business, and now after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century it takes distinguished rank in public estimation for its foresight, enterprise, constructive and conservative management and success.

Richard Healy was the first president, in which office he remained until he resigned, and his successor, William Hart, was elected and qualified July 10, 1901. Mr. Hart remained in office until he resigned, and was succeeded in office by the present president, James Early, June 12, 1913.

When the bank was organized, Dr. George McAleer was elected treasurer, and still holds that office. At the banquet on the twentieth anniversary of the bank, June 10, 1915, the trustees gave expression to their friendship and appreciation of his services, and also presented him with an elegant and costly sterling silver loving cup on which the following inscription was elaborately engraved in old English text:

Presented To
DR. GEORGE MCALEER
By Trustees of the
BAY STATE SAVINGS BANK
On the occasion of the celebration of
the Twentieth Anniversary
Of the Organization of the Bank
In appreciation of his long,
Faithful and Distinguished Services
As its First and Only Treasurer.
Worcester, Mass.
June 10th, 1915

Co-operative Banks.—The Worcester Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association was incorporated Oct. 19, 1877; later the name was changed to the Worcester Co-operative Bank. Its authorized capital is \$1,000,000, and its assets are a million and a quarter. Officers: Henry Brannon, pres.; G. W. Brooks, vice-pres.; Geo. O. Bridges, treas.

Home Co-operative Bank, incorporated June 10, 1882, has an authorized capital of a million; assets of about a million and a quarter. Officers in 1917: Edward P. Ingraham, pres.; Dan. Parlin, vice-pres.; Geo. O. Bridges, treas.

Equity Co-operative Bank, incorporated March 17, 1887; capital a million, and assets over a million. Officers in 1917: Geo. W. Brooks, pres.; Daniel Parlin, vice-pres.; Geo. O. Bridges, treas.

The three banks occupy the same rooms, 20r, Slater Arcade, 390 Main street. Money is lent on first mortgage, on real estate or on shares.

The youngest of the co-operative banks, the Independent, was organ-

ized March 28, 1911. Authorized capital, one million. Albert F. Richardson, sheriff, was elected president. Offices were opened in the Five Cents Savings Bank Building. The other original officers were: Wm. H. Balcom, vice-pres., sec. and treas. Directors: Albert F. Richardson, Harry C. Robinson, Wm. H. Balcom, Herbert E. Bullard, B. Jos. Bertels, Fred. Midgley, Myles E. Costello, Chas. C. Scott, Chris. Nelson, Herbert A. Ballou, Harry C. Smith, Clarence N. Scott, Mich. W. Donahue, Arthur E. Pero, O. Willis Rugg and Jno. J. Power.

State Safe Deposit Company.—This was organized in 1869, to provide a place of safe-keeping of cash, securities and other valuables. The vaults were at first in an extension to the west of a granite building owned by the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, the officers of which controlled the corporation. A. George Bullock was the first president; Henry M. Witter, secretary, and Halleck Bartlett, manager. The place of business was moved to the new State Mutual Building when the building was completed. The business has lately been conducted under the title of Worcester Safe Deposit Vaults, incorporated. The company is associated with the Worcester Bank & Trust Company, and has also branch vaults at the City Hall Branch of the bank, 12 Franklin street. In 1915-16 the officers were: Wm. D. Luey, pres.; Jno. H. Coes, sec.; Halleck Bartlett, treas.

Mortgages Investment Trust.—This is an express trust, having practically a corporate form of organization. It is doing business under a declaration of trust formed in 1906. It provides a form of investment in non-taxable shares, interest on which is paid semi-annually, and also for the lending of money on real estate mortgages, which in many cases cannot be secured of savings banks, on account of legislative limitations. It is similar to various real estate trusts. The mortgages are taken in this county chiefly, and being widely scattered the risk is at a minimum. The concern has operated with substantial profit from the beginning. The office is at 416 State Mutual Building. Trustees: Wm. B. Clark, Jno. A. Clough and Walter W. Clark. Directors: Wm. B. Clark, chairman; Jno. W. Harrington, and Walter W. Clark, clerk. Herbert W. Estabrook is auditor.

Worcester Morris Plan Company.—In May, 1915, the Morris Plan Company began business in this city with a capital of \$100,000. The Morris Plan is devised not to encourage borrowing, but to provide a place where people of moderate means can borrow in time of need at a reasonable rate of interest. Banks or companies operating this plan are organized in ninety-three cities throughout the United States (1917). During the first year the loans in Worcester amounted to \$119,235; in the second year there was loaned a total of \$259,625, and at the close of business in November, 1917, the grand total equalled \$517,455.43. The gain in popularity and public confidence has been striking, for a large

number of people who were one time borrowers are now savers and have become purchasers of the investment certificates of the Company.

Officers for 1917: Frederic B. Washburn, pres.; Francis H. Dewey and Wallace T. Morley, vice-pres.; Warren S. Shepard, treas. Directors: Chas. P. Adams, Chas. L. Allen, Geo. F. Booth, Louis H. Buckley, Chandler Bullock, Geo. Crompton, Francis H. Dewey, Frank A. Drury, Homer Gage, Harry W. Goddard, Chas. H. Hutchins, Fred E. Linder, Chas. F. Marble, Clinton S. Marshall, Paul B. Morgan, Wallace T. Morley, Henry P. Murray, Chas. S. Putnam, W. H. Sawyer, Jr., Frank C. Smith, Jr., Samuel D. Spurr, Frederic B. Washburn, Reginald Washburn, Burton H. Wright. The offices have been from the beginning at 208-210 Park Building.

CHAPTER LXXXII

Insurance Companies—Life and Fire

State Mutual Life Assurance Company.—This company was incorporated March 16, 1844, and commenced business June 1, 1845. It was the fifth American Life Insurance Company in order of incorporation, and the sixth in order of commencement of business. At start it had a guaranteed capital of \$100,000, one-half paid-up in cash, and on which the interest was not to exceed 7%. In June, 1865, 20 years later, the guaranteed capital was retired and since then the company has been purely mutual. When the capital stock was retired, the company had in force 2,236 policies insuring \$3,295,075, with an annual premium income of \$76,413 and an interest income of \$53,623; a total of \$130,036.

The company was practically under the management of the same board of directors from 1845 to 1882, and up to the latter date there had been only two presidents. The first president, Gov. John Davis, died in 1853, after a service of eight years, and his successor, Hon. Isaac Davis, held the office twenty-eight years. Mr. Davis's successor was Gov. Alex. H. Bullock. On the decease of Gov. Bullock in the same month in which he was elected, Philip L. Moen was chosen to fill out the unexpired term. At the ensuing annual meeting A. G. Bullock was chosen to succeed his father. In January, 1883, when Col. A. G. Bullock became president, the company had in force 5,165 policies insuring \$12,016,345 of insurance, with an annual income of \$501,068, of which \$382,871 was from premiums. The assets then amounted to \$3,099,248, the liabilities to \$2,452,804, and the surplus to \$646,444. Col. Bullock continued as president until January, 1910, when he was succeeded by Burton H. Wright, who had successfully served as cashier, superintendent of agents, and secretary. At this date the company had in force 51,815 policies insuring \$132,570,064, with a total income of \$6,649,752, of which \$4,844,293 was income from premiums. The assets were then \$34,681,951, liabilities \$31,584,939, and surplus \$3,097,012. On January 1, 1918, the company had in force 88,779 policies insuring \$223,870,597, with a total income of \$10,344,166, of which \$7,602,067 is income from premiums. The total assets amount to \$55,274,167, the liabilities to \$51,896,107, and the surplus to \$3,378,060.

The original office was located until 1872 in rear of the old Central Bank at 100 Main street. In that year the company, in connection with the Merchants and Farmers Fire Insurance Company, erected a substantial building at 240 Main street sufficiently large to accommodate both institutions. This was occupied by both until the late 80's, when the company took over the entire building for its own requirements. This

building was soon outgrown, and the present edifice was commenced in 1894, and has been occupied by the company since 1897. Past officers:

Presidents—John Davis, 1845-53; Isaac Davis, 1853-82; Alex. H. Bullock, Jan. 4-17, 1882; Philip L. Moen, Jan. 17, 1882-Jan. 3, 1883; Geo. Bullock, 1883-1910.

First Vice-Presidents—Isaac Davis, 1845-53; Emory Washburn, 1853-77.

Second Vice-Presidents—Step. Salisbury, 2nd, 1845-53; John Brooks, 1853-63; Chas. L. Putnam, 1863-77.

Vice-Presidents—Alex. H. Bullock, 1877-82; Philip L. Moen, 1882; Thos. H. Gage, 1882-1909; Henry M. Witter, 1908-12.

Secretaries—Clarendon Harris, 1845-83; Henry M. Witter, 1883-1908; B. H. Wright, 1908-10.

Assistant Secretaries—Henry M. Wheeler, 1870-88; D. W. Carter, 1908-10.

Treasurers—Wm. Dickinson, 1845-83; A. G. Bullock, 1883-99.

Actuaries—Wm. E. Starr, 1870-1903; Edward J. Sartelle, 1903-09.

Medical Directors—Dr. John Green, 1845-54; Dr. B. F. Heywood, 1854-65; Dr. Jos. Sargent, 1854-88; Dr. Thos. H. Gage, 1865-1908; Dr. Albert Wood, 1908-12.

Assistant Medical Directors—Dr. B. F. Heywood, 1845-54; Dr. Joseph Sargent, 1845-54; Dr. Albert Wood, 1888-1908; Dr. Homer Gage, 1908-12.

Superintendents of Agencies—Rev. J. D. E. Jones, 1870-93; B. H. Wright, 1896-1908; Edgar C. Fowler, Nov., 1908-Mar., 1916.

The growth of the Company is indicated by the following items, i. e. Business written, business in force and assets taken from the statements of the Company:

Year	<i>Business written</i> <i>in year</i>	<i>Business in force</i> <i>at end of year</i>	<i>Assets at end</i> <i>of year</i>
1847	\$73,520	\$1,574.245	\$78,622
1857	278,400	2,451,853	320,867
1867	1,040,900	4,033,175	777,933
1877	703,500	10,461,924	2,237,491
1887	4,240,317	23,387,840	4,608,170
1897	9,249,924	65,077,132	13,455,000
1907	10,958,002	123,257,444	29,845,723
1912	22,367,067	160,951,604	40,824,835
1917	31,711,370	223,870,597	55,274,167

Present officers, with year of election: Pres., B. H. Wright, 1910; Vice-Pres. and Chairman Board of Directors, A. G. Bullock, 1910; Vice-Pres., Geo. F. Blake, 1908; Sec., D. W. Carter, 1910; Treas., G. W. Mackintire, 1899; Actuary, C. R. Fitzgerald, 1909; Med. Director, Dr. Homer Gage, 1912; Gen. Counsel, Chandler Bullock, 1904; Asst. Med. Directors, Drs. Chas. D. Wheeler, 1912; Merrick Lincoln, 1912. Present directors: A. G. Bullock, Orlando W. Norcross, H. M. Quimby, M. D., Geo. F. Blake, G. W. Mackintire, Burton H. Wright, Chandler Bullock, Homer Gage, M. D., Herbert Parker, Jas. Logan, Geo. A. Gaskill, Paul B. Morgan, Sam. E. Winslow, M. J. Whittall, Frederic B. Washburn, Jno. C. Stewart.

Life Insurance Men.—Besides the life insurance men mentioned in

the history of the State Mutual, the following pioneers in the business should be mentioned, many of whom have been prominent in the Life Underwriters Association of Central Massachusetts, organized Oct. 14, 1899, and still flourishing: Henry E. Townsend, S. Hamilton Coe, W. A. Bailey, Herbert E. Hopkins, W. G. Ludlow, John P. Munroe, J. Percy Kilgore, Geo. H. Vars, Ches. E. Greene, Lester V. Bailey, Guy F. Wheeler, J. M. Kilgore, J. Harvey Curtis, Henry L. Trafford, W. Gray Harris, Dana M. Dustan, Jas. P. Higgins, Jas. H. Howland, Ludwig Johnson, Henry A. Macgowan, Andrew B. McGown, W. S. Negus, A. A. Prichard, Ben. B. Snow, Leon J. Barrett, Herbert R. Cummings, Geo. Y. Lancaster, Jules E. Offner, E. P. Cerie, Otis D. Arnold.

The Ridgeley Protective Association and the Masonic Protective Association history is given in the biographies of Hon. Francis A. Harrington and Hon. Frank M. Heath, the founders.

Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was incorporated by special act, Feb. 11, 1823. Of its eighteen founders representing the various towns in Worcester county, Levi Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln represented the town of Worcester. The founders named in the charter were: Aaron Tufts, Nath. Jones, Salem Towne, Jr., Jno. Shepley, Jonas Sibley, Rufus Bullock, Jas. Humphreys, Dexter Fay, Gideon Delano, Calvin Ammidon, Abm. Lincoln, Chas. Parkman, Jacob Fisher, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Levi Lincoln, Benj. Adams, Stephen P. Gardner, Jno. Hobart.

The first meeting of the company was held at the old court house, June 19, 1823, where the office of the company was maintained until it removed into the new court house in 1851, where it transacted business until 1867, when it took possession of rooms in the second floor of the Worcester National Bank block on Foster street, later removing to its present location in 1873, where it has been located for nearly fifty years.

First directors: Rejoice Newton, Dan. Waldo, Aaron Tufts, Sam. M. Burnside, Abijah Bigelow, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Isaac Goodwin, Seth Lee and Nath. P. Denny. The first president was Levi Lincoln, who resigned to become Governor. Rejoice Newton succeeded Mr. Lincoln, and held the office until 1831, when he was succeeded by Fred. W. Paine, who served until 1853. Anthony Chase, pres., 1853-79; Ebenezer Torrey, 1879-88; Jno. A. Fayerweather, 1888-1901; Lewis N. Gilbert, 1901-14; Roger F. Upham, 1914-17; Willis E. Sibley became president upon the death of Mr. Upham. The first secretary, H. K. Newcomb, served one year and was succeeded by William D. Wheeler, 1824-28; Isaac Goodwin, 1828-32; Anthony Chase, 1832-53; Chas. M. Miles, 1853-79; Roger F. Upham, 1879-1914; Harry Harrison, 1914—.

The first policy, signed by Rejoice Newton, president, and William D. Wheeler, secretary, was issued May 14, 1824, to Luther and Daniel Goddard, on their brick building on Main street, which is still stand-

ing, about midway between Thomas and School streets. The second policy was to Mr. Newton, and covered his house on Front street; the third policy to Abijah Bigelow, the fourth to Daniel Waldo; all of these policies were for a term of seven years; the longest term at the present time is five years. It was the custom that each person holding a policy should sign the records themselves that they had received the original policy. The company still has the first record book, with the autographs of prominent citizens of one hundred years ago, such as Levi Lincoln, Gen. Artemas Ward, Dan. Waldo, Ichabod Washburn, Dr. John Green, Sam. M. Burnside, Frederick Wm. Paine and others.

The first loss was in 1828, when \$1800 was paid for a total loss, the only one that year. Since that time the company has paid over \$2,000,000 in losses. It has paid as high as 96 per cent. dividend on expiring policies, returns probably larger than ever made by any other mutual in this country doing a general dwelling house business. The company is now paying 60 per cent. dividends on expiring five-year policies, and has paid to policyholders over \$4,000,000 in dividends since its organization. The assets and surplus have steadily increased until it now has (Jan. 1, 1917, 93rd annual statement), assets \$943,684.63, and surplus \$669,539.63. It is the oldest Mutual company in the State, and has the largest cash surplus.

The directors for 1918 are: Lewis N. Gilbert, Ware; Arthur F. Whitin, Whitinsville; Prof. Geo. I. Alden, Worcester; C. L. S. Hammond, Clinton; Edmund Mortimer, Grafton; and Willis E. Sibley, Frederick H. Chamberlain, Wm. Woodward, Harry Harrison, of Worcester. The officers are: Willis E. Sibley, pres.; Harry Harrison, sec. and treas.; Worthing V. Snow, asst. sec.

Merchants and Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—1846. To meet the wants of merchants and others whose property could not be insured in the Worcester Mutual, the Merchants and Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1846. Isaac Davis, the first president, was succeeded in 1884 by John D. Washburn. Elijah B. Stoddard, the next president, was in office until his death. The secretaries have been: Chas. L. Putnam, Jno. D. Washburn, E. B. Stoddard. Edmund L. Sanders, the present executive officer, is vice-president and treasurer. The Directors in 1917: Chas. A. Vaughan, Chas. M. Thayer, Alex. H. Bullock, Edmund L. Saunders, Jas. E. Orr, Harry S. Myrick, Waldo E. Buck, Wm. H. Sawyer, Jr., Thos. Sterne of this city, and Geo. W. Cook of Barre.

The offices have been in the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank building since it was built.

People's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Organized in 1847, it became a stock company in 1865. Ruined by the Boston and Chicago fires, it was liquidated, paying its policies, dividends, and all its fire losses. E. H. Heminway was the first president, Oliver Harrington,

secretary. Henry Chapin and Augustus N. Currier were afterward secretaries.

First National Fire Insurance Company.—This was organized in 1869, with Edward A. Goodnow, president, and Edward P. Howland, secretary; capital \$200,000. After paying the Chicago and Boston fire losses, the company made a struggle to continue, but finally reinsured its risks in the National Insurance Company of Hartford and went out of business in 1895. R. James Tatman, secretary, and Geo. A. Park, assistant secretary, then formed the insurance firm of Tatman & Park. Wm. H. Dexter, Geo. P. Field, Geo. E. Kendall and Chas. Park were officers at various times.

Bay State Fire Insurance Company.—This company, organized with a capital of \$200,000, Jan. 1, 1861, suspended after the fires of 1871-72. Wm. S. Davis was president, and W. C. Crosby, secretary. All losses were paid, and a substantial dividend paid.

Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company was organized in 1870, and suspended in 1878. Wm. T. Merrifield was president; L. C. Parks, vice-pres.; Henry K. Merrifield, sec.; Albert Tolman, treas.

Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance.—This was organized in 1887; failed in 1895; was bought by the Salisbury & Amesbury Mutual Co.

Worcester Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company.—Its original name was the Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated March 31, 1855. Ichabod Washburn, Peter C. Bacon and Henry A. Denny were the charter members. The company was authorized to insure dwelling houses and other buildings, also personal property. The present name was adopted February 13, 1861. The business in later years has been confined to risks on manufacturing property. Insurance in force amounts to \$170,000,000.

The original directors were: Wm. A. Wheeler, Wm. T. Merrifield, Ichabod Washburn, Alex. H. Bullock, Wm. H. Harris, Jas. Estabrook, Peter C. Bacon, J. S. C. Knowlton, Jno. C. Mason, all of this city; Alex. DeWitt, Oxford; Alonzo White, E. S. Denny and Henry A. Denny, Leicester; Esck Saunders, Grafton; Solon S. Hastings, Princeton; Geo. Blackburn, Boston. Presidents and treasurers: Henry A. Denny, 1855-60; Alex. H. Bullock, 1860-66; Geo. M. Rice, 1866-95; Philip W. Moen, 1895-99; Waldo E. Buck, 1899—. Secretaries: Wm. S. Denny, 1855-60; Parley Hammond, 1860-66; Wm. M. Rodman, 1866-67; J. E. Bacon, 1867-72; Geo. E. Mowry, 1872-74; Sam. R. Barton, 1874-97; Waldo E. Buck, 1897-99; Chas. S. Bacon, 1899-1912; Walter A. Harrington, 1912—.

The office was for many years in the old building of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 448 Main street; from 1906 to 1916 at 314 Main street. The present quarters, Burgess-Lang building, 17 Federal street were occupied in July, 1916.

Worcester Board of Underwriters.—This organization of fire insur-

ance agents of the city was formed in 1873. The first president was John D. Washburn; A. C. Munroe was treasurer, and E. G. Richards, secretary. After four years it was dissolved. The lesson learned by the companies during the next five years served to bring the agents together for mutual agreement at times of losses, and in April, 1883, the present Worcester Board of Underwriters was organized. John D. Washburn was again made president, and E. G. Richards (afterward manager of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company of England), again secretary. Chas. S. Park was secretary and treasurer from 1903, succeeding E. P. Ingraham who served 1889-1903.

The object of the Association is to cooperate with the National Board of Underwriters to equalize rates for all classes of risks. Its officers have been chosen from year to year from the ranks of the older and more experienced underwriters in this vicinity, and its conclusions have merited the approval of the authorities having jurisdiction of the entire country; the aim of the organization, having in view the minimum cost of insurance within its jurisdiction, and the result has been that the cost to the public in Worcester and vicinity has been as low and in many classifications lower than elsewhere. Its prestige is today, if anything, stronger than thirty years ago. It should receive, as it deserves, the endorsement and co-operation of all owners of insurable property.

Most of the veteran agents have served as officers and directors: Richard W. Greene, G. Ward Bates, S. A. Howland, S. H. Colton, A. N. Currier, E. B. Stoddard, Peter Rice, John F. Crowell, Herbert F. Blood, Chas. E. Grant, Edwin Eldred, Wm. S. Davis, vice-pres. Insurance Co. of North America; Wm. S. Denny, pres. Shawmut Insurance Co. of Boston; Roger F. Upham, Geo. A. Washburn, Jos. B. Knox, F. P. Kendall, Nich. J. Mooney, Dan. F. Rourke, L. C. Parks, E. G. Field, Geo. Pritchard, Dana K. Fitch, B. F. Clough, E. P. Ingraham, besides those mentioned in the accounts of the fire insurance companies, may be classed as the pioneers in the fire insurance business here. Present officers are: Louis C. Thurston, pres.; Geo. A. Park, Wm. P. McPherson, vice-pres.; Chas S. Park, sec.; H. R. Williamson, inspector.

Other prominent fire insurance agents of the city are: Thos. E. Babb, Jr., Julius Beauregard, Irving E. Bigelow, Edwin E. Brown, Rockwood H. Bullock, Chas. E. Burnham, Asa R. Crediford, P. H. Duprey, A. C. Isenberg, David B. Isenberg, John Kingston, Edward B. Lyman, H. P. McAllister, C. Arthur Marsh, John F. H. Mooney, Rachael A. Mooney, Ernest C. Mulvey, Chas. L. Nichols, Jr., Jno. J. O'Donnell, Reidy, Coe & Co., Maurice F. Reidy, T. A. Riley, Dan. F. Rourke, Andrew G. Stanhope, Jas. C. Sullivan, Chas. A. Sweeney. Many of these also represent liability, accident, bonding and health insurance companies also.

CHAPTER LXXIV

Business Associations—Chamber of Commerce—Merchants' Association—Retail Credit Men—Advertising Club

From 1811 to 1818 the Board of Trade had an active existence. It then remained dormant until 1891, when a new organization revived the sleeping charter. At a gathering in the Bay State House, Dec. 15, 1873, a preliminary organization was formed. This was not the first attempt to form a Board of Trade, but the history of the present Chamber of Commerce begins then. Among those present were: Hon. Edward L. Davis, chairman, Geo. T. Rice, A. D. Warner, O. L. Hatch, Sumner Pratt, L. H. Wells, J. A. Knowlton, E. H. Knowlton, sec.; T. W. Wellington, C. B. Pratt, G. Henry Whitcomb, Jerome Marble, Jerome Wheelock.

At the next meeting in Washburn Hall, Jan. 2, 1874, Hon. Geo. M. Rice presided and a constitution was adopted. The organization was called the Worcester Exchange, but in November, 1874, the name was changed to the Worcester Board of Trade. The first officers were: Pres., Philip L. Moen; Vice-Pres., Lucius J. Knowles, Lewis Barnard, Geo. T. Rice; Treas., Chas. B. Whiting; Directors: Sumner Pratt, T. W. Wellington, Edward L. Davis, Geo. M. Rice, Jerome Wheelock, A. D. Warren, Lucius W. Pond, E. T. Marble, Edward Sargent, Edward R. Fiske, Chas. H. Fitch, Jos. H. Walker, Jno. D. Chollar, Geo. L. Newton, Jno. D. Washburn, L. M. Richardson, Mowry Lapham, Addison Palmer, C. M. Smith, Sam. Woodward. The admission fee was \$5; the annual dues \$5; soon raised to \$10.

Rooms on Pearl street were opened March 3, 1874, and a dinner was held at the Bay State House, at which President Moen was toastmaster, and Hon. George B. Loring, Mayor Davis, Hon. Geo. F. Verry, Secretary Little of the Providence Board of Trade, President Stevens of the Concord (N. H.) Board, Hon. John D. Washburn, Hon. W. W. Rice and Hon. Henry Chapin were speakers.

The Board was incorporated May 14, 1875. In February, 1877, quarters in Taylor's building were dedicated. Sumner Pratt was president, 1875; Lucius J. Knowles, 1876-77; Jos. H. Walker, 1878. Meetings were held in 1878, but no quorum could be obtained in 1879 and 1880. The last record of the old society is dated March 19, 1880.

The first meeting "for the purpose of forming a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce" was held June 25, 1891, at the Bay State House. "It was essentially a representative assembly," the Spy reported. "Every man in the room was a man of affairs. There were no pyrotechnic speeches. Every word had an idea behind it and the feeling was unanimous that a great need existed in the city which affected the most vital

interests of the community." The mayor presided, and Frank Roe Batchelder was secretary. Among the speakers were Daniel F. Gay, Steph. Salisbury, Chas. H. Hutchins, Matthew J. Whittall, Arthur M. Stone, Austin P. Cristy, former Mayor Reed, Chas. Brigham, A. W. Parmelee, S. Hamilton Coe and F. E. Reed. A committee of seven was appointed with power to add eighteen others to form a committee of twenty-five to perfect a plan of organization, "its object being the combination of the business men of Worcester for the better protection and extension of the business interests of the city." The committee of seven consisted of A. M. Stone, Steph. Salisbury, H. H. Bigelow, C. H. Hutchins, H. Y. Simpson, Jerome Marble, and W. H. Sawyer, and the mayor was added.

The committee found that the old charter and name were still alive. The old officers were called together in the Common Council Chamber, Oct. 15, 1891, and 327 who had signed as members of the new Board of Trade were enrolled as members under the old charter and name. Officers were elected Nov. 5 in Washburn Hall: Chas. H. Hutchins, pres.; Arthur M. Stone and Philip W. Moen, vice-pres. The upper story of the Worcester National Bank building was leased. These rooms were occupied until 1898, when the offices were moved to two rooms on the second story, and shared with the Merchants' Association for several years. In 1911, when the quarters were outgrown, the project of a Board of Trade building was launched, but for various reasons was abandoned, and the two upper stories of the bank building leased and remodeled, providing a general office, directors' room, library, two committee rooms, locker room, and hall seating 250 persons. Since then the rooms have been altered to accommodate the Farm Bureau, and to meet the increasing needs of the bureau of the Board. In 1912 the Board leased rooms to the Merchants' Association.

The Board celebrated its thirtieth anniversary April 1, 1905, with a banquet in Mechanics Hall, attended by 600. President Harry W. Goddard was toastmaster, and Secretary of War William H. Taft the principal speaker. (*Wor. Mag.* 1905, p. 104).

In 1913 the Board of Trade made a great effort to enlarge its membership and increase its usefulness. Instead of the old flat rate of \$10 annual dues, the membership fees were changed to \$25 for corporations of \$10,000 or less, to \$300 a year for those of a million dollars or more. The \$10 rate was continued for professional men and others. The membership was increased to more than a thousand. The name was changed to Chamber of Commerce in January, 1913. The prime mover in the extension of the work of the Board of Trade was its energetic and ambitious secretary, Herbert N. Davison. (*See Wor. Mag.* Jan., 1913).

The influence of the Board has been exerted to good advantage in every matter of national or state legislation affecting the municipality or its industries. It supported the project to build a bridge at the Lake; it gave its influence to secure the necessary franchises for the electric

freight and express franchises in the county; it made a systematic and successful effort to lower telephone rates and improve the service in 1899; it persuaded the city to lower water rates to manufacturers; it contributed to the sufferers from the Galveston flood, and to funds for similar purposes since then; it petitioned the city government to supply street signs, and since 1901 no fault can be found with the marking of streets here; it opposed the consolidation of New England railroads; it aided materially in raising funds for the Devens statue, its members raising about \$7,000; it co-operated with the city and state officers in deciding upon the changes in railroad facilities and stations due to the abolition of grade crossings; determined the site of the Union station to increase foreign trade, prepared by President Fowler; in 1902 issued a unique export sheet and attracted much attention all over the country; 13,000 copies in French, German and Spanish were sent to merchants abroad; initiated the movement to have French and German taught in the higher grades of the grammar schools at the suggestion of E. M. Woodward; secured the erection of bonded warehouses at the suggestion of Irving Swan Brown; vigorously supported the Trade School idea in 1907; sent a special train to the Yukon Exposition in 1909; saved the Norman tower of the old Union Station, and made Washington Square a place of beauty under the leadership of Arthur C. Comins and Charles E. Hildreth; aided the case against the railroads in freight classification under the leadership of Charles T. Tatman ("by that one act the Worcester Board of Trade leaped into the very front rank of the active potential commercial organizations of the nation"); began the successful effort for the reduction of express rates in 1910; in the same year conducted the only Corn Show held in the East to that time; secured the retention of the South Worcester railroad station; exerted its influence for the extension of the city water system; supported the Hotel Bancroft project and its members subscribed to the entire issue of stock; launched the playground movement under the leadership of George F. Booth and Louis H. Buckley; fought for clean milk; sent representatives to the Lake Mohonk conferences in the interests of international peace; from time to time has intervened in the coal situation to secure reasonable prices and adequate supply; aided in legislation to secure the building of the Grand Trunk railroad extension through this county; entertained the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce; brought about largely through its agitation the modern system of street lighting; entertained the National Good Roads organization. In May, 1916, a campaign under the leadership of Curtis R. Blanchard added 293 to the membership.

The presidents since Mr. Hutchins have been: Arthur M. Stone, Chas. G. Reed, Irving E. Comins, Rufus B. Fowler, Walter H. Blodget, Harry W. Goddard, Wm. A. Lytle, Geo. F. Booth, Geo. F. Brooks, Chas. T. Tatman, Edward M. Woodward (manufacturer), Albert H. Inman.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, Wallace T. Morley, Chandler Bullock, R. Sanford Riley present president. Portraits of all the former presidents adorn the walls of the directors' room.

The annual dinners and excursions in recent years have been important events. Speakers of national prominence have been secured.

With the change of name to Chamber of Commerce in 1913 and the adoption of new by-laws, came the division of work into five bureaus; Traffic, New Industries, Mercantile Affairs, Agriculture and Civic Affairs, each in charge of an expert. This division has proved wise and efficient.

Joseph H. Lane, the first traffic manager, has been very alert and successful in looking after the interests of shippers; in combating changes in freight rates; in furnishing information to members; and his department has been one of the most useful.

A membership campaign resulted in securing 329 new members in May, 1913, adding \$10,000 to the annual income of the Chamber. The new charter of March 26, 1913, provided for a capital of one million dollars in order that the Chamber may erect a building.

The first outing of the Chamber of Commerce was an excursion to Rocky Point, R. I., Aug. 26, 1913, several hundred members participating. The second was at Newport, where 625 Worcester men were guests of the city and Board of Trade in July, 1914. Very successful outings were held in 1915 and 1916.

The Worcester County Farm Bureau is closely allied with the Chamber of Commerce. J. Lewis Ellsworth was the founder and first president. Though a county organization, it has a large membership in this city. In 1916 a Ladies' Auxiliary was formed.

The Fidelity Mercantile Agency was purchased in 1915 and since then the Chamber of Commerce has maintained a credit rating department for the benefit of its members. This bureau is one of the best known credit bureaus in the East, and early in 1918 more than 180,000 ratings were in the files. The bureau is connected with the Mercantile Bureau of the Chamber.

The Board of Trade had charge of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, held in this city, Sept. 30, 1912, attended by 397 delegates from this country and abroad, accompanied by 53 ladies, who were especially entertained with the co-operation of the Woman's Club. The state appropriated \$2,500 to aid the board in entertaining the distinguished visitors. Five simultaneous tours of inspection were made to manufacturing plants and other points of interest, in groups of automobiles. Headquarters were opened in the State Armory, where the banquet was served in the drill-shed. The after-dinner speakers were: President E. M. Woodward; Lieut.-Gov. Rob. Luce; Mayor David F. O'Connell; Hon. Chas. G. Washburn; Dr. Daudelin, late High Commissioner of the United States at the Maritime Exposition at Bor-

deaux; President Canon-Legrand. (For list of delegates, see *Wor. Mag.*, p. 278, Oct., 1912). In many respects this was the most distinguished and important gathering ever held in this city.

The First International Road Congress was held in this city at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 14-17, 1915. Hotel Bancroft was the headquarters. The first day was Governor's Day; the second, American Road Builders' Association Day; the third, Mayors' Day; the fourth was devoted to visiting points of interest. The Congress was even more successful than anticipated; the addresses made then are of permanent value; the building of good roads has received no greater support on any other similar occasion.

By unanimous vote of the Merchants' Association, Nov. 28, 1913, it was decided to merge with the Chamber of Commerce, beginning Jan. 1, 1914. This action brought the membership to about 1,500.

Secretaries of the Board of Trade were: Chas. E. Squier, Herbert M. Sawyer, Jno. L. Sewall, Herb. N. Davison. During the term of Mr. Davison, the Chamber of Commerce was organized. Mr. Davison was succeeded as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce by Wm. J. Conlon, who resigned in May, 1917, to become vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank. F. D. E. Babcock, formerly secretary of the Rockford (Illinois) Chamber of Commerce, is present secretary. The secretaries of the Mercantile Bureau have been: Edward B. Clapp, Wm. J. Conlon, Chas. H. Sparrell, Jno. D. Hughes, the present secretary.

In addition to the many routine matters that are fundamentals on the Chamber of Commerce program, the Worcester Chamber actively co-operated in the important war work carried on in the city since the entrance of the United States in the World War. The following is a brief summary of the service rendered to the community and the Nation in this respect:

The Chamber of Commerce has been the headquarters of the Worcester Fuel Committee. A permanent office is maintained, with clerks to handle emergency orders and make a survey of amount of fuel on hand daily, in yards of all coal dealers. More than 10,000 emergency orders have been given out through this office. Through the Traffic Bureau, reports have been compiled showing the daily coal receipts. All expenses of the Fuel Administration work have been paid by the Chamber of Commerce.

A section of the Traffic Bureau office has been given over to the wood committee of the advisory committee. The Bureaus co-operate by quoting freight rates on cordwood. Through this office more than 100,000 cords of wood have been cut and stored. The regulations covering the opening and closing of stores and other establishments were enforced by the Fuel Committee, with the assistance of the Mercantile Bureau and the co-operation of the Worcester Police Department.

A Publicity Campaign urging conservation of coal and the use of wood wherever possible was carried on by the Chamber in co-operation with the Fuel Committee and the Public Safety Committee.

The headquarters of the Worcester County Food Administrator, Louis H. Buckley, is located in the Mercantile Bureau rooms. Through the Chamber of Commerce a publicity campaign was carried on in the interest of food conservation, consisting of

newspaper advertising, window card and poster distribution, window and store display, as well as talks in Worcester mercantile establishments and in the churches. Information on regulations has been given out, and during the severe sugar shortage the Chamber actively co-operated with the Food Administration.

The headquarters of the Worcester Committee of the War Savings Campaign is located at the Chamber of Commerce, and General Secretary Babcock is secretary of the committee.

Through Chairman William J. Conlon, numerous active sub-committees have been appointed and each has its headquarters at the Chamber. Through these committees scores of selling-stations are being established throughout the city.

The Worcester Magazine.—The Board of Trade established the Worcester Magazine in January, 1901, and continued it until June, 1916. The original committee on publication was Rufus B. Fowler, G. Stanley Hall and Irving E. Comins. In this issue a symposium by leading citizens was published, giving their views as to the most pressing needs of the city. In brief these needs were stated: Better paved and cleaner streets; a first-class hotel; better freight facilities; widening of Shrewsbury streets; industrial education; improvement of the main thoroughfares leading into the city; illuminating the city clock; more theatres; free swimming places; playgrounds. During the life of the Magazine and largely through its influence and that of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, all these things have been brought about. Many of the writers declared for better municipal officers, but it is not for the writer to decide whether the men of today in city offices are better or worse than those of thirty years ago. Distance always lends enchantment, and comparisons are odious. The results seem all in favor of later years, if judged by progress and achievement, rather than the personal reputations of city officers.

The first editor of the magazine was George French. It was a monthly containing about 40 pages, seven by ten inches, of reading, and well patronized by advertisers. From the beginning the articles were of a high standard, exploiting the city and its advantages as a place of home and business, noticing fully all important events; advocating measures of progress and welfare; publishing matters of value to manufacturers and merchants. Its greatest value probably has been in preserving historical material from primary sources. Its contributors have been the foremost men of the city.

In 1908 the magazine was enlarged to a nine by twelve page and illustrations made more of a feature. The pictorial history of the city in the nine years (1909-17) will be highly appreciated in the future, and the discontinuance of the magazine regretted exceedingly. No city had a finer local magazine than Worcester while this publication was continued. It approached the ideal. Herbert M. Sawyer, Hon. Alfred S. Roe, John L. Sewall (1909), Herbert N. Davison and Wm. J. Conlon were subsequently editors. In 1916 Charles Nutt prepared the magazines under the direction of the secretary.

Since 1916 the Chamber of Commerce has published a semi-monthly, the *Review and Bulletin*, devoted to the activities of the Chamber and matters of public interest.

The business managers were, Chas. H. Bosworth, Edwin A. Benchley, Fred. W. Nozart, Herbert L. Fiske (1912-1916).

Merchants' Association.—The Worcester Merchants' Association was organized April 7, 1901, partly on account of the effort to suppress trading stamps, partly for protection against objectional advertising schemes. The furniture men took the first step, led by Chas. H. Pinkham, but the first general meeting was held in Continental Hall, April 7, 1901, and the following directors elected: H. A. Johnson, Chas. H. Flint, Arthur R. Haven, Mark F. Cosgrove, P. B. Moriarity; Rich. J. Healey, Jos. O'Keefe, Jno. P. Coghlin, Fayette A. Amidon, Arthur O. Young, Irving Swan Brown, Chas. H. Pinkham, Wm. W. Johnson, Edward Moulton, J. E. Patten. Mr. Pinkham was chosen president, Mr. Patten treasurer, and Chas. E. Squier, secretary. The original membership was twenty-five.

W. W. Johnson was elected president in October, 1905; Edwin E. Dodge in 1906-08-09-10. In June, 1906, the Association originated and carried out an Old Home Week celebration. In 1907 the membership had grown to 142; in 1908 to 166. In 1908 rooms were opened in the Worcester National Bank Building, in charge of Edward B. Clapp, secretary. Wallace T. Morley was president, 1912-15. The Association then joined with the Board of Trade, forming the present Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. Morley became president. The Merchants' Association retains its charter and a nominal existence, however. (See p. 133, *Wor. Mag.*, 1909).

The candidate for admission must represent a firm that is a subscriber of the Fidelity Mercantile Agency. The executive officers are: Rich. J. Healey, pres.; Jas. Wilson, vice-pres.; Philip D. Wesson, attorney; Geo. E. Copeland, treas.; Chas. H. Sparrell, sec.

Retail Credit Men's Association.—The organization meeting of the Retail Credit Men's Association was held at the Worcester Automobile Club, June 22, 1916, representatives of sixteen retail concerns being present. It was "organized for the purpose of bringing together the men engaged in the management of the credits of the retail business of Worcester and vicinity; to promote protective, educational and social intercourse; to guard against fraud and imposition; to co-operate with kindred associations; to agitate and effect changes in collection and bankruptcy laws; to improve existing methods for the collection and diffusion of data relating to credits; to create greater uniformity in usages of trade; to establish closer ties of business whereby the welfare of all may be advanced; and to assist and co-operate with the Fidelity Mercantile Agency, known as the Credit Reporting Bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce."

Commercial Travelers' Association.—The late Charles Sumner Thorndike, who was traveling representative for the Clark-Sawyer Company of Worcester, conceived the idea of forming a traveling men's association, and Dec. 1, 1894, with James H. McClellan, issued a call for all traveling men to meet at the Board of Trade Room on Dec. 8, 1894. Twenty-nine responded, and Dec. 29th voted to form the Worcester Commercial Travelers' Association, and elected officers: Chas. S. Thorndike, pres.; Theo. N. Gates, first vice-pres.; Jas. H. McClellan, second vice-pres.; Albert H. Inman, sec.-treas. Mr. Thorndike was born in Portland, Me., and had the honor of being the first member of the Christian Endeavor Society.

The objects of the Association were to promote better acquaintance among traveling men of Worcester, and the adoption and maintenance of such plans as shall tend to the mutual benefit and protection of its several members. One of its most noble sections in its constitution is the "mortuary benefit;" upon the death of a member it pays to his beneficiary \$100 immediately after proof of the death, and in a majority of deaths the Association check has been in the beneficiary's hands inside of twenty-four hours after the death. The treasury has always been able to meet all death claims at once by having sufficient funds on hand. The Association has paid 85 death benefits to March 25, 1917. The membership at this time is about 700. The cost of joining is two dollars; one dollar of this is credited to the mortuary fund, and the other to general expenses. Annual dues are one dollar. When the mortuary fund balance falls below \$100 each member is assessed \$1.00. Members realizing this benefit so essential in order to keep this fund with a goodly balance, their remittances are very prompt.

Advertising Club.—The Worcester Publicity Association was organized Sept. 20, 1910. In 1916 the name was changed to the Advertising Club of Worcester. Annual dues \$5. The objects are: "To assist in the advancement of Worcester by studying and improving the methods of promoting business through advertising; to serve as a publicity bureau for all Worcester business associations which may desire expert assistance on questions relating to advertising and general publicity; to promote among Worcester merchants and manufacturers a thorough understanding of the power of advertising when applied to the building up of business for individuals, corporations, the city or section; and in other ways to assist in the development of Worcester's commercial enterprises and its resources." During its first year, the Association became affiliated with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and have since been a factor in that influential organization, and has been represented at the various annual conventions by a number of delegates.

For the first few years meetings were usually bi-monthly, except in summer, for the purpose of discussing and hearing talks on advertising and allied subjects. Frequently these meetings were of such import-

ance as to attract hundreds of Worcester's leading business men to them. It was the first Worcester organization that attempted to conduct noon-day luncheons for business men, and claims the credit for popularizing the noon lunch habit which several other clubs and organizations have since taken up.

During the years 1912-13-14-15, the Association conducted at regular intervals meetings which had considerable influence in promoting greater interest among business men in civic affairs which has since been further developed by the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations. After this work had been taken up by other organizations, the Publicity Association settled down into the study and analyses of advertising problems, and has continued work along those lines. In 1916 the club assumed the responsibility of conducting a course in advertising for the local Y. M. C. A. Several large meetings have been held in the interest of retail merchants' advertising and sales problems, and in various other ways the club has attempted to develop greater interest in the sales and advertising problems that are large factors in developing commercial enterprises. Many large affairs of a social nature have been held, the Christmas party having become an annual event which the members look forward to with much interest.

Presidents have been: Chas. H. Norton, 1910-11; Herbert P. Bagley, 1911-12; Albert E. Lyons, 1912-14; Albert B. Fritts, 1914-16; W. Philip Frye, 1916-17. Officers of Advertising Club of Worcester (1917): Pres., W. P. Frye; first vice-pres., A. Earle Higgins; second vice-pres., Albert G. Waite; sec., Ray M. Spencer; treas., I. P. Dorwood. Directors: W. S. Bellows, W. L. Chandler, A. B. Fritts, A. E. Howard, H. B. Wood.



BANCROFT HOTEL.

CHAPTER LXXV

Old Hotels—Bay State House—Other Hotels

The site of the Bay State House has been used for tavern and hotel from the beginning. There Daniel Heywood had his public house in 1722. (See Heywood, in *Early Settlers*). Since 1800 it has had taverns kept by Moses Chapin; in 1809 and later by William Chamberlain, then by Samuel Hathaway and Alvan Robinson; then by Cyrus Stockwell under the name of Stockwell's Hotel. In 1827 it was called the Sun Tavern, and kept by Lewis Lilley; in 1828 the Rising Sun Inn, kept by S. Banister; again by Stockwell; in 1832 the Central Hotel kept by Jones Estabrook and in 1835 by Z. Bonney.

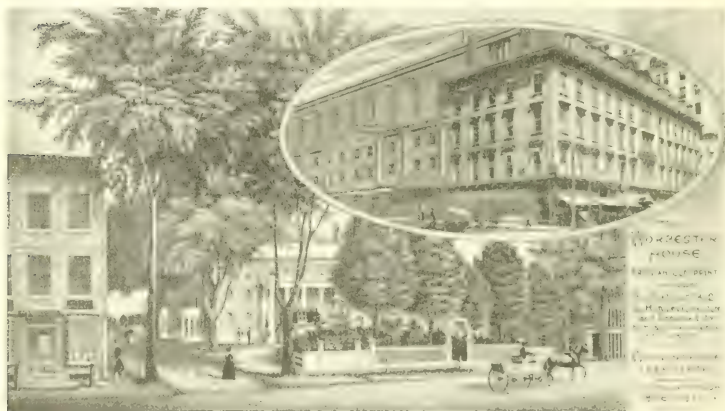
The Bay State House.—When the Bay State House was erected by a local corporation, it was one of the finest hotels in the country, and Worcester was fully as proud of it then as it is of the Bancroft Hotel at present. The original building cost \$100,000, and the land \$38,000. It was opened February 8, 1856. It has had many landlords. For many years F. P. Douglas was proprietor. Francis H. Dewey has been at the head of the corporation owning the property for many years. The Bay State is a landmark, a center of historic associations. Political gatherings, conventions and banquets for half a century or more have brought hither the most distinguished orators and statesmen. It has sheltered most of the great men of America since the Civil War.

Exchange Hotel.—Since 1784 the Exchange Hotel, Main street, corner of Market, has been in continuous use as a public house, with varying fortunes. The original building was erected by Nathan Patch, and for half a century it was the leading hotel. It became historic through the events of Shays' Rebellion. It was for many years headquarters for the court and bar during sessions of the court. Washington visited it Oct. 23, 1789. Lafayette stopped there, June 15, 1825.

The original name was the United States. In 1793 Patch was succeeded by William Barker, who sold it in 1807 to Reuben Sikes, of Suffield, Conn., founder of the stage lines, who called it Sikes Coffee and Stage House. He died in 1824, and was succeeded by Samuel B. Thomas who conducted it sixteen years as the Thomas Exchange Coffee House and Thomas Temperance Exchange. His son-in-law, P. W. Waite, continued the hotel for fifteen years. Since 1855 it has been called the Exchange Hotel. Later proprietors were Stephen Taft and Samuel Banister, Russell Lamb, 1863-74; Aaron Parker, Luke Baker, and W. F. Weeks; E. L. Kenneen, 1878-87. Dr. Edward E. Frost bought the property in 1882, and from time to time conducted it himself, leasing it at other times, until his death a few years ago. Anthony Massad was proprietor in 1917.

United States Hotel.—The John Chandler Mansion on the site of the present Walker building, Main street, was opened before 1800 as a hotel by Ephraim Mower. In 1818 William Hovey built a brick tavern on this site and called it the Brick Hotel. It was kept by Oliver Eager, later by Howe & White, 1821-23, and then by Mr. Hovey, who called it the Worcester Hotel. It was afterward called the United States Hotel. James Worthington kept it many years. When Clark's Block was built the hotel was moved back.

King's Arms and Lincoln House.—The King's Arms or Sterne Tavern was kept from 1732 until after the Revolution by Thomas Sterne and his widow, on the site of Poli's Theatre, Elm street. In 1786 John Stowers became proprietor and called it the Sun Tavern. About 1812 Hon. Levi Lincoln built a mansion on the site. In 1835, when the present Lincoln mansion now occupied by his grandson, Waldo Lincoln, was built, the 1812 house was called the Worcester House, kept by David T. Brigham, Lysander C. Clark, and others.



The Main street block adjoining the mansion, was erected for hotel purposes in 1856, and in connection with the old mansion opened as a hotel June 2, as the Lincoln House, but the venture failed and the new building was afterward devoted to stores and offices. Dr. Edward E. Frost bought the Lincoln House in 1893 and conducted it most of the time afterward until he sold it to the Worcester Amusement Company for a site for a theatre. (See Poli's Theatre). For many years the Lincoln House was a rival in popular favor with the Bay State Hotel.

Hancock Arms.—Brown's Inn, or the Hancock Arms, on Lincoln street, was kept after the Revolution by Abner Childs, Benj. Butman, Amos Smith, Simeon Duncan and others, until it was closed shortly

before its destruction by fire, December 24, 1824. Stephen Salisbury was then the owner. Another hotel on Lincoln street has used the name for many years.

Blackstone Canal Inn.—In 1827 Capt. Joseph Lovell opened the Blackstone Canal Inn, corner of Main and Thomas streets. He was succeeded by Samuel Banister in 1830. It was bought by Eleazer Porter, Nov. 27, 1833, and called the Worcester Temperance Hotel for several years. Warner Hinds succeeded Porter in 1835. It was conducted as a hotel until 1856.

Swan's Hotel.—This tavern in Washington Square, established by Samuel Hathaway in 1825 and conducted from 1831 to 1851 by William R. Wesson, was known as Swan's Hotel, 1851-71, and kept by Elliott Swan. It was demolished when the Union Station was built.

Other Old Taverns.—In 1835 A. D. Foster converted his dwelling house at Main and Foster streets, into a hotel, which until 1857 was known as the American Temperance House, or American House. On the other corner of Foster street there was a hotel opened in 1835 and kept several years.

Other old hotels were: The Jones Tavern, Franklin street, in the Revolutionary period; the Jones Tavern, at New Worcester, 1760-1835, kept by three generations of the family; the Baird Tavern on the Grafton road; the Cow Tavern near the corner of Salisbury and Forest streets. (See Chap. I.) Various dwelling houses were used as taverns in the early days, but the Lincoln Waldo and Chandler mansions all became hotels. The present Waldo House, formerly the residence of Daniel Waldo, was moved from Main street to make way for business buildings.

Bancroft Hotel.—The Bancroft Hotel is here described, not because it is a hotel, but because it is one of the most representative institutions of the city, originated by the public spirit of a new generation of leaders in the city affairs, advocated earnestly by the press of the city; supported by the Chamber of Commerce, financed at times by the Worcester County Institution for Savings, erected by Worcester money, and conducted by Worcester men.

In 1910 Alfred L. Aiken took the initial step by enlisting the aid of Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company, and the co-operation of the Board of Trade, represented by Chas. T. Tatman. Mr. Tatman then did the preliminary work of stimulating public interest, secured options on the land on Franklin street opposite the Common, and organized the corporations. The Bancroft Realty Company was incorporated Oct. 10, 1911, with a capital of \$750,000; Chas. L. Allen, pres.; Paul B. Morgan, vice-pres.; Frank A. Drury, treas.; Chas. T. Tatman, clerk; directors: A. L. Aiken, C. L. Allen, Luther C. Brown, Chandler Bullock, Rich. C. Cleveland, F. A. Drury, Frank A. Dudley,

Harry W. Goddard, Rich. Healy, Lucius J. Knowles, Clinton S. Marshall, Paul B. Morgan, Fred. W. Rockwell, C. T. Tatman, Sam. E. Winslow. Dr. Homer Gage afterward succeeded Mr. Marshall, and Arthur C. Wise of Boston was added to the board.

Another corporation to operate the hotel was formed under the name of the Bancroft Hotel Company with a capital of \$100,000, increased later to \$200,000; leasing the property for thirty years from the date of completion of the hotel. The officers of this company are: Chas. S. Averill, pres.; Chas. T. Tatman, clerk. The directors are Frank A. Dudley, Fred. W. Rockwell, Chas. S. Averill, Chas. L. Allen and Chas. T. Tatman.

All the stock of the realty company was sold in this city in sixty days in a campaign appealing to civic pride. Edward J. Cross was superintendent of construction; Geo. Baker Long, the contractor. The total cost of building and furnishing was a million and a quarter. The hotel was opened Sept. 1, 1913, and has since then been under the management of Chas. S. Averill. (For description of building see *Wor. Mag.* 1913, p. 306). It is conceded to be the equal of any hotel in New England. It contains 320 rooms for guests. The building, furnishings, decoration and arrangement leave nothing to be desired from the point of view of the artist, or that of convenience, comfort and accommodation of guests.

An event worth recording was the dedicatory banquet in the ball room, Sept. 11, 1913, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association. "It was undoubtedly the most brilliant public affair of its kind this city has ever seen." It was with difficulty that seats were found for 712, and many applicants for tickets were disappointed. The speakers were: President Howard Elliot, of the New Haven railroad; Gov. Eugene N. Foss; Congressman Samuel E. Winslow; Mayor Geo. M. Wright; President Albert H. Inman, of the Chamber of Commerce; Frank A. Dudley; Walter D. Ross, Chas. S. Averill, Charles T. Tatman was toastmaster; Donald B. Logan, chairman of committees in charge. (See *Wor. Mag.* Oct. 1913 for speeches. See also *Wor. Mag.*, Dec. 1913).

The Bancroft Hotel since its opening has been the center of all important social functions. It has stimulated social life and created a new interest in dancing, receptions, and other functions. It has attracted innumerable conventions of state, national and international organizations. It has proved financially successful.

In honor of George Bancroft, for whom the hotel was named, a bust of this very distinguished citizen of Worcester was placed in the main lobby with an appropriate inscription which is given on the opposite page:

GEORGE BANCROFT

Born in Worcester, October 3, 1800

Died in Washington, January 17, 1891

"HISTORIAN OF AMERICA, HE MADE IT THE HIGH PURPOSE
OF A LIFE WHICH NEARLY SPANNED A CENTURY TO
SHOW HER PART IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF MAN,
AND FROM THE RESOURCES OF HIS GENIUS, HIS
LEARNING AND HIS LABOR TO ENNOBLE
THE STORY OF HER BIRTH"

OCT. 1913

CHAPTER LXXVI

Occupation Societies—Lawyers'—Medical—Teachers'—Architects— Other Societies

Bench and Bar.—The profession of first importance in the colonies was of course the ministry. When New England was founded, the graduates of the English universities were almost invariably ministers. Harvard College was established to educate ministers in this country. Hence it may be said that the men of liberal education were in the ministry; a few were schoolmasters.

Physicians and surgeons until a comparatively recent time were not liberally educated; they were instructed by physicians until medical schools came into existence. Lawyers received their training in law offices until a generation or two ago.

There was but little demand for the services of lawyers until the centres of population grew to cities. The country justice of the peace made wills and conveyances. But the court records during the provincial period show that while lawyers were few in number, there was too much petty litigation. Going to law was fashionable apparently. Some men seemed always to have a lawsuit on hand. Elsewhere will be found an account of the courts of the county.

In 1731, when the county was established, Joseph Dwight of Brookfield was the only member of the bar. Many of the judges were not members of the bar. Of the fourteen judges on the bench in the county before the Revolution, but three had studied law. In the chapter on Early Families an account of the first judges is given—the Chandlers, and Willards. There were but fourteen lawyers in the county from 1731 until the Revolution. Joshua Eaton was the first in this town. Stephen Fessenden opened an office here in 1743, but soon quit the profession. James Putnam, the most distinguished lawyer in the county who came here in 1749, was the most influential man in town until the Revolution; the most obnoxious after that time. (See Early Settlers). Two sons of Judge Chandler became lawyers, Rufus and Nathaniel. When the Revolution came, most of the lawyers were loyal, and not one remained in practice at the close of the war.

Judge Benj. Heywood, Levi Lincoln, Dan. Bigelow, Wm. Stearns, Ed. Bangs, Wm. E. Green, Nath. Paine, were the lawyers and judges living in this town during the period following the Revolution. Then came into prominence Francis Blake, Rejoice Newton, Levi Lincoln Jr., Edward D. Bangs, Jno. Davis, Chas. Allen, Pliny Merrick, Emory Washburn, Alfred Dwight Foster, Ira M. Barton, Thos. Kinnicutt, Isaac Davis, Wm. Lincoln, Chris. C. Baldwin, Wm. N. Green, Peter C. Bacon, Benj. F.

Thomas, Alex. H. Bullock, Francis H. Dewey, Hartley Williams, Geo. F. Verry, Adin Thayer, Henry Chapin, Matthew J. McCafferty, Francis T. Blackmer, Chas. Devens, Geo. F. Hoar, P. Emory Aldrich, Wm. W. Rice, Frank P. Goulding, John D. Washburn, Edward L. Davis, Jas. E. Estabrook, W. S. B. Hopkins, E. B. Stoddard, Edwin Conant, Chas. A. Dewey, Thos. H. Dodge, Francis A. Gaskill.

The Worcester County Bar Association is largely for social purposes. In 1917 its officers were: Pres., Geo. S. Taft (1914-8); Vice-Pres., David F. O'Connell; Sec. and Treas., Thos. H. Sullivan. In 1918 David F. O'Connell was elected president. Executive Committee, Chas. T. Tatman, J. Otis Sibley, Geo. H. Merrick, Simon G. Friedman, Chas. F. Campbell, Chas. S. Murphy.

The Barristers Club is a new organization composed of lawyers in this city.

Both lawyers and doctors of Worcester used the newspapers to advertise their business from the earliest days. As late as 1856 Geo. Swan, Adin Thayer, C. K. Wetherell and W. A. Williams (still living in 1918), had cards in the *Spy*. Drs. Henry Sargent, L. B. Nichols, J. E. Linnell (homoeopathist and surgeon, for nine years allopathic), were among the physicians having cards at the same time.

Medical.—The early physicians in town were: Leonard Hoar, a proprietor, who was here for a very brief time, if at all; Robert Crawford; Zachariah Harvey; Ebenezer Whitney, 1743; Nahum Willard, 1744; Sam. Breck, 1745; Wm. Crawford, 1759; Jno. Green; Elijah Dix; Wm. Paine; Jos. Lynde; John Green (2d); Thaddeus Maccarty; Sam. Prentiss, 1783; Oliver Fiske, 1790; Chas. Wheeler; Jno. Fiske; Thos. Nichols; Jos. Walker; Jos. Trumbull; Jno. Green (3d); B. F. Heywood and a few others, all of whom are mentioned in the chapter of Early Settlers.

A Medical Society was formed in the county in August, 1784, with Dr. Samuel Prentiss as secretary, but its life was short. Dr. Oliver Fiske was the prime mover in organizing the Worcester Medical Society December 18, 1794. Dr. John Frink of Rutland was the first president, Dr. Fiske, secretary. It was succeeded by the incorporated society known as the Worcester District Medical Society in 1804.

When the Worcester District Medical Society was incorporated, March 8, 1803, it was one of four district societies in the State, and included Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire counties, as well as Worcester, but as a matter of fact the society has been composed almost without exception of physicians in this county. The membership has included practically all of the physicians and surgeons of the regular or old school practicing in Worcester.

In 1845 the society received a gift from Hon. Daniel Waldo, and in 1851 a bequest from Dr. Chas. W. Wilder of Leominster; later a bequest from Harrison Bliss. The income of these funds and others have been used to maintain the library. The library of the society

(about 10,000 volumes) is now in the custody of the Free Public Library (q. v.).

The following from this city have been presidents of the society: Drs. Oliver Fiske, 1804-07; Jno. Green, 1829-37; B. F. Heywood, 1840-42; Wm. Workman, 1846-7; Oramel Martin, 1859-62; Jos. Sargent, 1864-66; Rufus Woodward, 1869-70; Thos. H. Gage, 1872-4; Henry Clarke, 1876-78; Emerson Warner, 1880-82; Albert Wood, 1884-86; J. Marcus Rice, 1888—. The officers in 1917 were: Pres. and Treas., Dr. Geo. O. Ward; Vice-Pres., Dr. Michael F. Fallon; Sec., Dr. Ernest L. Hunt; Librarian, Dr. Geo. C. Lincoln.

The Worcester County Homeopathic Medical Society, founded in 1866 with a membership of eight, includes at present practically all the homeopathic physicians of the county. The officers in 1917 were: Pres., F. P. Glazier; Vice-Pres., Emma Fay, G. W. Butterfield; Sec. and Treas., Leslie P. Leland; Auditor, Amanda C. Bray; Librarian, Jennie T. Lane.

A Dispensary was established Oct. 4, 1880, through the efforts of Drs. Chas. L. Nichols and J. H. Carmichael, at 58 Mechanic street, and it was supported by a legacy of Mrs. L. J. Knowles and voluntary contributions until it was incorporated, Jan. 15, 1885, as the Worcester Homeopathic Dispensary Association. The rooms were afterward at 13 Mechanic street.

The homeopathic pioneers in this city were: Drs. Jos. Birnstall, 1844; J. K. Clark, 1849; Lemuel B. Nichols, 1849; J. E. Linnell, 1855; David Hunt, 1866; Wm. B. Chamberlain, 1866. (See historical article in Wor. Co. Hist. (Hurd), by Dr. Chas. Nichols, p. 1574).

Other Societies.—The Worcester County Teachers' Association comprises most of the teachers of the city. It has been in existence for a number of years. The president in 1917 was Arabella H. Tucker of this city; Vice-Pres., Matthew R. McCann and Chas. T. Woodbury; Sec., Mabel Burrage; Treas., Jno. B. Crowley.

Worcester Council, No. 136, Order of United Commercial Travelers, J. Nelson Champlain, senior counselor; meets in Odd Fellows' Building.

Worcester Chapter American Institute of Architects; Pres., Geo. H. Clemence; Vice-Pres., Robt. L. Fuller; Sec., Lucius W. Briggs; Treas., C. Leslie Chamberlain.

The Worcester County Society of Engineers was organized in 1886, and includes many of the engineers of the city in its membership.

The Worcester Bookkeepers' Association was organized Dec. 10, 1906, by Fred. S. Clark, Geo. E. Hill and Chas. Rose. Fred. S. Clark was the first president; Chas. Rose, vice-pres.; Geo. E. Hill, sec. It was organized for the mutual benefit of the bookkeepers of the city of Worcester. At the present time there are seventy-five members, representing fifty different manufacturing concerns. In 1917 Alex. Bruce was president; Zorgen A. F. Chase, vice-pres.; Walter E. Cherry, sec.; Horace B. Knapp, treas.



HORTICULTURAL HALL, SPRING SHOW, 1918

CHAPTER LXXVII

Agriculture and Horticulture—Various Societies

The following written in part by Mr. Nutt, and is supplemented with other matter committed to him:

The Worcester Agricultural Society was organized in 1817, was incorporated Jan. 24, 1818, and the first annual cattle show was held on the Common, Oct. 7, 1819. At a meeting held in Sikes' Inn (now Exchange Hotel), Dec. 9, 1818, a committee was appointed to raise funds for premiums, but did not report until Feb. 2, 1819, when they reported that the bill had been introduced into the legislature and it was voted on by the motion made by Levi Lincoln, to hold a cattle show and exhibition of domestic manufactures in this town, in the ensuing autumn. The committee consisted of Hon. Levi Lincoln, Bezaleel Taft, Donald Waldo and Gen. Jona. Davis. At the first cattle show, prizes were offered for the best acre of potatoes, best acre of carrots, best cut of broadcloth, best cut of satin, best wool hats, and also best cider not less than 6 gallons. Other prizes were offered for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical arts and manufacturers.

The Spy, Jan. 13, 1819, had the following

Notice of Meeting of Agricultural Society—To meet Feb. 2 at Sikes' Inn. Trustees: Hon. Oliver Crosby, Hon. Seth Hastings, Hon. Oliver Fiske, Hon. Silas Holman; Jonathan Davis, Esq., Aaron Tufts, Esq., Salem Towne, Jr., Esq., Stephen Williams, Esq., Stephen P. Gardner, Esq., Col. Reuben Sikes, Sam. Sawyer, Esq., Bezaleel Taft, Jr., Esq., Lewis Bigelow, Esq., John Warren, Esq., Calvin Ammidown, Esq., Capt. Lewis Barnard. Pres., Levi Lincoln; Vice-Pres., Dan. Waldo; Treas., Theophilus Wheeler; Cor. Sec'y, Levi Lincoln, Jr.; Rec. Sec'y, Edward D. Banks. List of members elected Jan. 11, 1819:

The annual meetings for a number of years were held at Sikes' Inn, and judging by the rapid growth of the society, both in numbers and in influence, it must have been a congenial meeting-place. The newspapers were early cared for, as in April, 1818, a vote was taken whereby William Manning and Henry Rogers were permitted to remain members for life on condition that they insert in their respective newspapers the notices and other necessary publications of the society free of expense.

The secretary's report of the show commences thus: "The weather was propitious, the arrangements judicious, and no accident cast a cloud over a scene as brilliant and joyous as has ever been witnessed in our county. The assemblage of spectators was immense. It is estimated that about 2,000 attended the services in the meeting house (Old South Church), and yet the numbers around the pens and on the Common did not sensibly diminish. There were sixty pens arranged for animals exhibited, but these proved inadequate, much greater than ever the bravest dared anticipate being manifested." At this time the custom was started of reading the awards after dinner, which was one of the important features of the show, a custom which kept up for many years. The premiums offered were chiefly upon stock and field crops.

In 1823 the first delegates to other agricultural fairs were chosen, and instructed to report any facts which they might obtain that might be of advantage to the local society. In this year the town of Worcester presented a deed of a piece of land on the Common to the society, on which they might erect an agricultural hall. This offer was

accepted, but afterwards a committee was appointed to confer with the town fathers relative to releasing the grant, provided the town would furnish a suitable place at fair time for such articles and exhibits as required to be housed.

In 1825 the meeting-place of the society and the meetings were for a time held at Thomas' coffee house. Special attention was paid at this time to the improvement of farms, and large premiums were offered for farms showing the most improvement from year to year. Committees were appointed to view such as should enter for competition, and it is pleasant to note that Worcester farmers were as successful then as in later days.

The Governor honored the society by his presence at the fair in 1826, when His Excellency, John Quincy Adams, members of the Supreme Judicial Court, and other dignitaries, partook of a public dinner in the new town hall (which was the Old City Hall). Soon after the president of the society, Hon. Levi Lincoln, became Governor of the state, and for nine years held the two important offices of governor of the state of Massachusetts, and president of the Worcester Agricultural Society, holding the latter position twenty-eight years.

The first delegate to the State Board of Agriculture was John W. Lincoln, elected at a special meeting in June, 1852, shortly after the State Board of Agriculture was created.

In September, 1853, the society for the first time occupied its own territory, a tract of about 20 acres located on Highland and Agricultural streets, for its exhibition. The ground had been carefully graded and fenced with a beautiful fence. The admission fee was ten cents a head, except to members of the society, committees and competitors. The office of the secretary was in the society's barn, which had neither windows nor floor, and the some room was used for the exhibit of butter and cheese. Up to 1854 the society had held but a one day fair, but that year it was decided to open the fair two days, which proved to be highly successful.

Fairs were held on these grounds until 1899, when the grounds were sold for building purposes for \$185,000. This proved to be a wise move on the part of the society, for the purchasers met with heavy losses, as it was about this time electric railroads came in, and so the idea of building a home within walking and driving distance with a horse, was given up, and the result is that the old grounds have failed and have very few residences on them.

The present grounds, about 60 acres, are located on West Boylston street, near Greendale. The old agricultural hall and the grand stand were moved and additional buildings to the value of about \$100,000 have been erected. The grounds have been graded, and now it is one of the best half-mile tracks in New England. There is a side track running on the grounds so that cattle, horses and machinery can be unloaded direct from the cars.

The society has paid during the past seventeen years nearly \$120,000 in premiums, and each fair with the exception of 1903, 1905 and 1907, showed an excellent net profit above all the expenses.

In 1911 the society management arranged for an aeroplane race, and Lieut. Ely and W. E. Ovington were the first men to fly from outside of Worcester and alight on the grounds and go away without accident. Capt. Baldwin was also here with his dirigible balloon, and gave daily exhibitions of flying.

For a number of years the New England Agricultural Society has united with the Worcester society, and the fair is known as the New England Fair. Presidents have been: Levi Lincoln, Jr., 1818-20; Dan. Waldo, 1820-24; Levi Lincoln, 1824-52; John W. Lincoln, 1852-53; Isaac Davis, 1853-55; John Brooks, 1855-58; Wm. S. Lincoln, 1858-62; Wm. Mixer, 1862-63; A. H. Bullock, 1863-64; Chas. E. Miles, 1864-67; Thos. W. Ward, 1867-68; Sol. H. Howe, 1868-71; Chas. B. Pratt, 1871-74; John A. Fayerweather, 1874-75; Chas. B. Pratt, 1875-86; Jos. H. Walker, 1886-87; J. Lewis Ellsworth, 1887-92; Leander F. Herrick, 1892-96; Warren C. Jewett, 1896-99; Wm. J. Hogg, 1899-1900;

Henry S. Stockwell, 1900-02; Burton W. Potter, 1902-05; Ledyard Bill, 1905-06; Walter D. Ross, 1906-18.

It was the custom to have an oration on every possible occasion, and the cattle show was no exception. Lincoln gives the names of some of the most noted speakers as delivering these orations on the different occasions. This custom continued for many years, with plowing matches in Salem Square. The fair was one of the greatest events of the year and for half a century great crowds attended. In 1829 no less than 150 yoke of cattle were driven through Main street.

Worcester County Horticultural Society.—Founded in 1840, "for the purpose of advancing the science and encouraging and improving the practice of Horticulture," this society was incorporated March 3, 1842, and by-laws adopted May 10, 1843. The membership fee was a dollar. In 1846 the membership reached 300. The first officers were: Pres., Dr. John Green; Vice-Pres., Dr. Sam. Woodward, Stephen Salisbury; Secretaries, Benj. F. Heywood, L. L. Newton; Trustees: Dr. Jno. Park, Isaac Davis, E. F. Dixie, S. D. Spurr, Thos. Chamberlain, Nath. Stowe, A. D. Foster, Lewis Chapin, J. G. Kendall, Emory Washburn.

The first exhibition was held Oct. 13-15, 1840, in the old brick building, on the site of the Sumner Pratt building, Front street. In 1851 the present Horticultural Hall was erected on Front street, and since then the upper stories have been used as offices, library and exhibition hall. For many years annual exhibitions of fruit, flowers and vegetables were held. Since about 1890 the exhibitions have been held weekly and liberal premiums offered.

The walls of Horticultural Hall are adorned by oil paintings of the presidents, who have as a rule been leading citizens of Worcester. The society has more than 600 members at present.

The library has been in process of collection from the beginning. It was kept at first in the store of Clarendon Harris. It has received large accessions by gift, especially from Dr. John Green, Fred. W. Paine, Isaac Davis, Sam. F. Haven, Wm. Lincoln, Anthony Chase, Sam. H. Colton, Clarendon Harris and Judge Francis H. Dewey, who bequeathed \$1,000 for the library. There are now 3,709 books and several hundred pamphlets.

Presidents: John Green, 1840-44; Isaac Davis, 1844-48; Jno. M. Earle, 1848-51; Stephen Salisbury (2d), 1851-57; Dan. Waldo Lincoln, 1857-60; Alex. H. Bullock, 1860-63; Geo. Jaques, 1863-64; J. Henry Hill, 1864-67; Francis H. Dewey, 1867-71-81-88; Geo. W. Richardson, 1871-72; Geo. E. Francis, M. D., 1872-74; Obadiah B. Hadwen, 1875-76, 1895-1907; Wm. T. Merrifield, 1876-79; Stephen Salisbury (3d), 1879-80; Henry L. Parker, 1888-95; Geo. C. Rice, 1907-09; Edward W. Breed, 1910-15; Arthur E. Hartshorn, 1916-17; Chas. Greenwood, 1918—.

Secretaries: Sam. F. Haven, 1841-48; Geo. Jaques, 1848-50; Jno. Gray, 1851; J. Henry Hill, 1852-61; Ed. W. Lincoln, 1861-70; Geo. E.

Francis, M. D., 1871; Ed. W. Lincoln, 1872-96; Adin A. Hixon, 1896-1910; Leo. C. Midgley, 1910-15; Herbert R. Kinney, 1916-18.

Librarians: Anthony Chase, 1846-50; Clarendon Harris, 1851-62; Edward W. Lincoln, 1863-96; Adin A. Hixon, 1896-1910; Lucy M. Coulson, 1910-18.

Lucy M. Coulson is librarian.

Other Societies.—The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association meets at Horticultural Hall, and has many members in this city. Pres., Ingram I. Margeson, Westwood.

The Tatnuck Farmers Club is a society of farmers in the Tatnuck district. H. Ward Moore is president.

The Worcester County Beekeepers' Association was organized in 1900. Its membership includes many in this city. President, Herbert E. Bradish, West Boylston.

The Worcester County Market Gardeners' Association is a recent organization of the market gardeners of the county, with headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce. Officers in 1917: Pres., Henry A. Cook, of Shrewsbury; Fred. Midgley, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Chas. Greenwood, Park Webb, vice-pres.; Harold A. Midley, sec. and treas.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Worcester Grange, No. 22, was organized here Dec. 30, 1873, with nineteen charter members. The society grew rapidly and has been one of the largest and most prosperous in this section. The lectures and entertainments from the beginning to the present time have attracted large audiences. The present membership is over 500. The meetings are held in Horticultural Hall. The charter members were: Wm. Earle, Mrs. Wm. Earle, Obadiah B. Hadwen, Mrs. O. B. Hadwen, Jas. Draper, Calvin L. Hartshorn, Mrs. C. L. Hartshorn, Henry Putnam, Mrs. Henry Putnam, Thos. A. Dawson, Mrs. Thos. A. Dawson, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Fred H. Hammond, S. Payson Perry, Sam. G. Curtis, Dan. A. Harrington, Mrs. D. A. Harrington, Mrs. G. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Marshall Flagg.

Officers for 1917 were: Master, H. Ward Moore; Overseer, Ralph M. Forbes; Lecturer, Miss Fannie M. Gleason; Steward, Harold J. Shaw; Asst. Steward, Wm. B. Midgley; Chaplain, Mrs. Jessie W. Lowell; Treas., Chas. Greenwood; Sec., Mrs. Minnie Perrin; Gatekeeper, Ralph H. Howe; Ceres, Grace E. Arnold; Pomona, Mrs. Philip J. Adams; Flora, Alice A. Wheeler; Lady Asst. Steward, Irene M. Grace; Fin. Sec., Raymond L. Middlemas.

Worcester Central Pomona Grange, No. 7, was organized at Auburn, April 1, 1880. Officers were elected: Master, Jos. Chamberlain, Worcester; Overseer, Thos. S. Eaton, Auburn; Steward, H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; Asst. Steward, C. E. Boyles, Sterling; Lecturer, Wm. H. Earle, Worcester; Secretary, J. H. Gleason, Holden; Treasurer, Geo. W. Estabrook, Grafton; Chaplain, Joel Carter, Auburn; Gatekeeper, P. H. Seers, Worcester; Ceres, Mrs. Wm. H. Drury, Holden; Flora, Mrs. Geo.

W. Estabrook, Grafton; Pomona, Mrs. H. S. Ball, Shrewsbury; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. C. E. Boyles, Sterling.

The subordinate Granges belonging to this organization were Worcester, Grafton, Shrewsbury, Sterling, Holden and Auburn. Their members met to consider the expediency of perfecting a closer union between these subordinate Granges. The membership of this Grange consists of all fourth degree members in good standing.

On Feb. 21, 1894, it was thought best to change from a district Grange to a Pomona Grange. A charter was secured and the First meeting of Worcester Central Pomona Grange, No. 7, was held at Oxford, April 18, 1894, with these subordinate Granges: Auburn, Douglas, Grafton, Holden, Millbury, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Sutton, Upton, Worcester.

On Jan. 9, 1917, these officers were installed: Master, Milton L. Goldthwaite, Uxbridge; Overseer, Raymond Johnson, Grafton; Lecturer, Frederick Midgley, Worcester; Steward, Philip J. Adams, Worcester; Asst. Steward, H. L. Walton, Worcester; Chaplain, Mrs. L. F. Arnold, Worcester; Treasurer, Elliott Moore, Worcester; Secretary, Mrs. Adelle E. Grout; Gatekeeper, Albert R. Jones, Grafton; Ceres, Mrs. E. W. Stone, Auburn; Flora, Miss Beatrice L. Hargraves, Grafton; Pomona, Mrs. Walter A. Rice, Worcester; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Phillip J. Adams, Worcester.

The number of subordinate Granges belonging to the Pomona are fourteen: Auburn, Douglas, Grafton, Holden, Millbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Worcester. The Pomona or Fifth degree members are expected to visit each of the subordinate Granges during the year, holding an all-day session. September 30, 1916, there were 787 members, male and female. At the beginning it was a farmers' organization, but now there are all professions admitted.

Worcester County Farm Bureau.—The European War made this organization of vital importance, and its usefulness in extending the agricultural production of the county has been inestimable. It began as the agricultural bureau of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. J. Lewis Ellsworth, then secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was appointed chairman in 1913. The first meeting of the bureau was held March 25, 1913, when Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell of Auburn, Me., spoke on cooperation. A meeting was held Sept. 13, 1913, attended by a few farmers of the city and vicinity to consider the work of the bureau, and as a result the Alfalfa Club was organized October 25, with a membership of fifty-three from twenty-eight towns of the county.

The Worcester County Alfalfa Club met Jan. 6, 1914, when forty towns were represented by ninety-six members. Wilfred Wheeler of Concord, and Prof. H. D. Haskins of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, were the speakers. The organization was incorporated in March,

1914, as the Worcester County Improvement League and Alfalfa Club, and the scope of the work broadened. This organization succeeded to the agricultural bureau of the Chamber of Commerce as well as that of the Alfalfa Club. The following officers were elected: Pres., J. Lewis Ellsworth of Worcester; Vice-Pres., Lucius L. Richardson of Leominster; Sec., Wm. J. Conlon of Worcester; Treas., Henry W. Carter of Millbury; Executive Committee, Geo. F. Butterick of Sterling; Arthur I. Hunting of West Boylston; Frank P. Knowles of Auburn; Jno. L. Samith of Barre; Edward D. Sullivan of Warren. The board of directors consists of 59 members, representing every town and city of the county.

The finance committee represents the Farm Bureau and the County Commissioners. An advisory board of seven completes the list of officers. The first manager and United States Agricultural Agent was Charles H. White, who served until March, 1918, when he was succeeded by the present manager, Geo. F. Story.

The name was changed to Worcester County Farm Bureau, Jan. 9, 1915. At this meeting 450 farms were represented. At the end of the year 1915 the Bureau had a membership of 800, and since then its growth has continued. It has had the aid of federal and state experts in this line of work, and is endorsed and supported enthusiastically by the Grange, Farmers' Clubs, Women's clubs, agricultural societies, and towns, cities and county. Practical work was done in encouraging and improving the dairies of the county, in stimulating the planting of alfalfa, care of apple orchards. Boys' and girls' clubs were organized. In 1915 five agents were employed in the field for instruction. The county aided the Bureau with an appropriation of \$5,000.

But the great work came when the world food shortage appeared. In the spring of 1917 the Bureau was the agency through which the government and other agencies worked to raise the agricultural production of the county to its maximum. It found land for thousands who were willing to cultivate gardens; instructed the amateur gardeners; procured seeds; supervised farms and gardens. Space will not permit a detailed report of the work. It was well managed, and will continue until food is again plentiful in this country.

It was found necessary to add a Woman's Department in 1916. Mrs. Florence A. Warner was made director of the Home Economics Department, and her department has been of special importance during the period of economy and food-substitution necessitated by war conditions.

The Bureau publishes the Worcester County Farmer monthly, each member receiving a copy. This journal has been very important in furthering the work and securing the coöperation of members. E. A. Richardson is business manager.

The officers in 1918 were: J. Lewis Ellsworth, pres.; Lucius L. Richardson, vice-pres.; Frank Kilmer of Worcester, sec.; Curtis R.

Blanchard of Worcester, treas.; Geo. F. Butterick, Raymond Gregory, Geo. Smith of Barre, E. H. Stoddard of East Brookfield, C. L. Wilder of Lancaster, executive committee; Chas. L. Allen and J. Lewis Ellsworth, finance committee; Adelaide A. Knowles, office manager.

At present the Bureau is conducted under an agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the interests of which are administered by a State Leader of Farm Bureaus with headquarters at the College. In January, 1918, the Bureau had more than a thousand members.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

Industrial and Labor Organizations

In 1819 the first Mechanics' Association was organized, but its life was brief. The present Association had its beginning at a meeting in the Town Hall, Nov. 27, 1841, at which Ichabod Washburn presided and Anthony Chase was secretary. The organization was formally completed and the constitution signed by 115 members, Feb. 5, 1842. The first officers were: Wm. A. Wheeler, pres.; Ichabod Washburn, vice-pres.; Albert Tolman, sec.; Elbridge Partridge, treas.; Jno. P. Kettell, Sam. Davis, Henry Goulding, Wm. T. Merrifield, Sam. D. Harding, Henry W. Miller, Albert Curtis, Wm. M. Bickford, Jas. S. Woodworth, Leonard Poole, Rufus D. Dunbar, Isaac Goddard, Edward B. Rice, Albert Brown and Wm. Leggate, trustees.

Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," sounded the keynote for the new organization Feb. 21, 1842, in a lecture entitled "The importance and necessity of educating the Mechanics and Workingmen of our Country, as by the constitution all classes of men are equally eligible to high and responsible offices within the gift of the people, and therefore should be qualified for the discharge of such duties as might from time to time be imposed upon them."

The first fair was held Sept. 26, 1848, in Nashua Hall, Lincoln Square. Previously, the Agricultural Society had given space to mechanical exhibits at its fairs. The fair was a great success. In 1849 the second fair was held in a hall on Union street; the third in 1851, on Exchange street. The Association was incorporated March 9, 1850, with power to hold real estate to the value of \$15,000, and personal to the amount of \$25,000. The fourth fair in 1857, the fifth in 1855, and sixth in 1866 were the last exhibitions of this kind. They were not successful.

The work of the Association developed along educational lines, providing instruction in drawing and other subjects that is now given in Trades School, Y. M. C. A. classes, and the evening public schools. The educational lecture courses have been maintained from the beginning. An excellent library of text books and standard publications was collected early, and now contains about 15,000 volumes. It was especially useful to students, inventors and others, before the public library was established. Since 1864 the reading room has been open.

In building Mechanics Hall, the Association provided a place for large public gatherings, such as the Musical Festival, political conventions, and at the same time created a center of civic interest and activity. The presidents have been leaders in public affairs and heads of great

manufacturing concerns, viz.: Wm. W. Wheeler, 1842-44; Ichabod Washburn, 1844-46; Freeman Upham, 1846-48; Sam. Davis, 1848; Ed. Lamb, 1848-49; Rufus D. Dunbar, 1849-50; Wm. T. Merrifield, 1850-51; Albert Tolman, 1851-53; Henry S. Washburn, 1852-57; Geo. M. Rice, 1857-59; Timothy K. Earle, 1859-60; Rich. Ball, 1860-61; Wm. B. Taber, 1863-64; Jas. A. Whipple, 1864-65; Edwin Morse, 1865-66; Jos. H. Walker, 1866-67; Philip L. Moen, 1867-69; Alzirus Brown, 1869-70; Phineas Ball, 1870-71; Dorrance S. Goddard, 1871-73; Chas. H. Fitch, 1873-74; Geo. S. Barton, 1875-77; Edwin T. Marble, 1877-79; Sam. D. Nye, 1879-81; Chas. G. Reed, 1881-82; Benj. J. Dodge, 1882-84; Sam. E. Hildreth, 1884-86; Sam. Winslow, 1886-87; Robt. H. Chamberlain, 1887-90; Ellery B. Crane, 1890-92; Robt. S. Griffin, 1892-94; Edward F. Tolman, 1894-96; Chas. H. Burleigh, 1896-98; Jas. Logan, 1898-1900; Albert A. Barker, 1900-02; Edward M. Woodward, 1902-05; Chas. S. Chapin, 1905-06; John A. Sherman, 1906-07; Dan. E. Denny, 1908-10; Chas. H. Norton, 1911-12; Geo. H. Coates, 1913-14; Alfred S. Roe, 1915-16-17; Wm. F. Cole, 1917—. William A. Smith was clerk and treasurer from 1871 until the time of his death, Sept. 25, 1913, aged 89 years. His successor, Myron F. Converse, has served since that time.

Mechanics Hall.—The Mechanics' Association led in the movement to provide an adequate public hall for meetings and conventions. A committee reported in favor of buying the Waldo lot, Main street, Aug. 16, 1854, and the lot now occupied by the Worcester Theatre, then owned by the Association, was sold. Deacon Ichabod Washburn started the building fund with a gift of \$10,000, and a like amount was contributed by others at that time. The lot cost \$30,000. The Association issued bonds for \$50,000, all but about \$7,000 being bought by members.

The cornerstone of Mechanics Hall was laid Sept. 3, 1855, and it was dedicated March 19, 1857. H. D. Washburn delivered the address. The building committee was: Ichabod Washburn, Wm. A. Wheeler, Elbridge Boyden, H. N. Tower, Benj. Walker and Wm. T. Merrifield. The cost of land and building was \$140,000, but additions and alterations made since have increased the total investment to \$270,000 or more. The load was too heavy for the Association during a financial crisis in 1857, and the holders of the third mortgage took possession. In 1858 another fund was raised, Stephen Salisbury giving \$7,000,—Ichabod Washburn, \$10,000; the debt was scaled down. From time to time the debt remaining was reduced. Since 1892 the building has been free of debt. The contractor was H. N. Tower; the architect, Elbridge Boyden. The organ was bought by subscription in 1864, at a cost of \$9,000.

Mechanics Hall is on the third floor. It seats about 2,000. Another hall, named for Deacon Washburn, is on the second floor. The street floor is rented for stores.

Mechanics Hall is Worcester's Hall of Fame. On its walls are paintings of Washington, Lincoln, William Lloyd Garrison, Gov. John

A. Andrew, President Garfield, Vice-President Henry Wilson, and the following men of this city: Ichabod Washburn, W. A. Wheeler, Henry W. Miller, Elbridge Boyden, Jas. B. Blake, Gen. Geo. H. Ward, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague; Sergt. Plunkett, Jno. B. Gough, Jerome Wheelock, Gen. Josiah Pickett, Wm. A. Smith and others. (See *Wor. Mag.* March, 1909).

Builders' Exchange.—The Master Carpenters' Association, organized in 1884, was the nucleus of the Mechanics' Exchange, founded May 10, 1886, at a meeting in Mechanics Building, at which James E. Fuller was president, and A. W. Joslyn was clerk, *pro tem.* The organization under the new name began with 97 members, and elected new officers: Pres., E. B. Crane; Vice-Pres., H. W. Eddy; Sec., Henry Houghton; Trustees: Wm. F. Dearborn, J. W. Jordan, J. C. French and C. H. Batchelor, Geo. A. Barnard, Erving Rice and Alex. McGregor. Since then the presidents have been: H. W. Eddy, C. D. Morse, O. S. Kendall, C. A. Vaughan, Jno. H. Pickford, B. W. Stone, B. C. Fiske, J. I. Elliott, W. E. Griffin, E. J. Cross, E. D. Ward, A. P. Robbins, J. J. Higgins, G. W. Kilmer.

The present name, Builders' Exchange, was adopted in 1889. The organization was incorporated July 27, 1891. The first rooms were in the old police office in the City Hall, 1886 to 1891. From 1891 the offices were in the Knowles building; since then at 58 Front street. The members named in the charter were: E. B. Crane, C. D. Morse, O. S. Kendall, Geo. F. Blanchard, Thos. Barrett, Thos. O'Gara, Frank. B. White, Geo. Bouchard, H. W. Eddy, O. W. Norcross, Geo. W. Carr, Geo. Kingston, Wm. Knowles, Jesse Smith, F. H. Goddard. Officers in 1917: Pres., Geo. W. Kilmer; Vice-Pres., Elwood Adams; Treas., Alanson P. Robbins; Sec., Arthur H. Skillings; Directors: Bradford A. Gibson, Jno. J. Powers, Edward D. Ward, Xavier Faucher, F. Lincoln Powers, Walter C. Rice, Burton C. Fiske, Edmund D. McClure, Edward J. Cross.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated in 1916, and an illustrated pamphlet was published.

In 1894 the Exchange supported the proposed Arcade Building, and \$352,000 was subscribed, but the project was abandoned; in 1895 submitted a list from which the aldermen selected a building committee for the City Hall; in 1897 adopted a nine-hour day; watches legislation; guards the interests of members.

The membership is over a hundred, principally builders, dealers in lumber, hardware and others interested in building and construction.

Society of Mechanic Arts.—This society, organized in 1884, is interesting, though its life was short. Its purpose was to increase the interest of young men in mechanical subjects. Papers were read and proceedings printed. The officers in 1887 were: H. W. Wyman (Wyman & Gordon later); Vice-Pres., Jno. R. Back; Sec., Chas. F. Schmelz, mechanical engineer; Treas., F. H. Ball, engineer; and Lyman F. Gordon was on the membership committee.

Employers Association of Worcester County.—This organization, formed in 1913 to support the principle of the "Open Shop" and to prevent industrial strife, to conduct an employment bureau and foster a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and progress among employers, has had headquarters in the offices of the Worcester Labor Bureau. The first officers were: Pres., Geo. I. Alden; Vice-Pres., E. J. Cross and Alfred Thomas; Sec., Donald Tulloch; Treas., Arthur W. Beaman. Managers: Clinton S. Marshall, Albert E. Newton, Earle C. Hopkins, Frank Roe Batchelder, Jno. J. Higgins, Jno. W. Harrington, Chas. E. Hildreth, Jno. P. Coghlin, O. S. Kendall, Sr., Geo. W. Kilmer, Geo. M. Thompson. Jno. W. Harrington was president in 1917.

National Metal Trades Association.—The Worcester branch has offices at 44 Front street. Its membership includes all the principal manufacturers of metal goods in the city. Donald Tulloch, the secretary, is in charge of the business of the Association. It has proven highly useful in furnishing competent labor when needed, in preventing strikes and friction.

Street Railway Association.—Division 22, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was chartered in Worcester, Feb. 1, 1893, less than six months after the national organization was incorporated, and is now the oldest division in continuous existence. It is the largest labor organization in the city. The charter members were: Dan. Sullivan, Jno. Murphy, H. Temple, L. Lindberg, H. Tourviette, L. Martin, J. Sugrue, Geo. Mansfield, E. Woodis and J. Donovan. Jno. Murphy was the first president; the presidents since have been: E. F. Hastings, Jas. E. Sweeney, Wm. B. O'Brien, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Martin J. Healy, Jno. H. Reardon. Mr. Reardon is now a member of the executive board of the International Association. He has been delegate to many international conventions, and has assisted at more than 400 wage-agreements and on more than 150 boards of arbitration. He has been the Democratic candidate for mayor twice.

Peter J. Rooney, present president, was born in this city, March 21, 1875; has been in the employ of the street railway company since 1898; has been president of the Union since Jan. 1, 1912; has served as delegate to International Convention, 1911-13-15-17. John P. Broderick has been treasurer of the Union for ten years. The Association has paid more than \$50,000 in sick benefits, and more than \$25,000 in death benefits. An annual ball has been held for twenty-four years to aid the relief funds.

Employers' Organizations.—Various other organizations of employers formed in recent years are as a rule for the purpose of dealing with labor organizations and making regulations for conducting business. Following are those not mentioned elsewhere:

The General Contractors Association had headquarters at 58 Front street for several years. Chas. A. Vaughan was president in 1915.

The General Society of Masters and Craftsmen, Worcester Division; Arthur H. Skillings, commissioner; 58 Front street.

Massachusetts State Association of Master Builders, organized in 1902; Alanson P. Robbins, of Worcester, treas.

Master Plumbers Association of Worcester, organized 1892, incorporated 1911; Daniel F. Loan, pres.

Retail Liquor Dealers Association, James E. Delaney, pres.

Worcester Typothetae, organized 1890. Chas. D. Cady, pres.; C. Edmund Belisle, vice-pres.; Wm. F. Burbank, sec'y; Geo. W. King, treas.

Worcester Wholesale Grocers Association, organized 1900; Henry B. Johnson, pres.; Alfred D. Lee, vice-pres.; Henry J. Kettell, treas.

Labor Organizations.—The following labor organizations have been active in this city for a number of years.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees (see sketch).

Bartenders International League, Local 95, Owen J. Reynolds, president.

Bottlers and Drivers Union, William H. Fitzgerald, pres.

Brewery Union, Micael McCarthy, pres.

Bricklayers and Plasterers Int. Union, No. 6, Richard J. Rourke, rec. sec'y.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Worcester Div., No. 64, organized 1868, Wm. A. Paddock, chief engineer. Grand International Auxiliary, Kenderson Div., No. 224, Mrs. James Gordon, pres.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Bay State Lodge No. 73, organized in 1877, James S. Cook, pres.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Union 48, Louis E. Moore, pres.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Union 483 was organized Oct. 8, 1898, under the name of the Paperhangers Protective Association. The first officers were: Pres., J. M. O'Brien; 1st Vice-Pres., J. H. Smyth; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. A. C. Hamill; Sec'y, P. H. Miller; Treas., W. S. Green; Sent., L. M. Fellows; Trustees, F. H. Bullock, E. H. Green, H. May, I. Higgins. The union became part of the national organization under the present name, April 19, 1901, when the following were elected officers: Pres., C. M. Williams; Vice-Pres., W. T. Murphy; Rec. and Fin. Sec'y, F. S. Gray; Treas., R. H. Gould; Conductor, F. E. McComb; Warden, W. R. Dawes; Trustees, F. E. McComb, F. H. Bullock, W. S. Green. The present officers are: Pres., J. Thomashan; Fin. Sec'y, Frank Bacon; Treas., Ellerny N. Chase.

Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Gilbert E. Moore, pres.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Bay State Lodge, No. 88, Percy J. Royea, pres.; Worcester Lodge, No. 553, Wm. E. Keevan, pres.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Business agent, Oliver E. Jonah. Union No. 23, Herbert Hanson, sec'y; No. 408, Auguste Le May, Jr., sec'y; No. 720, Gustaf A. Brandt, sec'y; No. 877, Felix Faucher, sec'y; No. 964, Geo. A. Phillips, sec'y; No. 1006, Harry Layrock, sec'y; District Council, Chas. D. Pike, pres.

Central Labor Union, organized in 1888. Officers in 1917: Pres., Wm. H. Thornton; Sec'y, Jas. E. Heffron; Treas., Jeremiah Donohue.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 92, organized 1882; Geo. Apholy, sec'y.

Coopers Union; Henery Killian, sec'y.

Electrical Workers Union, No. 96; Geo. J. Flynn, pres.

International Moulders Union; Local No. 5; John W. Moss, pres.

Journeyman Barbers Union; Local Union, No. 186; Michael J. Bachand, pres.

National Association of Letter Carriers; Branch No. 12; Arthur J. Garvey, pres.

National Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 53, organized 1910; Mrs. Arthur B. Flagg, pres.

National Association of Stationary Engineers; Worcester Association, No. 4; or-

ganized 1882; H. P. Fairbanks, pres. H. E. Stone Association, No. 32; Geo. C. Madsen, pres.

National Woman's Trade Union League; Worcester Branch; Mrs. Chas. W. Veazie, pres.

Order of Railroad Conductors; Worcester Division, No. 237; James J. Butler, sec'y. Stonemasons Union, No. 29; James Keegan, pres.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, No. 150; Levi Stone, pres.

Typographical Union, No. 165; Harry J. Fitzpatrick, pres.

Union Labor Temple Association, organized 1916; Freeman M. Saltus, pres.

United Association of Steamfitters, Gasfitters and Helpers; Local, No. 468; Walter F. Read, business manager.

United National Association of Post Office Clerks; Branch No. 32; Roderick J. O'Donnell, pres.

Worcester Musicians Association; Local 143; Edward P. Crosbie, pres.

CHAPTER LXXIX

Important Buildings

The Graphic Arts Building on Foster street was the first of a new type of building for business and manufacturing. It was erected by Burgess, Lang & Company in 1912-13, and occupied by printers, engravers and bookbinders, to a large extent. It is a concrete structure, thoroughly modern and fireproof, eight stories in height, providing power to tenants and conveniences for shipping. Its central location made it very attractive not only to the printers but for various other concerns.



GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING.

Burgess-Lang Buildings.—The success of the Graphic Arts Building led to the erection of a similar structure known as the Burgess-Lang Building, for industries requiring a limited amount of floor space. This building is located at the corner of Central and Commercial streets. It was hardly complete before it was fully occupied. It has more than 150,000 feet of floor space. The third building of this class was erected

by Burgess, Lang & Company on Federal street in 1914, and that also was occupied. It is also a home of printers. The Evening Post has quarters there; the offices of the Belisle Printing Company, publishers of *L'Opinion Publique*, and of the Catholic Messenger, are in this building.

Slater Building.—The second modern office building was erected by the trustees of the estate of H. N. Slater, of Webster, in 1907, on Main street, covering the block between Elm and Pearl streets. The architects were Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain; the contractors Norcross Brothers. The material is Milford pink granite and buff Bedford Indian limestone. The stores on the street floor are occupied by the Ware-Pratt Co., clothing dealers; Woods' Woman's Shop, and Putnam-Davis stationery store. The second floor is an Arcade, a group of stores; the other eight floors are devoted to offices. The building is 135 feet high, and is an ornament to the city as well as a center of business activity.

The Ellsworth Block.—This building, at 76 Front street, was erected in 1913. It is eight stories high (100 feet), and has been occupied since completion by the American Supply Company, a department store. The contractors were J. W. Bishop & Co. It is a thoroughly modern and fireproof structure. The American Supply Co. is owned by Thomas A. and William D. Kelleher.

The Park Building.—The site of the latest modern office building, the Park Building, is historic. It once belonged to Sheriff Daniel Gookin (See Early Families), and the house he built there was burned in 1786. James Putnam, the famous Tory lawyer, bought it in 1751, and when it was confiscated by the government, Samuel Flagg was the purchaser in 1779. There were then 80 acres of land. Flagg rebuilt the house in 1788. In 1808 Daniel Clap bought the farm; in 1827 Charles Allen purchased it of the Clap heirs. The house that Flagg built remained at the corner of Main and Franklin streets, until removed to make way for the other buildings, and is now located just north of Federal street. In 1915 Jerome R. George and Marcus L. Foster bought the Allen property, of the estate of Katherine Allen. The new building was named, not for Park street, the former name of Franklin, not for the Common, but for Dr. John C. Park, whose home was on Nobility Hill, nearly opposite. The building was erected in 1914-5. The architects were Cross & Cross of New York, and D. H. Burnham of New York; the contractors were the George A. Fuller Company. It is eleven stories in height, and contains 200 offices, with stores on the street floor. The building was hardly completed when it was fully tenanted. (See *Wor. Mag.* 1915, p. 83).

The Asher Building.—The Asher Building in Washington Square was erected by Jacob Asher in 1915, on an historic old site that he purchased August 11, 1914. It is five stories in height, of buff brick, fire-

proof construction. Edwin T. Chapin was the architect. In this building the Washington Square sub-station of the post office is located.

State Mutual Building.—The first modern office building in the city was erected in 1896, by the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, on Main street, at the corner of Maple street. Peabody & Stearns were the architects; Norcross Bros. the builders. The material is white marble. There are nine stories. The first floor has been occupied by banks and brokers since the completion of the Slater Building. Until then the Ware-Pratt Co. occupied one half. The entire floor is now leased to the Worcester Bank and Trust Company. The top floor is occupied by the Commonwealth Club and Brigham's restaurant. The remaining floors are devoted to 201 offices.

Osgood Bradley Building.—The new Osgood Bradley Building erected at the corner of Grafton and Franklin streets by John E. Bradley, president of the Osgood Bradley Car Co. in Greendale, ranks as one of the finest commercial and industrial buildings in New England. This mammoth fire-proof structure with frontages on Grafton and Franklin streets, has been built on the site of the old Bradley car works, and represents a real estate investment of approximately \$400,000.

It is one of the largest buildings of the kind in this section and the eight floors and basement provide a combined working space of about 190,000 square feet. W. S. Timmis of New York, an architect and engineer, and a specialist in industrial buildings, designed the big structure, and the Turner Construction Co. of New York was the general contractor. The construction is of solid steel reinforced concrete throughout. This type of construction is said to make a building fire-proof, water-proof, in addition to being sanitary and durable to the highest degree. The maximum amount of window space is provided.

The building is 214 by 100 feet. The exterior finish from the street to third floor is in matte glazed terra cotta, like that used on the Woolworth building in New York. Above the third floor the finish is in white concrete and red brick. The entrances have tiled floors and marble wainscot. The stores on the street floor are light, spacious and perfectly ventilated. The first floor is designed for loads of 125 pounds per square foot; the next four floors for 200 pounds and the three upper ones for 150 pounds per square foot.

The building is erected on the flat slab, or beamless and girderless type of construction. All the floors have a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch granolithic finish laid as a solid part of the floor slab.

The building has most excellent shipping facilities. A siding from the Boston & Albany railroad, permanently erected in concrete, runs directly into the property at approximately the third floor level. A loading platform on the level of the third floor connects with freight elevators and runs out over the roof of the boiler house, and parallel to the siding. This provides immediate access from any floor to the railway siding. There are also loading platforms at street level.

CHAPTER LXXX

Industries and Manufactures

Worcester is an industrious city, and a city of industry. If the estimate of the Chamber of Commerce is correct, some three thousand different articles are being made in the shops, factories and mills at the time of writing in 1918. It is obviously impossible in a work of this kind to give a detailed history of manufacturing. There are among the manufacturers of the city many small concerns, and not a few men, who work alone, employing no help. From the one-man concerns to such great enterprises as the American Steel and Wire Company, the Norton Company, or the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, there are men, firms and corporations, engaged in an endless variety of manufacturing. The aggregate is always increasing. Some important industries are less than a year old. Since the European war began the census statistics have been made valueless. There is no record of the present production of the city. But the variety in manufactured goods has proved the bulwark of the prosperity of the city. In some lines of work, business is always active; the machinists and mechanics seldom lack employment, even in the times of greatest dullness elsewhere.

Though the city has no great natural advantages such as a navigable river, coal or iron mines in the vicinity, it has developed step by step with the most rapidly growing and most highly prosperous cities of the country. Its railroad facilities are good; it is situated halfway between the great Atlantic ports—Boston and New York—in the heart of New England. It has forged ahead of many cities that have apparently greater natural advantages.

And why is the city of Worcester? Why do we hear the sound of a thousand factory whistles every morning? Why do new factories creep outward from the old city and spread clustering dwellings about them? Why are Worcester banks teeming with the savings of an army of skilled mechanics? The answer to these queries has always been: The men and women of the city—the men who have created, invented, built and sold manufactured products—the artisans who have wrought in the machine shops and operated the ingenious machinery.

To tell the story of the development of industry, therefore, it is necessary to know the founders and the mechanics, the inventors, and the manufacturers. I have undertaken, as best I could, to compile the biographies of many, not only of the founders of yesterday, but of the business of the present. Some man or some group of men founded each of the greater industries—those that may be said to be old enough have histories. One cannot separate these men from their industrial crea-

tions. When an account of their lives and occupation, their interests and activities, has been given, the story of their business is covered. So in the large majority of cases, one has to refer to the lives of men for the history of industry. Perhaps this is true of Worcester to a greater extent than of any other American city.

It is proper to call attention to the fact that the vast majority of manufacturers have themselves been laborers and apprentices, workers in the shops before they became employers. The biographies of Worcester manufacturers, therefore, relate the typical lives of the machinists. Opportunities come to but a fraction of the wage-earners, of course, but I take it for granted that among the thousands who receive their weekly pay envelopes are men just as capable as those at the head of the business; there are those, too, whose opportunities are yet to come, some through invention, some by promotion, others because they naturally rise.

Manufacturing is an occupation for employer and employee just as medicine, law, engineering, dentistry. An attempt has been made to exalt no business, to treat no profession or occupation in itself as more important than another. That is one reason why much of the history is told through biography.

Some mention has been made of all the larger industries of Worcester in this work. An effort has been made to give an account of all the most distinguished men in industrial, commercial, professional and public life. Reference is made to the work of Charles G. Washburn, "Industrial Worcester" (1917).

In five hundred factories, Worcester produces annually about \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. The capital invested amounts to about that sum. To give a list of even the most important products of the factories would be to catalogue almost everything that human ingenuity can produce. Perhaps wire and wire goods come first on the list. Looms, lathes, all kinds of machine tools, agricultural machinery, shoes, card machinery and cards for textile manufacturing, carpets and rugs, envelopes and envelope machinery, razors, wrenches, fire-arms, forgings, railroad cars, elevators, are made in great variety. In grinding machinery, polishing machinery, corsets, cotton and woolen goods, pressed steel devices, wall paper, valentines, leather goods, the city ranks high.

All the important interests are told of on the following pages, so far as can be within the scope of the present work. In many instances, the history of an industry is given with more particularity in the biographical pages of this work.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company was a growth or development from various firms and corporations of earlier days, established by those just mentioned. In 1889 the officers were: Philip L. Moen, pres. and treas.; Chas. F. Washburn, vice-pres. and sec'y; Philip W. Moen, asst. treas. and gen. supt.; Chas. G. Washburn, asst. sec'y and counsel. These men and Geo. T. Dewey constituted the

board of directors. The capital stock was increased May 27, 1896, to \$2,000,000; May 31, 1892, to \$2,500,000; Feb. 27, 1898, to \$43,500,000; and on May 26, 1896, to \$4,000,000.

American Steel & Wire Co.—At the time of the general consolidation of the iron and steel industries in 1899-90 the plant and business of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company were bought by the American Steel & Wire Company, March 11, 1899. The American Steel & Wire Company became a part of the United States Steel Corporation, April 1, 1901. But the business has been conducted by the American Steel & Wire Company under its own name and independent organization.

In practically every department of the wire business, the production in this city has been extended in the past twenty-five years. The normal product of recent years is about 200,000 tons of wire. More than six thousand hands are employed.

The managers of the Worcester district, which in 1917-18 included plants at New Haven, Conn., have been: Philip W. Moen, Charles Ranlet, Harry G. Stoddard and Clinton S. Marshall.

The history of the Wright Wire Company is detailed in the biography of the founders, George F. Wright and his two sons, Geo. M. and Herbert N. Wright. The present officers are: Geo. M. Wright, pres. and gen. man.; Herbert N. Wright, treas.; Jno. A. Denholm, asst. treas.; Geo. F. Wright, asst. gen. man. Chas. M. Thayer, O. W. Norcross and Rufus B. Fowler are directors.

The Spencer Wire Company was incorporated in Spencer in 1876, but its history dates back to 1820. In 1847 Myrick & Sugden succeeded to the business, and for almost half a century thereafter Richard Sugden, (later president of Spencer Wire Company), gave his undivided attention to the business, until his death in 1895, at the age of eighty years. There are twenty buildings at the Spencer plant, still running to capacity, employing 150 hands or more. In 1899 a spacious mill was built on Webster street in this city, and large additions have been made since then. This mill has over seven and a half acres of floor space. Wire and wire-goods in great variety are made. The officers in 1917 were: Pres. and Treas., H. W. Goddard; Sec'y, E. B. Dunn, who has held the office since 1892; Supt., G. M. Thompson, since 1904; Asst. Supt., W. G. Hall, since 1901; Asst. Treas., F. Kilmer, since 1900.

The Wire Goods Company was established in 1880; incorporated Sept. 12, 1882. It absorbed the business of the Ayres M'f'g Co. in 1888. Subsequently the capital stock of the E. Jenckes Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, manufacturers of wire hardware, and the Woods-Sherwood Co. of Lowell, the oldest concern in the country making kitchenware, were purchased and the plants moved to this city. The E. Jenckes Manufacturing Company is continued as a corporation, managed by the Wire Goods Company; the Woods-Sherwood business was absorbed by the Wire Goods Company. The company employs in normal times 350 hands.

The firm of Reed & Prince, composed of Edgar Reed and Thomas Prince, was formed in April, 1886, to make rivets and burrs. In 1902 the business incorporated as the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company. The present officers are: Edgar Reed, pres.; Wm. L. Ames, treas.; E. Howard Reed, sec'y. Thos. Prince and Chester T. Reed are also directors. In July, 1903, the present building in Webster Square was occupied. More than 500 hands are employed.

The Morgan Spring Co. had Charles H. Morgan for its president until he died in 1911; since then Paul B. Morgan has been president. Francis H. Morgan was treasurer eighteen years, succeeded by Paul B. and Chas. F. Morgan and Evan F. Jones. The officers in 1917 were: Pres., Paul B. Morgan; Treas. and Gen. Man., Evan F. Jones; Directors: Rufus B. Fowler, Jerome R. George, Chas. F. Morgan, Edgar F. Scott, W. H. Beecher, H. W. Hardy, Chas. H. Booth, Evan F. Jones and Paul B. Morgan. The business was established in 1880, and was conducted from 1881 until 1906 at 21 Lincoln street, being removed at that time to the present location at Green-dale. In normal times 700 hands are employed.

The Morgan Construction Company's works are on Lincoln street. Officers: Paul B. Morgan, pres. and treas.; Jerome R. George, chief engineer. This company is building practically all the cintuous wire rod rolling mills in the world. In March, 1918, the plant of the Webb Granite Co. on Crescent street was purchased with nearly ten acres of land.

The Osgood Bradley Car Company.—Three generations of the same family have owned the business now conducted under the corporate name of the Osgood Bradley Car Company. Osgood Bradley, grandfather of the present head of this concern. John E. Bradley, began business here in 1822. The company employs from 1200 to 1500 men. The plant at Greendale is the largest in the country making street railway and steam railroad cars, excepting only the plant of the Pullman Company.

The Simplex Player Action Company, of which Theo. P. Brown is principal owner, employs 150 or more skilled hands.

The Envelope Industry.—The third United States patent on a machine for making envelopes was granted in 1853 to Dr. Russell L. Hawes of this city. Earlier patents were of no value, so it may fairly be stated that the first successful machine for this purpose was made and operated here. The business established by Dr. Hawes eventually became part of the United States Envelope Company. He sold his plant in 1857 to Hartshorn & Trumbull (Chas. W. and Geo. F. Hartshorn and Jos. Trumbull). This firm was succeeded in 1861 by Trumbull, Waters & Company (Jos. Trumbull and Lucius Waters), and in 1866 by Hill, Devoe & Company. W. H. Hill became sole proprietor, and his business, incorporated in 1892 as the W. H. Hill Envelope Company, became part of the United States Envelope Company in 1898. It is operated now as the W. H. Hill division of the U. S. Envelope Company. The Hill machinery was devised principally by Abram A. Rheutan.

James G. Arnold, another Worcester inventor, made a valuable improvement in envelope machinery as early as 1858. In 1864 his patent came into the possession of G. Henry Whitcomb, who began to make envelopes under the name of the Bay-State Envelope Company. When the United States Envelope Company was formed, the Whitcomb Company became one of the constituents, and has since been operated as the Whitcomb Division of that company.

The Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company was organized Feb. 1, 1884. This concern also became a part of the United States Envelope Company, and Mr. Logan, who was the prime mover in forming the combination, is still its general manager.

The United States Envelope Co. was incorporated under the laws of Maine with capital stock of \$4,000,000 preferred, all of which has been issued, and \$1,000,000 common, of which \$750,000 has been issued. It has also an issue of \$2,000,000 in six per cent. bonds. The three Worcester concerns mentioned above and seven other envelope companies were merged. Jas. Logan, Chas. W. Gray, C. Henry Hutchins, G. Henry Whitcomb and D. Wheeler Swift, of this city, were on the original board of directors. Chas. H. Hutchins has been president and Mr. Logan general manager to the present time.

The Worcester Envelope Company was established in 1889 under the name of the Emerson, Lowe & Barber Company. The officers were: Everett M. Lowe, pres.; W. B. Emerson, sec'y; Geo. D. Barber, treas. Geo. D. Barber, Ezra P. Waterhouse and Jno. N. Barber, are the present officers.

A full account of the Sherman Envelope Company will be found in the sketch of its founder and principal owner, John A. Sherman.

One of the later envelope industries is the New England Envelope Company, organized Dec. 8, 1906, with a capital of \$35,000, increased to \$60,000 in 1908, located on Eden street. The directors are: Chas. W. Gray, Willard C. Poole, Henry H. Hayes, Geo. F. Brooks, Frank L. MacNeill. The officers are: Chas. W. Gray, pres.; Willard C. Poole, vice-pres.; Henry H. Hayes, sec'y. and treas.

A partnership was formed Sept. 1, 1914, by August C. Meyer, Sidney M. Scott and Frederick V. Hugo under the name of the Colonial Envelope Company. Mr. Meyer retired Dec. 21, 1914, and Harry L. Scott became a partner. The capital was \$25,000. In 1914 the business was incorporated. The officers are: Sidney M. Scott, pres.; Fred. V. Hugo, treas. The factory was at 68 Prescott street until 1917, and is now at 4 Cherry street.

The Harrington & Richardson Arms Company was established in 1873, and since then has been one of the most successful and profitable enterprises in the city.

The Worcester Machine Screw Company was established by A. W. Gifford and E. A. Bagley, but was developed mainly by Mr. Gifford. In the biographies of W. W. Dadmun and E. B. Dolliver a history of the business is given.

The Wheelock Steam Engine.—From 1873 to 1884 a large number of Wheelock engines were built. The business was sold in January, 1888, to the Wheelock Engine Company, of which Edward K. Hill was president and manager, and Edward F. Tolman, treasurer. The business was continued in the Merrifield Building until March, 1890, then located in a new building on Southgate street, South Worcester. In 1896 the plant was sold to the American Wheelock Engine Company; in 1902 it was merged in the American & British Manufacturing Company, a New York corporation. In 1899 the Worcester plant was moved to Providence, and consolidated with the Corliss plant. At one time 800 men were employed in the Providence works building the Wheelock engines.

The Stewart Boiler Works.—The history of these works is related in the biographies of Charles Stewart and his sons.

William Allen & Sons.—The William Allen Sons Co. are proprietors of the Worcester Steam Boiler Works at 65 Green street.

Shoe Manufacturing.—An account of the shoe industry will be found in various biographies of boot and shoe manufacturers. For an account of shoe-last making, see biography of R. L. Golbert.

Rice, Barton & Fales Machine & Iron Company.—A history of this company is given in the biographies of Geo. S. and Chas. S. Barton, and the present head of the company, Geo. S. Barton. It is one of several large industries that have been in the ownership of one family for three generations. The company manufactures paper-making machinery.

J. R. Torrey & Company and J. R. Torrey Razor Company.—The founder of these companies, J. R. Torrey is still in active business (1918).

The Holyoke Machine Company.—A branch of the Holyoke Machine Company of Holyoke has been maintained in this city since 1882. At the factory on Thomas street, waterwheels, shafting, pulleys, hangers and power transmission machinery are manufactured.

Heald Machine Company.—The Heald Machine Company, a business established by Stephen Heald in Barre in 1830, was brought to this city in 1903 by James N. Heald, grandson of the founder, and was incorporated as the Heald Machine Company. A modern plant was erected at Greendale. Many additions have been made. The concern manufactures grinding machinery. The officers are: Paul B. Morgan, pres.; Jas. N. Heald, treas. and gen. mgr.; Paul B. Morgan, Jno. W. Harrington, Oliver B. Wood, and Jas. N. Heald, directors. About 750 hands were employed in 1918.

Royal Worcester Corset Company.—For the history of this great industry, read the life of its owner David Hale Fanning, who is still active, though far advanced in years.

The Massachusetts Corset Company, organized in February, 1907, with a capital of \$300,000, succeeded to the business of the United States Corset Company. (See John E. Lancaster). The factory is at 15 Union street. Two hundred hands are employed.

The Plunger Elevator Company.—An account of the Plunger Elevator Company will be found in the biographies of George I. Alden. The business was sold to the Otis Elevator Company and after a few years the plant was moved from Worcester.

The Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company.—The history of this company is given in the biography of the principal owner, Frank Roe Batchelder. The plant is at South Worcester. During the war it has been enlarged repeatedly. Officers: Harry W. Goddard, pres.; Frank R. Batchelder, treas. and gen. mgr.

The Wyman-Gordon Company.—Lyman F. Gordon and H. Winfield Wyman were the founders of the Wyman-Gordon Company. The company makes drop forgings. The officers: Geo. F. Fuller, pres.; Harry G. Stoddard, vice-pres. and treas.; Chas. C. Winn, asst. treas.

Worcester Pressed Steel Company.—This company developed from the Worcester Ferrule Manufacturing Company, founded in 1883. In 1904 the business was bought by a corporation of which Milton P. Higgins was pres.; Geo. I. Alden, treas.; and Jno. W. Higgins, sec'y and gen. mgr. The company has enjoyed a remarkable growth, especially since the war began. John W. Higgins is also the executive head of affiliated companies, the Worcester Strip Steel Company, and the Worcester Pressed Steel Pulley Company.

The Worcester Stamped Metal Company.—See biography of H. R. Sinclair, president.

The Hobbs Manufacturing Company.—See biography of Clarence W. Hobbs. This company manufactures paper box machinery.

Allen-Higgins Wall Paper Company.—This concern located here in 1898. Jno. P. and Geo. W. Allen and Geo. F. Higgins were the founders, aided by local capital. The officers are: Albert E. Lyons, pres.; Fred. Staib and Jno. Tuck, vice-pres.; Wm. Woodward, treas.; Albert H. Anderson, sec'y. In 1918 the business was sold to the Prager Co.—and new officers elected, viz.: Jas. G. Prager of New York, pres.; Fred. Staib of Worcester, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Hugo Prager of New York, treas.; Geo. N. Brown of New York, asst.; Walter L. Chandler of Worcester, sec'y; Jas. G. Prager, Fred. Staib and Hugo Prager, directors.

The Economic Machinery Company.—The present officers of this company are: D. W. Gurnett of Boston, pres.; Arthur J. Wallace, sec'y, treas. and gen. mgr.; Herman Stake, vice-pres. and works mgr.; Geo. Putnam and Carl Bonney, directors. Frank O. Woodland was formerly at the head of this concern.

The Rockwood Sprinkler Company.—For the history of this business, see George I. Rockwood. Officers: Geo. I. Rockwood, pres. and treas.; Jno. P. Ashey, vice-pres.; Halford W. Park, treas.

Coates Clipper Company.—See biography of George H. Coates.

Curtis & Marble Machine Company.—For the history of this concern, see biographies of Edwin H. Marble, Wm. C. Marble, Chas. F. Marble. The company makes textile machinery.

Card Clothing.—See biographies of Tim. K. Earle, Edwin Brown, Herb. Midgley, Dan. Kent.

Looms.—See biographies of Geo. Crompton, Albert A. Gordon, Lucius J. Knowles, Chas. H. Hutchins, Geo. F. Hutchins, now president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Wm. Wattie, Henry H. Merriam, Edward F. Green, Fred J. Bowen, Irving Verry.

George Crompton began to manufacture looms in this city in 1851 in partnership with Merrill E. Furbush under the patents of his father, William. In 1859 the firm was dissolved, and, he continued in business alone until he died, Dec. 29, 1886. The business was incorporated in January, 1888.

The firm of L. J. Knowles & Brother, consisting of Lucius J. and Francis B. Knowles, moved their loom-making business from Warren to Worcester in 1866. The firm prospered and moved from the building in Allen Court to the Junction Shop.

In 1884 L. J. Knowles died and the business was incorporated in January, 1885, as the Knowles Loom Works. Charles H. Hutchins succeeded F. B. Knowles as president. In 1890 the first of the buildings at the present location on Grand street was erected.

In 1897 the Crompton Loom Works and the Knowles Loom Works were consolidated under the present name, the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. In 1900 the Crompton interests were acquired by the Knowles stockholders. In 1899 the plant of the Gilbert Loom Works was purchased; in 1902 that of the M. A. Furbush & Son Machine Company of Philadelphia; in 1905 the business of A. H. Steele & Bro. of Worcester. The Providence branch was bought of the George W. Stafford Company in 1893. In 1907 the business and plant of the Crompton-Thayer Loom Co. was purchased. Lucius J. Knowles has been president since February, 1917.

The history of the Bassett concern is given in the biography of George M. Bassett.

Worcester Malleable Iron Foundry.—See biography of H. Paul Buckingham.

Foundries.—For the history of various foundries, see biographies of J. B. Colvin, C. A. and F. C. Harrington, Thos. T. Booth, Chas. F. Hutchins and others.

Machine Tools.—See sketches of Chas. E. Hildreth, Jno. E. Snyder, Edward M. Woodward.

Agricultural Implements.—See Edwin P. Curtis and John D. Curtis.

Wrenches.—See biography of Warren S. Bellows.

Baldwin Chain Mfg. Co., manufacturing drive chains and sprockets. See biography of Wm. H. Gates.

Leland-Gifford Company, machine tools. See biographies of William H. Leland, Albert J. Gifford.

Stockbridge Machine Co., makers of crank shapers. See biography of Radford Stockbridge.

Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co.—See biography of Hon. Samuel E. Winslow.

M. S. Wright Co.—Manufacturers of vacuum cleaners and piano hardware. See biography of Morris S. Wright.

Grafton & Knight Manufacturing Company.—See biographies of the founders Henry Clay Graton, W. M. Spaulding, and Henry G. Gould.

Warren Leather Goods Company.—See sketches of Chas. D. Kendall, Fred. H. Kendall.

Walker Magnetic Chuck and Grinder Company.—See biography of the founder, Oakley S. Walker, president.

Organ builders.—See E. H. Loring.

Geo. C. Whitney Co., makers of valentines; Warren A. Whitney.

Pond Machine & Foundry Co.—See M. T. O'Leary.

Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Co.—Ernest A. Bickford and Walter A. Sweet.

Weber Piano Co.—See Carl A. Carlson.

Norton Emery Wheel Company.—A corporation composed of Milton P. Higgins, Geo. I. Alden, Walter L. Messer, Horace A. Young and Fred H. Daniels, organized June 20, 1885, bought the patents of Francis B. Norton and began to make emery wheels. In July, 1886, the company began to erect works at Barber's Crossing, and the building was occupied in the following winter. W. L. Messer was general agent. In 1887 the company advertised in the city directory: "Manufacturers of emery and corundum wheels, emery wheel machinery, etc." "These wheels contain nothing but cutting properties. Free from dust or smell. Will not glaze or fill up. Are of great endurance on hard work. Will work equally well wet or dry. Factory and main office (cut shows the original building), West Boylston street. City office with Kinnicutt & Co., 420 Main street. New York office, 39 John street." The plant had 1,728 feet of floor space and two kilns. Changes in 1892 made the list of officers as follows: Pres., Milton P. Higgins; Treas., Geo. I. Alden; Sec'y and Gen. Mgr., Chas. W.—I-68.

L. Allen; Jno. Jeppson, gen. supt. Since then Aldus C. Higgins, Geo. N. Jeppson and R. Sanford Riley have been added to the board of directors. The present corporation, the Norton Company, succeeded the original company. Chas. L. Allen is treasurer and general manager. The plant has been extended from time to time and is now one of the largest in the city, thoroughly modern both in buildings and equipment. In 1906 an artificial abrasive alundum superseded, and another artificial product, crystalon, has come into use since 1910. The Norton Co. manufactures grinding wheels; the Norton Grinding Company the grinding machinery. The plants are on New Bond street, Greendale. The company has excellent railroad facilities.

The Reed-Prentice Company, incorporated Feb. 3, 1912, was formed of four industries and the Crompton Associates. The F. E. Reed Co., capital \$100,000; the Prentice Bros. Co.; Reed Foundry Co., Reed & Curtis Machine Screw Machine Co., were absorbed. The company manufactures a complete line of drills and lathes. The original capital was \$2,500,000. In 1914 this was reduced to \$2,000,000. The shops of the Crompton Associates on Cambridge St. occupied by the Prentice Bros. Co. were purchased. In October, 1912, the Reed & Curtis Screw Dept. was sold to J. Vernon Critchley, who organized the Critchley Machine Screw Co., which was succeeded by the R. B. Phillips Mfg. Co. During 1913-14 new automatic lathe was developed. The business was run to capacity during the European War. The company employs about 1200 hands and has a floor space of nearly 300,000 feet.

Officers in 1912: Pres., Geo. F. Fuller; Vice-Pres., Fred. E. Reed, Vernon F. Prentice; Sec'y and Treas., Geo. Crompton; Gen. Mgr., Albert E. Newton. In February, 1915, Lucius J. Knowles was elected president, Geo. F. Fuller and Albert E. Newton, vice-pres. In November, 1915, new interests gained control and the following were elected: Pres., Robt. F. Herrick, of Boston; Treas., Jeremiah J. Mackin; Vice-Pres., Albert E. Newton; Directors: Mr. Herrick, Mr. Newton, Henry P. Kendall, Robt. C. Morse, Geo. C. Lee, Frank A. Drury and Dr. Homer Gage. Jos. W. Lund became treasurer and Leroy W. Ware asst. treas. on Jan. 1, 1916, and Malcolm F. Donald a director in place of Dr. Gage, Robt. C. Morse being elected a vice-president.

In January, 1916, the plants of the Ayer Machine Tool Co., Ayer, Mass., and of the Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn., were purchased and the equipment applied to the manufacture of lathes and drilling machines at Ayer, and lathes, surface grinders and printing presses at New London.

Standard Plunger Elevator Company.—The Standard Plunger Elevator Company is a typical Worcester institution. The initial development of the modern plunger elevator occurred at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The business was removed from the Institute and merged with the Otis Elevator Co., at Greendale. Fred A. Jones of Worcester interested capital and the Standard Plunger Elevator Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, August 15, 1902. The construction of the Company's plant at 243 Stafford street, the main building being 150'x350', was commenced Nov. 1st, 1902, although work on the first contract, an equipment of elevators for the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, was started Sept. 28th, 1902. The capital stock of the Company was \$6,000,000 common stock. The officers were: Wm. H. Woodin, pres.; Jno. Sherman Hoyt, treas.; Fred A. Jones, gen. mgr.; Lloyd G. Hagenbuch, auditor; Thure Larsson, chief engineer; M. B. Walls, construction supt. Directors: Wm. H. Woodin, Jno. S. Hoyt, Fred A. Jones, W. E. D. Stokes, Francis Slade, Henry R. Hoyt.

The product of the company was manufactured from inventions and designs furnished principally by Thure Larsson of Worcester. Shortly after the company was incorporated it received the largest single contract for elevators ever awarded, amounting to more than a million dollars for elevators in the Wanamakers Stores in New York and Philadelphia. During the succeeding years the Company equipped a great number of the finest office buildings, hotels, railroad stations and store buildings in the United States and Canada. Prominent among these are: Broadway-Courtland, Trinity and

U. S. Ready buildings, New York; Harris Trust and Webster buildings, Chicago; Railroad building, St. Paul; Slater building, Worcester; Plaza Hotel, Knickerbocker, Vanderbilt and Bancroft hotels, Worcester; Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminal Stations, New York; Lord & Taylor Co. and Tiffany Stores, New York; Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Some of these elevators have a car speed of 1000 feet per minute, and some a rise of 355 feet; there has never been an accident due to structural weakness.

The Company has always maintained a New York office and at different times offices in other cities. The total number of men employed, including those on construction work, varies from 200 to 500. In 1904 the company started the development of a complete line of automatic push button controlled plunger elevators and electric dumb waiters from inventions and designs furnished by Edward Lee Dunn of Worcester, and as a result of this work the Company has to its credit a large number of the best installations of automatic elevators in existence. As many as twenty-five of these automatic elevators are installed in a single building, and practically all of New York's finest hotels are equipped with these machines. Every book handled by the New York Public Library is carried by these machines; likewise is all baggage handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York.

Although the Company owns or controls fifty or more patents covering all branches of elevator work, it was compelled to defend at great cost a number of patent suits, which it did most always successfully. In 1907 the capital stock was reduced to \$2,200,000.00; \$1,200,000.00 to common stock, \$600,000.00 first preferred, and \$400,000.00 second preferred. After almost continuous patent litigation the Company went into a voluntary receivership, Feb. 25, 1914. The receivers were Howard H. Williams and Albert C. Walls of New York.

The Company was again reorganized Aug. 1, 1914, under the laws of Massachusetts, capital stock \$750,000.00. The new officers were: A. Bradley Burgess, pres.; Lloyd G. Hagenbuch, treas.; Edward Lee Dunn, sec'y. Directors: A. Bradley Burgess, Edward Lee Dunn, Thos. T. Booth. In 1916 the Powell Machine Co. was absorbed with the idea of balancing the factory work by the manufacture of machine tools as well as elevators. In 1917 the General Elevator Co. of New York was absorbed, its president, William Noble Dickinson becoming president of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company.

From the start of the war the Standard Plunger Elevator Company rendered noteworthy service to the government by manufacturing a large number of machine tools as well as a great deal of special elevator machinery required for war purposes. At the present time (January, 1918), the Company's future appears brighter than it has ever been. All patent litigation ended with the receivership. The plant is modern in every respect and equipped with every improved facility for manufacturing, and only the best of Worcester's skilled mechanics are employed. The reputation of the company as manufacturers ranks at the top for the single reason that it has invariably met the spirit and letter of every contract that it has undertaken, representing millions of dollars, with the result that the Standard Plunger Elevator Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, is recognized everywhere as a Company that furnishes only the best in engineering skill, workmanship and material. Officers: Wm. Noble Dickinson, pres.; A. Bradley Burgess, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Lloyd G. Hagenbuch, sec'y and treas. Directors: Edward Wylde, Wm. Noble Dickinson, Albert Martin, W. Herman Greul, Russell F. Thomas.

William Allen & Sons, manufacturers of steam boilers. Est. 1874.

American Card Clothing Co., Henry Ashworth, treas., 93 Grafton St. Est. 1786 by Pliny Earle; Silas Earle; Timothy K. Earle (See biog.); T. K. Earle & Co.; T. K. Earle Mfg. Co., 1880. (See Edwin Brown).

Arcade Malleable Iron Co., malleable iron and steel castings. Est. 1850 by Warren McFarland.

Baker Box Co.; Charles Baker, pres. and treas.; 84 Foster St. Est. by Chas. Baker, 1855; wholesale lumber, 1862; Chas. Baker & Co., 1865; mfg. dept., 1869. Charles Baker was born in Phillipston, 1828; came here in 1855; with Waite, Chadsey & Co., 1855. William James Baker, born 1821, in Phillipston; came here in 1842; with Waite, Chadsey & Co. iron foundry, 1850-53; in partnership with C. Baker, 1865.

Barnard Bros Co., trunks and bags. Est. 1876.

B. Joseph Bertels; est. 1879; cooked meats. (See B. J. Bertels).

J. F. Bicknell Lumber Co.; est. by John Francis Bicknell, 1882. He was born in Patosi, Wis., 1836; came here in 1872; partner of E. B. Crane & Co., 1872-82.

J. W. Bishop Co.; Herbert N. Leach, treas.; 109 Foster St. (See J. W. Bishop). Cutting & Bishop, est. 1879; 31 Central St.; building contractors.

F. S. Blanchard & Co., printers; now owned by Commonwealth Press. (See O. B. Wood). Successors of Sargent & Wilson, 1872; Blanchard & Wilson, 1879; F. S. Blanchard & Co., 1882.

Bowler Bros. Co.; brewers; Quinsigamond Ave. and Lafayette St. John Bowler, born in Ipswich, Eng., 1854; came here in 1883; Alex. Bowler, born 1857, in Ipswich, Eng.; came here in 1883.

H. A. Bowman & Co.; tents and awnings; est. by H. A. Bowman, 1862. Brown, Bowman & Co., 1863; Brown & Bowman, 1868; H. A. Bowman, 1870; H. A. Bowman & Co., 1882; H. A. Bowman, 1884. Henry A. Bowman born in Waltham, 1838; came here in 1851.

Bradley Car Works; est. 1832.

Henry Brannon & Sons (Henry G. and Roger W.); Wood-workers; 37 No. Foster. Mr. Brannon born 1850; came here in 1866; succeeded J. M. Goodell, 1874.

George L. Brownell, twisting machinery; 49 Union St. He was born in E. Hadam, Conn., 1854; was with Brownell & Co., Moodus, Conn., 1866-74; invented twisting machinery 1878, and began to manufacture 1881 at 57 Union; moved to 16 Union.

A. Burlingame Co., Steam power plants. Formerly made steam engines; Earl C. Hopkins, treas.; est. 1866, succeeding Washburn Steam Works, 131 Canal St.; at 68 School St., 1879-83; at 22 Cypress St. since 1883. Abraham Burlingame, born Killingly, Conn., 1841; came here 1864; Washburn Steam Co., 1868-72.

William H. Burns Co.; Reginald W. Clarke, mgr.; 90 Franklin. Manufacturer women's underwear. Est. 1883 by Baker & Burns; 94-98 Front St. John S. Baker, born Hyde Park, 1846; lived in New York; William H. Burns, born Charlestown, 1856; came here in 1883.

Crompton Loom Works (Crompton & Knowles Loom Works); est. 1840. (See George Crompton).

Drew, Allis Co.; Directory publishers (Chas. C. Drew, Chas. D'W. Marcy, Wm. E. Murdock); 518 Main. C. C. Drew, 1867; Drew, Allis Co., 1872. Charles C. Drew, born at Plymouth, 1839; came here in 1871. Gardner Samuel Allis, born in Port Byron, N. Y., 1844; came here in 1871.

Thomas D. Gard Co., Inc.; Alfred D. Howarth, pres. and treas.; Manufacturing jewelers; 393 Main St. Est. 1867 by Thos. Dapleton Gard, born in St. John, N. B., 1833; came here 1864. Est. 1867.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. Est. 1851; by T. K. Earle (See T. K. Earle, Henry C. Graton, W. M. Spaulding).

Hammond Reed Co.; Rich. H. Hammond, pres.; organ-reed manufacturers; 9 May St.; est. 1851. Augustus Rice & Co., 1853; Rice & Harrington, 1858; Estey & Holbrook, 1859; A. Davis & Co., 1860; A. H. Hammond, 1868; Hammond & Goodell, 1872.

George F. Hewett Co., bottlers; Jas. T. Doyle, pres.; 41-45 Waldo St.; Est. 1860.

Heywood Boot & Shoe Co., 70 Winter; est. 1864 by S. R. Heywood; formerly S. R. Heywood & Co. Oscar Phillips, partner at one time, born in Danvers, 1833; came here in 1869.

W. H. Hill Envelope Co., Division United States Envelope Co. Founded by Dr. R. L. Hawes, 1846; Jonathan Grout; Hartshorn & Trumbull; Trumbull Waters & Co.; Trumbull & Hartshorn; Hill, Devoe & Co. 1805; W. H. Hill, 1875. Wade Hampton Hill, born in New York City; came here in 1895.

William Hovey, manufacturer; came in 1811 and built a four-story factory in South Worcester in 1812, manufacturing woolen machinery on land bought of Israel Whitney. He lived in a tenement in one end of the factory until 1818, when he built the mansion on Front St., sold by him to Osgood Bradley, then the finest dwelling house in town. Here Ichabod Washburn boarded when an apprentice for Mr. Hovey, 1819-21. Hovey sold his factory in 1822 to William B. Fox, who began his manufacturing there. Hovey also built the house afterward occupied by Anthony Chase, and he built the United States Hotel.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.; card clothing; Herbert Midgley, pres.; 44-46 Vine St.; formerly Howard Bros., 1869; Howard & Farnsworth, 1867. Charles Alfred Howard, born in Leicester, 1827; came here in 1856. Albert Houghton Howard, born Worcester, N. Y., 1843; came here in 1867. John Putnam Howard, born in Leicester, 1830; came here in 1855.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.; Herbert P. Emory, mgr.; 304 Main St.; formerly Iver Johnson & Co., est. 1871 as Johnson & Bye. (See Iver Johnson).

Smith Kendall, manufacturer; came from Pomfret, Conn., bringing stock and began to manufacture chairs. His first shop was in Maj. Healey's Hall, afterward Burnside Hall, rear of 199 Main St. as numbered in 1870. Samuel M. Burnside had office and residence on this location many years. About 1822 Kendall removed to building formerly on site of Piper building, over store of William Harrington, removing April 1, 1827, to second story of building on Front St., where the old theatre building afterward stood. In 1842 he sold out his manufacturing business and as late as 1870 was engaged in painting chairs. In later years he worked for others. He made chairs here before they were made at Gardner or elsewhere in the county.

Knowles Loom Works; est. at Warren, 1863; moved here 1866. (See Lucius Knowles and Francis Knowles).

Logan Swift & Brigham Envelope Co. Division of U. S. Envelope Co.; Louis H. Buckley, mgr.; 75 Grove St.; Est. 1884. (See Jas. Logan, Jno. S. Brigham, Louis H. Buckley).

Lombard Machine Co.; cor. Stafford and Heard Sts.; Jas. J. Rae, treas.; mfrs. woolen and worsted carding machines. N. A. Lombard & Co., were mfrs. of woolen machinery. Est. 1823 by Washburn & Goddard; Willard & Williams, 1851-53; F. Willard & Co., 1856-61; Bickford & Lombard, 1861-66.

Mason Brush Works; est. 1853; by Ellis & Thayer, 1870; became Ellis, Thayer & Co., 1878.

Charles I. Newton, book binder, 25 Foster St.; successor to Milliken & Newton; Sanford & Co., 1880; Chas. G. Milliken born in Portland, Me., 1839; partner, 1880. Chas. I. Newton, born here 1853; with Sanford & Co., 1870-80; partner, 1880.

Morgan Spring Co.; Evan F. Jones, mgr.; Greendale, formerly at 24 Lincoln St.; est. 1879 by F. H. Morgan; inc. 1881. (See Paul B. Morgan).

National Mfg. Co.; Evan F. Jones, mgr.; Wire goods; 19 Union St. Incorporated 1874 by consolidation of Hildreth & Johnson, B. B. Hill & Son and Howe, Bigelow & Co. Jabez Bigelow established the business in 1834; succeeded by Myers, Bigelow & Co., 1866. William B. Hill, born in Millbury; treas. from 1874.

Norcross Bros. Co., builders; Evan F. Jones, pres.; 10 E. Worcester St. (See Orlando W. Norcross).

Pero Foundry Co.; Prespey Pero, pres.; 23 Hermon St.; est. 1861.

Prentice Brothers (Reed-Prentice), mfrs. of lathes.

Rice Barton & Fales Machine & Iron Co., inc. 1867; mfrs. of paper making machinery; Geo. S. Barton, pres. and treas.; 65 Taintor St.; office formerly at 777

Foster St.; works at Foster and Union Sts. (See Geo. S. Barton). Geo. Bentley Witter, born in Worcester; with H. M. Witter & Co., 1874-80; with Rice, Barton & Fales from 1880, clerk of company. Lewis Cutting Stone born in Auburn; came here 1845, when he entered employ of company.

Royal Worcester Corset Company, David H. Fanning, pres.; 30 Wyman St.; est. by D. H. Fanning & Co., 1861.

Thomas Smith Co., Frank H. Howard, pres.; 13 Cypress; bolts and nuts; est. 1855.

Stewart Boiler Works (C. Stewart & Son); Albany St.; formerly at 179 Union St.; successors to Stewart & Dillon, 1864; Worcester Boiler Works, 1869. Bought boiler works of Rice Barton & Fales, 1870. (See Charles Stewart).

Thomas & Co. Inc., Rich. G. Dick, pres.; cabinet-makers; 110 Exchange St.; formerly at 26 North Foster. (See Richard G. Dick).

J. R. Torrey Razor Co.; inc. 1880 (See biog. Jos. Turner, L. H. Torrey, J. R. Torrey & Co., est. 1858 by Jos. R. Torrey).

Tucker & Rice (Wm. F. Tucker and W. C. Rice); plumbers; 165 Commercial St.; N. G. Tucker & Son, 51 Pleasant St.; est. 1846; successors to E. Tucker & Son, 1848, and N. G. Tucker, 1879. Nath. Gates Tucker, born here 1825; apprenticed to E. Tucker, and partner 1846-48, when he became sole prop. William F. Tucker, born 1858; teacher 1877-79; partner, 1879.

J. F. & W. H. Warren Co.; J. Frederick Warren, treas.; belting; Arctic St.; est. 1881. J. F. & C. G. Warren, 195 Front St. John Fred Warren born in Auburn, 1847; Chas. Goulding Warren, born here 1855, began business in 1881.

Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. (See American Steel & Wire Co.).

J. S. Wesby & Sons, 25 Foster St.; (Herbert and Edward Wesby); book-bind-ers; est. 1847.

Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co.; Chas. E. Hildreth, pres. and gen. mgr.; 134 Gold St. (See Chas. E. Hildreth). P. Blaisdell & Co., est. 1865, 62 Jackson St. John Paul Jones, born Columbus, Ga., 1839, came here, 1857; was with George Crompton, 1857-60; Lathe & Morse, 1860-65; with P. Blaisdell 1865-68; partner, 1868. Enoch Earle, born here, 1843, worked in wire mill, 1858; in New Jersey, 1861-63; for Ball & Williams, 1864-65; Kniffen & Harrington, mowing machines, 1865-66; R. Ball & Co., 1866-69; P. Blaisdell, 1869-75; partner, 1875.

Whitcomb Envelope Co., Division U. S. Envelope Co.; Geo. W. Brooks, mgr.; est. 1865 by G. Henry Whitcomb.

White, Pevey & Dexter Co.; Aaron F. Whittemore, treas.; pork packers; 13 Bridge St. and Putnam Lane; formerly 201 Front St. Successors to White & Houghton, 1866; White, Houghton & Co., 1868; White, Pevey & Dexter, 1872. Edwin Chester Dexter born in Albany, N. Y., 1845; came here in 1871.

George C. Whitney Co., valentine mfrs.; Warren A. Whitney, pres.; 67 Union St.; est. by Geo. C. Whitney, 1865, 184 Front St. (See Warren A. Whitney).

Matthew J. Whittall, carpets; Brussels St.; Worcester Carpet Company, formerly Crompton Carpet Co.; est. 1870. William J. Hogg, born Philadelphia; succeeded his father as carpet manufacturer; came here in 1879. The interests of Mr. Hogg were purchased by Mr. Whittall.

Oliver B. Wood (Commonwealth Press), 25 Foster St.; printing; est. 1872 by Sanford & Co.; Sanford & Wood, 1883. (See O. B. Wood).

Worcester Electric Light Co., inc. 1883.

Worcester Malleable Iron Co., est. 1883 (see H. Paul Buckingham). Jos. Parker Mason, former president, born here 1848; was in iron and steel business, Front St. Chas. H. Bowker, born West Upton, 1848, came here 1856, was a partner of S. R. Leland, piano dealer, thirteen years. Olof Ragner Gottfried Lundberg, born in Stockholm, Sweden, 1855; graduated from Falun School of Mines, 1877; and Stockholm School of Mines, 1879; came to Worcester, 1882; partner, 1883.

Worcester Coal Mine.—The anthracite coal deposits near the junction of Lincoln and Plantation streets, now known as the Old Coal Mine, were put to use in 1823 and at first the Worcester coal seemed better than Lehigh. In 1824 an attempt was made to form the Massachusetts Coal Company. Mining went on and the coal was used in the Worcester Brewery of Trumbull & Ward and in Burbank's paper mill. Coal from the land of William E. Green was burned in the brewery in 1827. By November, 1828, a shaft twelve feet wide, eight feet high, had been carried into the hill about sixty feet and a railway laid to transport the coal. In February, 1829, the Worcester Coal Company was incorporated, and in March of the same year the Worcester Railway Company with a capital of \$50,000 to build a railway from the mine to the Lake and Blackstone Canal. But soon afterward the whole enterprise was abandoned.

There was another attempt to work the coal mine in 1897. Silas E. Harthan was employed by some capitalists to reopen the mine after it had been abandoned for seventy years. He found it forty feet deep and full of water. He pumped out 200,000 gallons and took out about twenty tons of coal. He burned some of the coal in his own furnace. It was found to be mixed with graphite and other impurities, and the conclusion was reached that the mine could not be operated profitably on account of the inferior quality of the coal.

In 1856 peat was used as fuel in the wire mills, and in three years 2,000 cords were consumed. In April, 1856, the Worcester Peat Company was formed. Evidently coal became cheaper as a fuel after the railroads to Pennsylvania were built, and peat was abandoned. The deposits of peat in the city are very large.

CHAPTER LXXXI

Mercantile Business

The first stores in Worcester were of the type still known as general or country stores, stocked with groceries, dry goods, farming implements; in other words, with the goods that farmers bought. The stock of the old Salisbury and Waldo stores in 1800 was not unlike that of the typical country stores of today, except that most of the stock was imported, and no-license has eliminated at least one profitable article, rum, from the merchant's stock of recent years.

The contrast in the advertising in the *Spy* from 1775 to 1825 and that of the past fifty years is very striking. The early advertisements were mostly special notices of changes in the firm, or location; of a special invoice of salt, dry goods, hardware. The type was small and set solid. Sometimes the same advertisement ran for months. Daniel Waldo appears to have been the first to appreciate the value of regular advertising before 1800. About 1810 and afterward, the merchants used advertising more regularly, and much information for this work has been gathered from the advertising columns. In fact, the various notices inserted as advertising in the early decades of the nineteenth century furnish more valuable information for the historian than the scanty local column of news in the newspapers of Worcester. At holidays and in the spring many stores advertised. The Leicester, Shrewsbury, Grafton and even Athol merchants advertised in the *Spy* until the railroads were built.

Before the canal was opened in 1829, merchants drove to Boston or Providence for their goods, taking produce for the farmers. The opening of railroads revolutionized business and methods. After 1830 the trade of the general store declined and the special stores took the lead. Some general stores became dry goods stores, others groceries. The hardware and stove store, the hatter, tailor, druggist, jewelry, harness, and others, beginning about 1825, began to flourish in a few years and some have survived to the present day.

The following presents in some degree the history of the development of Worcester business. Stores and mercantile houses not mentioned, will in many instances be found under the names of their founders or proprietors in the biographical section of this work:

Buildings on East Side of Main St. in 1825.—Post office, then kept by Dea. James Wilson, site of Barnard, S. & P. Co. Residence of Saml. M. Burnside, A. D. Foster, John W. Stiles, Stiles & Butman store, Daniel Denny's house, U. S. Hotel and Old Compound (occupied by Thos. Kimberly, tailor); Josh. B. Tyler, hatter; Caleb Newcomb, stores, hardware and hardware; John Weiss, hatter; Jewell, of Kinsey

Washburn, Wm. M. Towne, Christ. Baldwin. Under town hall: Stores of Maj. Gardner Paine and Capt. Luther Burnett Jr. About that time Merrick & Dowley opened a shoe and leather store, corner of Main and Pleasant Sts.

Between Pleasant and Elm Streets.—Residence and office, Judge Nath. Paine; store, Danl. Heywood; Danl. G. Wheeler's dry goods store and Judge Kinnicutt's office (site of Duncan-Goodell store); residence of John Miller, father of Henry W. Miller, where Pearl St. is now (removed when the street was opened in 1828); residence and office of Jos. Allen, where Butman Block was built, now covered by Slater building; Gov. Lincoln's mansion, corner Main and Elm.

Elwood Adams & Son, hardware, furnaces, 156 Main St.; oldest hardware store in city; established 1782 by Daniel Waldo & Son; conducted by Daniel Waldo Jr.; Rice & Miller (H. W.), 1821; Henry W. Miller, 1832; succeeded by Elwood Adams.

J. Russel Marble & Co.—This was the oldest business house of Worcester. It was established by Dr. Elijah Dix, when he began to practice here in 1770. Dr. Dix was apprenticed to Dr. John Green, April, 1765, at age of seventeen, "to learn the art of physick and chirurgery;" completing these studies he fitted himself for a druggist with Dr. Wm. Greenleaf of Boston. He practiced in Worcester, 1770-95, living in house at southerly end of Court Hill, which he built before the Revolution; his office and drug store in two-story building near by. He had a good reputation as a physician, and in addition to his large practice, engaged in various business enterprises by which he acquired a large fortune, which he invested in Maine lands, and was the founder and proprietor of the town of Dixmont, Dixfield and others. (p. 55, Diary Isaiah Thomas). He was grandfither of the famous Dorothy Dix (Dorothea Lyne Dix). In 1795 he removed to Boston, and June 6, 1795, became partner of John Haskins Jr., under name of Dix & Haskings, of Boston, dealing in drugs, medicines, groceries and general merchandise. They became large importers and commission merchants. Dr. Dix retained his interest in his Worcester store, having in Worcester several partners, in succession, Dr. Oliver Fiske in 1798-9; his son and Dr. Jeremiah Robinson. Dr. Dix was later member of Dix & Brinley of Boston, "on the south side of Faneuil Hall Market," which in addition to the drug business established extensive chemical works at South Boston with furnaces for refining sugar and a laboratory for clarifying camphor. Dix & Brinley mentioned in adv. in *Spy* April 3, 1805, of 10,000 acres of land in Dixfield, Me.; 8,000 acres in College township, and 12,000 in Blakesburgh, Maine. The advertisements give a description of the towns. "Apply to Dix & Brinley's Boston, or Dix & Robinson, Worcester." Dix & Robinson mentioned as firm of Worcester druggists in a medical advt. in *Aegis*, May 22, 1805. Dr. Dix died in Dixmont, Me., May 28, 1809.

Dr. Jeremiah Robinson, who served apprenticeship under Dr. Dix and became his partner about 1800, succeeded to the business in 1807, and conducted it until he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Edward Lamb. Dr. Robinson was born in Oakham, Mass., 1764, died in Boston, Sept. 7, 1849; married here, Nov. 17, 1791, Mary, daughter of George and Catharine Stevens. His house and store were in building south of Dix house, head of School St. His later years spent with one of his children in Boston. (See p. 363, vol. I, Thomas Diary; p. 310, Baldwin Diary). Baldwin says: "June 12, 1834. I dined today at Solomon Burt's. It was a family party to eat a salmon brought from Merrimack. William Moore Town Esq. (son of Gen. Salem Town of Charlton) who married Frances, and Dr. Edward Lamb, also a native of Charlton, who married Katherine, sisters of Mrs. Burt, and all daughters of Dr. Jeremiah Robinson and Mary Robinson made up the party."

Edward Lamb was born in Charlton. He was probably associated with his father-in-law in business, and succeeded him as early as 1834, when his advertising appears in the Worcester papers. The *Spy* Aug. 2, 1837, has a notice: "Edward Lamb having disposed of his entire stock of goods to Messrs. J. B. Smith & Company and being about to, leave Worcester" etc. J. B. Smith & Co. announced they had taken the store, with stock of drugs, medicines, and dyestuffs under date of March 1, 1837.

Sometime between March and Oct., 1839, the firm became S. T. Lamb & Co. and the same partners were B. B. Spalding & Co. Spalding & Harrington advertised Aug. 20, 1841, as "Wholesale and retail dealers in dyestuffs, medicines, paints, oils, window glass, starch and manufacturing articles generally. At the Sign of the Good Samaritan."

C. A. Harrington & Company in 1853 advertised "as wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, window glass and manufacturing articles. Sign of the Good Samaritan, No. 50 Main street."

Jerome Marble & Co. succeeded C. A. Harrington & Co. May 1, 1863. In the *Daily Spy*, Jan. 3, 1867, in a notice dated Jan. 1, 1867, of their removal to 250 Main St., opposite City Hall. This was afterward known as No. 440 Main. The business eventually occupied the entire building, which was erected for the firm by John P. ———.

The firm was composed of Jerome Marble and Charles A. Hill Marble, father of Jerome, 1867-70. William H. Drury, became a partner 1869-70. (See biographies). Jan. 1, 1886, a new co-partnership under the old name was formed by Jerome Marble, William H. Drury, J. Russel Marble and Francis A. McClellan of Boston. The notice also states: "Mr. Stockwell will remain with the new firm in charge of our store."

Francis A. McClellan died in Boston, Dec. 31, 1889, aged 34 years. He was a son of Dea. John McClellan of Grafton, and began to work for the firm when 18 years old, and after becoming a partner was in charge of the Boston store. Arthur D. McClellan took his place in the firm, March 1, 1889. Wm. H. Drury died in August, 1889, and the firm continued by Jerome Marble, J. Russel Marble and Arthur D. McClellan. Rufus S. Woodward was admitted to partnership Sept. 30, 1889. Arthur D. McClellan's partnership ceased at his death, 1900. Chas. E. Eager became a partner in 1900. The senior partner of Jerome Marble & Co. retired Jan. 1, 1904, and the firm name became J. Russel Marble & Co.—Jerome Marble, J. Russel Marble, Rufus S. Woodward and Chas. E. Eager. J. Russel Marble, head of the new firm, entered the house March 14, 1871, and became a partner in 1886. Jerome Marble formally withdrew from the firm Sept. 28, 1905. He died Feb. 14, 1906. The Boston branch was established in 1885 and for many years the store was at 124 High St., later at 77-79 Pearl St. (1908). Jan. 1, 1912, the firm moved from 440 Main St. to the present location, 18 Foster St. In November, 1912, the old Grafton street car shop was leased for a warehouse. The former storehouse was on Bloomingdale road near B. & A. R. R. Arthur E. Nye was admitted to partnership Jan. 1, 1909. The present members of the firm are Messrs. Marble, Woodward, and Mr. Nye.

Mercantile Establishments.—Armour & Company, wholesale meats and provisions, 219 Summer St., (Daniel F. Chaisson, local manager), succeeded to the business of Albert Franklin Gates, who was manager of the business of Armour & Co., until his death in 1867. Prentiss & Bartlett, dealers in meat, sold to Samuel F. Gates, father of A. F. Gates, who continued when his father retired and built a slaughter house on the farm. Houghton, Brigham & Gates continued business after 1871; Brigham & Gates, 1872; A. F. Gates, 1881.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.—(Geo. Sumner, Lewis Barnard, Otis E. Putnam, Fred. A. Hawes, Edwin P. Sumner, Frank J. Knowlton). Established as dry goods store by Lysander C. Clark, 1830; by Benj. Butman Jr. (crockery, etc.), in 1819.

George A. Barnard, slate, copper, tin roofs, etc., 74 Prescott St. Became associated with his father in this business in 1855. Capt. John Barnard established the business.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.—This company originated in 1819, in a store in an old wooden building at what was then 233 Main St., last occupied by Reed & Champion, and torn down about 1870 to make way for a five-story brick building erected by Taft & Harrington. The original firm was established by Deacon Benj. Butman and John W. Stiles. They bought an acre of land on Main St. of William McFarland for \$1,000, and erected their store between the residences of Mr. Stiles and

Daniel Denny. This was the largest used for a store in the county, and the business of the firm soon became the most extensive of any firm in their lines of business in this part of the state. The firm dealt in West India goods, crockery, groceries and lumber, having a yard in the rear of the store. Alfred D. Foster succeeded Stiles in 1828 afterward auditor of the state and the B. & A. R. R. and a year or two later sold his interests to David Wilder, Jr. who began as a clerk in 1822. The business was conducted under the firm name of Stiles & Butman and later B. Butman & Co. In 1836 Mr. Butman retired. Mr. Wall says: "The West India goods and crockery business was continued in that store by E. F. Dixie and H. Sabin, Jr." Sabin advertised his stock of crockery and glassware for sale July 24, 1839, in the *Spy*. Jonathan Wood began as clerk in this store in 1824; William Dickinson was clerk, 1832-36, later cashier of the Central Bank.

Henry H. Chamberlin & Co. succeeded to the business of H. Sabin Jr. removing this department to the second floor, when they purchased the business.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company.—The history of the department store now conducted by the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, begins in the dry goods department April 6, 1830, when Lysander C. Clark and Charles Brooks engaged as Clark & Brooks in a store "a few doors south of the Central Bank" advertising in the *Spy* of April 7, 1830, a general assortment of European, English and American Manufactured Fancy and Dry Goods. In later advertisements the location of the store is described as "nearly opposite Stockwell's Hotel." Clark & Brooks dissolved partnership April 1, 1832. Clark continued alone, taking the adjoining store, formerly occupied by A. and C. A. Hamilton, "and directly opposite the Worcester Bank." Sometimes he used the number in his advertising, 3 Paine Row or Paine Building, and at other times described it as opposite the post office. Henry H. Chamberlin became a partner Feb. 5, 1834, occupying the store at 3 Paine Building, where Clark had been doing business, under the firm name of Clark & Chamberlin. Clark & Chamberlin dissolved partnership, Feb. 2, 1835. Mr. Chamberlin continued, announcing that he had taken the old Hamilton store directly opposite Central Exchange and continued there in the dry goods business. Clark also continued in business for a time at 3 Paine Building, but seems to have gone out of business in 1835 or 1836.

Chamberlin called his store "the Hamilton Store." He removed to 4 Merchants Row, May 18, 1836. This was in the Butnam Block "lately erected by B. Butman, Esq." Chamberlin appears to have had no partner for several years. He and H. B. Claffin, who afterward became one of the greatest merchants in the country, founding the wholesale dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Co. of New York, were keen competitors. Henry H. Chamberlin & Co. was the title under which the store was conducted after Feb. 1, 1840. The Paine Building, one of the few old business blocks in the business section, is still standing. It is located on the northerly corner of Main and Walnut Sts.; was built by Nathaniel Paine, judge of probate, grandfather of the late Nathaniel Paine, banker. (See biographies). The "Barnard" store is the oldest dry goods store in the city; and as far as known, the oldest retail store with two exceptions: (J. Russel Marble & Co., and Elwood Adams & Son). When this store was founded by Clark & Brooks the population of the town was about 5,000; the Blackstone Canal had been opened for a year; there were no railroads.

Charles Brooks was afterward in partnership with L. C. Spooner. Lysander C. Clark was born in Hubbardstown, Nov. 17, 1805, and was under twenty-five when the firm was formed. Clark was a son of Moses Jr. and Arathusa Clark; of old pioneer stock; died in Worcester in 1844; was proprietor of the Worcester House after leaving the dry goods business.

The third man to become a partner, Henry Harmon Chamberlin, was born in Hardwick, Jan. 7, 1813, son of Harmon, born Oct. 24, 1784, grandson of Moses of Hardwick; and descended from pioneer stock; attended the public schools here; learned the dry goods business in the general store of Daniel Heywood in this city, beginning in 1827.

In the firm of H. H. Chamberlin & Co. during the forties Samuel Hathaway, and John B. Wyman were partners. The latter was a partner, 1842-46, and perhaps longer. Samuel Hathaway was born April 7, 1819, son of Samuel; was a lieutenant in the City Guards, a history of which he wrote late in life; died at Thompsonville, Conn., April 18, 1901.

John Baker Wyman was born at Shrewsbury, July 12, 1817; was second lieutenant in the City Guards; married a sister of Osgood Bradley (See biog.); went to Illinois and became superintendent of Illinois Central Railroad; was captain on governor's staff in Civil War; colonel of 18th Ill. Infantry; killed Dec. 28, 1862, at Chickasaw Bayou.

Lewis Barnard, whose name has been at the head of the firm and corporation names of this concern since 1857, began as a dry goods merchant in Springfield; was afterward a clerk in the store of Orrin Rawson in this city until 1843, when he entered the employ of Mr. Chamberlin. His salary the first year was \$600.

George Sumner, whose name has been linked with Barnard so many years, entered the employ of Mr. Chamberlin in 1843 as clerk. He had had experience in a Shrewsbury store. His salary in 1847 was \$450; 1848, \$500; 1849, \$600.

Otis E. Putnam became a clerk in the store in 1847 at the age of sixteen. His wages in 1847 were \$100, and his employer agreed to raise his pay at the rate of \$50 each year until he was of age.

Lewis Barnard and George Sumner became partners Feb. 27, 1850, the firm name remaining H. H. Chamberlin & Co.

In 1852 the store was moved to the present location on other side of Main St. Lewis Barnard and his father (also Lewis) built a four-story brick building with brownstone front, called Union Block. The firm took four floors, 25x130 feet, and the most northerly of the three stores then numbered 191 Main street, now 327. It is interesting to note that the contractor was Salmon Putnam, father of Otis E., who was a partner in the firm afterward. The articles of co-partnership, dated Jan. 1, 1853, have been preserved. The name became Chamberlin, Barnard & Co. Mr. Chamberlin owned a half-interest; Mr. Barnard three-eighths and Mr. Sumner one-eighth. The capital was \$50,000. Aug. 1, 1857, Mr. Chamberlin withdrew from business on account of ill health, but he survived for forty years. During his later years he had a manufacturing business in Oxford; 1867-77 he was salesman for cotton and wool houses and from 1884 until he died, Jan. 11, 1900, he was a real estate dealer with offices in the Walker building. In 1854 he was representative in the General Court; in 1872, an alderman. He was first a Free Soiler, later a Republican. "Having a most retentive memory" writes Alfred S. Roe, "gifted with the keenest powers of observation, possessed of ready speech and wielding a trenchant pen throughout his long life, his was an influence to be reckoned with, when matters of public importance were at stake; absolutely fearless he attacked everything that he considered wrong and, just as valiantly, defended whatever he deemed just and right, regardless of consequences."

Otis E. Putnam became a partner in 1856 or early in 1857.

When Mr. Chamberlin withdrew from the firm, Aug. 1, 1857, the name became Barnard, Sumner & Co. The dry goods store was developing at this time into a department store.

During the Civil War, many of the clerks enlisted. The names of Saml. H. Putnam, brother of Otis E., Dexter Nelson, Chas. S. Chapin, Jerome Fuller, Jno. Johnston, Edward Knapp, F. A. Pease, who went from the store into the service, have been preserved.

In 1868 an addition was constructed in the rear thirty feet in length. At that time the basement was used for storage; the street floor was a general store; the millinery, garments and cloth, shawls, dress-making material and upholstery were on the second floor; the carpets and oil cloths were on the third floor and the low-studded fourth floor was a stock-room. In 1870 there were forty employees.

The adjoining store, previously occupied by Taylor & Thomas, clothiers, was leased in 1879 and the space practically doubled.

In 1879 the first passenger elevator was installed in a store here. It was the second in the city, the first being one in the Bay State Hotel. The remodeled store was opened during the Music Festival that year and the reception given was an event in the history of the house. The third store was added in 1889, and the entire front was remodeled and an additional story built.

The business was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 in 1892 under its present name, Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, of which Mr. Barnard was president; Mr. Sumner, vice-president and Mr. Putnam, treasurer; J. C. Allen, secretary, and Edward P. Sumner and Arthur D. Putnam, directors. Mr. Sumner died January 8, 1893, and Mr. Barnard died March 31, 1897. Otis E. Putnam became president and treasurer after the death of Mr. Barnard; Edward P. Sumner, vice-president, and Arthur D. Putnam, son of Otis E., assistant treasurer. Frederick A. Hawes became general manager in 1903.

In 1901 a six-story addition was built between Union Block and Waldo St., making the total floor space about two acres and a half. In 1907 the store to the north, formerly occupied by Ezra A. Day, shoe dealer, was leased.

Otis E. Putnam was active in the business for sixty-four years. He died June 9, 1911. He was succeeded as president by Fred. A. Hawes, who has remained at the head of the company to the present time. Edwin P. Sumner is vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Hawes has been with the concern since 1881 and Mr. Sumner since during all the years of his business career. Frank J. Knowlton has been with the company since 1886; he was accountant, and head of the credit department, 1886 to 1911, and since, the director and secretary of the company.

The Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company has not only one of the oldest stores, but one of the largest in the city. It has been during all of its existence the foremost store in some respects; for more than eighty years it has maintained an unsullied reputation for honor and reliability. It has become an institution of the city through age and importance.

The company employed 450 persons in 1918. Some of the men who received business training in this store should be mentioned. Gen. A. B. R. Sprague was once a clerk here; Clinton Rogers, another clerk, became prominent merchant in Rochester, N. Y.; James McDermott, a leading merchant of this city served his apprenticeship here. John Burns was a clerk here for thirty years; Stephen Waite was with the firm and company nearly fifty years; Walter Davidson has been with the concern since 1869. He was in 1917 the oldest employee in point of continuous service in any store in the city and won the silver cup offered by the Evening Post for this distinction. Other clerks who were employed for long periods were Edward H. Davis, Henry Howe, Miss Sarah Dixon and Thomas Carroll, who drew a large trade among the Irish in early days. Lynn Boyd Porter, salesman, afterward acquired literary fame under the pseudonym "Albert Ross." William Knight, the artist, who died June 19, 1916, was the last survivor of the pioneer days of this store. He was eleven years old in 1851 when he began as boy in the Chamberlin store, receiving a dollar a week the first year. He sold the first carpet for the altar of St. Anne's Church. He served in the Civil War. He turned to painting as a vocation, studying in the Academy of Fine Arts in the Walker Building in this city and under famous artists in Europe. During his student days he was for twelve years a locomotive engineer. He followed his profession as an artist during the latter years of his life and painted the portraits of many prominent men in this city and elsewhere. He founded the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Brattleboro, Vt.

Many of the buyers have been with the firm for many years. Following is the staff: Wm. J. Jamieson, supt.; G. Thurston Murdock, floor-walker; Robt. E. Maddox, floor-walker; Jos. O'Keefe, adv. mgr. Buyers—Albert A. Snyder, awning dept.; Ed-

ward I. Darby, carpet dept.; Wm. F. Daly, upholstery and furniture; Chas. Heller, cloak and suit dept.; Arthur W. Hawes, misses', and infants' cotton wear; Mrs. Minnie S. Martin, millinery; Wm. J. McGrath, cotton dress goods; Mrs. Ella V. Griffin, corsets; Adrian Vander Pyl, men's furnishings, hosiery and underwear; Edward L. Child, laces and trimmings, hdkfs. and neckwear; Henry F. Wood, toilet goods and ribbons, window decorator; Roscoe A. Jillsley, notions, cut glass, crockery and toys; Mich. J. Feely, woolen dress goods; Ernest M. Hill, cottons and linens; Walter Davidson, flannels and linings; Wm. K. Stanley, silks; Miss Margaret J. Dorsay, gloves; J. E. O'Leary, shoes; Jas. H. Potter, jewelry; Henry G. Taylor, furs; Albert H. Fogarty, pictures; D. Albert A. Coughlin, boys' clothing; Chas. D. Thibeault, wall paper; Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, sewing machines.

Bemis & Co., shoe dealers, 536 Main St., Edwin A. Kelley, prop. Est. by Edward Bemis, 1850; became Bemis & Co., 1876; formerly at 421 and 423 Main St. Edward Jasper Putnam, born in Grafton, 1844, came in 1865; clerk for Bemis & Co., 1866, partner 1872. Edwin Alonzo Kelley, born Leicester, 1845, came in 1859; clerk with Bemis & Co., 1861, partner 1867, sole proprietor since.

George F. Blake Jr. & Co. Est. by Mason & Lincoln, 1872; J. P. Mason, 1875; Blake, Boutwell & Co., 1884. Geo. Sumner Boutwell was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., 1852; came in, 1870.

Brewer & Co., druggists. Est. 1848; Newton & Kelley; Bush & Co., 1852. William Bush was born in Dudley, 1813; postmaster of Spencer, 1845-46 when he came there.

The history of the Toy Store (Mrs. Nellie A. Boutwell's), dates from 1845. It was established by Enoch Merrill. In 1868 Mr. Merrill took his son into partnership and the firm name became E. Merrill & Son. The son E. A. Merrill, was alone from 1880 until 1895, when he sold to the present owner. Elisha Alex. Merrill was born in this city in 1847, and became associated in business with his father in 1863. He is now living in Paxton. In 1884 the Merrill Toy Store advertised Toys, Games, Fancy Goods and Singing Birds. Mrs. Nellie A. Boutwell started in the toy business at 280 Main St. For many years her store has been the largest toy store in New England. It is one of the institutions of the city. The variety of stock is almost incredible. During the holidays a score of clerks are employed, and four or more throughout the year. The senior clerk, Miss Fannie H. Donovan, has been with Mrs. Routwell for twenty-six years (1918).

Denholm & McKay Co., (Boston Store) was founded in 1870 by William A. Denholm and William C. McKay, both Scotchman with excellent mercantile training. Mr. Denholm came from New York. (See McKay biography). Mr. McKay had been with Churchill, Watson & Co. of New York. The store was opened in November, 1870, by Denholm & McKay at the corner of Main and Mechanic Sts. At the beginning the stock was principally dry goods, but from time to time other departments were added. Many innovations were made; the store was not kept open evenings except on Saturday. The progressive policy of the Boston Store caused a veritable revolution in retail business in the city. The business was moved in 1882 to the present location in the Jonas G. Clark building, on Main St., opposite Franklin, then Park St. The building was remodeled for the purposes of the department store. Other merchants were skeptical about the choice of the firm's new quarters, believing it too far south. But the wisdom of the owners was soon justified. About this time R. John McKay and James J. Hughes became partners. William C. McKay died May 7, 1884, at the age of forty. The firm continued unchanged until the death of Mr. Denholm, March 3, 1891, when the business was incorporated as the Denholm & McKay Company.

The firm of Denholm & McKay was one of the early members of the Syndicate Trading Company, established by A. Swan Brown (see biography). After the death of Mr. Denholm, a controlling interest in the Denholm & McKay Company was acquired by Mr. Brown and he became president, continuing until he died, September 6, 1899.

Irving Swan Brown, son of A. Swan Brown, came in 1897 as vice-president and general manager of the business, succeeded his father as president, and continued at the head until July 1, 1906, when he sold his interests to his brother Luther C. Brown, who has been president and general manager since that time. Officers until April, 1918, were: L. C. Brown, pres.; G. E. Newkirk, vice-pres.; Jas. Wilson, treas.; B. C. Braman, F. A. Krim, Irving Swan Brown, Geo. M. Brown.

The Boston Store was extended, as leases expired in the Clark Building, until the whole building was occupied. The five floors have a total floor space of 150,000 feet; the original quarters on the ground floor had but 10,000 feet. The power plant built in 1906, supplying electricity for lighting and power, occupies the basement of a building at the rear of the block. From 1906 to date the Denholm & McKay Company have acquired ownership of all properties occupied by them. In 1916 over \$500,000 was expended in alterations, additions and improvements, placing it in a class with the best department stores of the largest cities. This addition brought the total investment of the Company in its real estate alone to about \$2,500,000. The changes were planned by Frost & Chamberlain of this city and Taussig & Flesch of Chicago. The Clark building has a frontage of 180 feet on Main St., and a depth of 320 feet including the addition, and is the only Main street building extending to High St. The total space now in use aggregates over 250,000 square feet. At present the store has sixty-one departments. In the past ten years the sales of the store have doubled over the previous decade.

There was a change in the management April 12, 1918. The following directors were elected: John E. White, president of Worcester Bank & Trust Co.; Jos. O. Proctor Jr., of Boston; Henry Wolf of New York, treasurer of the Syndicate Trading Co.; Geo. A. Gay of Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, and Frank A. Krim, who was elected a director Feb. 21 to succeed G. Ernest Newkirk, who resigned. John E. White was elected president; Geo. A. Gaskell reelected general counsel; James Wilson remains treasurer, having served the company in various positions for thirty-two years.

The change in management also extended to the Denholm & McKay Realty Company, which holds the real estate occupied by the Boston Store, organized for this purpose in 1916. The original officers of this corporation were: Pres., Luther C. Brown; Vice-Pres., Irving Swan Brown; Treas., James Wilson. The officers elected in April, 1918, were: President, Francis H. Dewey; Frank A. Drury; Sam. D. Spurr. Luther C. Brown, who has managed the business for the last twelve years, and under whose progressive management, Worcester has been given one of the largest and best equipped department stores in this country, and at whose request the banks and Syndicate Trading Co. have advanced new capital, retired from the active management of the company but retained his large stock interest in it.

William Theophilus Brown, tailor. Est. 1825, by Albert Brown. W. & A. Brown, 1827; William & Theophilus Brown, 1855; Frank Herbert Estabrook was a partner of W. T. Brown for many years.

The business established by Albert and William Brown in 1825 is still in existence. They were the first merchant tailors here. Their shop was known as the "Emporium of Fashion," on Main St., opposite Central. Their advertising appears in the *Spy* as early as 1828. After the death of Albert, Sept. 29, 1854, Theophilus and other brother became partners. Theophilus and his son, Wm. T., have conducted the business since the death of William Brown. The shop is at 5 Pleasant St. It is one of the oldest concerns conducted by three generations of the same family.

Buffington Pharmacy Co. Est. 1849, by Spurr & Sibley; succeeded by Sibley & Scott, Chas. Sibley, Wm. H. Goulding; E. D. Buffington in 1865.

George R. Bliss & Son, clothing. Est. 1877.

The Clafin-Sunner Coal Company, incorporated April 1, 1910, was a combination of the Clafin Coal Company and the Sunner Coal Company. The Clafin Coal Co. was

the outgrowth of a business established in 1875 by the late C. W. Claflin, who came here from Hopkinton, Mass., and established a coal yard on the Boston & Maine railroad on Central St. He had associated with him his son, the late Chas. L. Claflin, and Arthur O. Young, and eventually large yards were established on Albany St., Grafton St., and Ludlow St., Jamesville.

The Sumner Coal Co. was incorporated April 1, 1907. It was the outgrowth of the business established by the late E. A. Sumner in the early 70's, whose first coal yard was on Central St., on the Boston & Albany railroad. This yard was later abandoned, Mr. Sumner taking over the yard at Southbridge St., corner of Hermon, succeeding John D. Warren & Co., who in their turn had succeeded John S. Rogers & Co. Upon the incorporation of the Sumner Coal Co. the business was further enlarged from certain associations which brought with them a large part of the business formerly had by the Worcester Coal Co., which, from Nov. 1, 1906, had ceased to exist except in name only.

The present officers of the Claflin-Sumner Coal Co. are: Arthur O. Young, pres.; Geo. E. Copeland, vice-pres.; Henry L. Miller, treas.; C. Claflin Young, asst. treas. and sec'y.

Mr. A. O. Young's connection with the coal business was first with C. W. Claflin & Co. forty-two years ago. Mr. Copeland was first associated with Mr. E. A. Sumner more than thirty years ago. Mr. Miller's first association with the coal business was forty-one years ago with the Worcester Coal Company. Mr. C. Claflin Young is a young man associated with the company but a few years.

George H. Clark & Co., paints (G. H., H. A. and A. H. Clark), 6 Norwich St. Est. 1859. Geo. H. Clark, born in New Ipswich, N. H., 1834, came here 1854; master painter until 1872. Chas. D. Clark, born in New Ipswich, 1846, came 1866; partner in 1879.

E. A. Cowee Co., Bertram H. Arnold, manager; grain, 51 Crescent St., 8 Lincoln Sq. and 10 Harding St.; succeeded in one line, firm of Wilson & Holden, 1917. Est. by Sprague & Harrington, 1843; Sprague, Williams & Harrington; Lee Sprague & Co.; Parker Holden; Wilson & Holden, 1876. Merrick Wilson was born in Princeton, 1835, came in 1869. William Holden, born in Princeton, 1845, came in 1870.

Davis & Banister, stationery and booksellers, 386 Main St. (Dwight A. Davis and Chas. H. Banister). This firm succeeded Putnam Davis & Company. The business was established in 1842 by Jona. Grout, who was succeeded by Edward Mellen Jr., Jno. Keith & Co.; Grout & Bigelow, 1864; L. H. Bigelow, 1869; Grout & Putnam, 1871; Putnam & Davis, 1876. Located at 389 Main St. many years. Dwight Armsby Davis was born in Sturbridge, 1852, has lived here since 1853; began business 1865. Charles Hayden Banister, born at Lyndon, Vt., 1856, came here 1870, and began in business 1871.

Denholm & McKay Co. (See Boston Store); William A. Denholm, A. Swan Brown, Luther C. Brown and others. Est. 1870.

William L. Davis Co., Inc., druggists; Herbert E. Davis, manager; 602 Main St. Est. 1869. William L. Davis became proprietor in 1881, and had drug stores at 579 Main and 17 Southbridge Sts. William Loron Davis, born here 1855.

Dadmun & Heywood, shoes. Est. 1878. Henry E. Putnam, born in Holliston, 1848, came here in 1865. Charles H. Heywood, born in Westminster, 1839, came here 1860; with S. R. Heywood 1860-62; manufactured shoes, 1872-76; partnership with Mr. Dadmun in 1881.

Duncan & Goodell Co. (Calvin Foster, Harlan P. Duncan, John B. Goodell, Brigham M. Scott). Hardware; 404 Main St. Est. by Caleb Newcomb & Co., 1825.

The founder of Duncan & Goodell Company, Caleb Newcomb, in 1825 started a stove and hardware store in the Old Compound building, corner of Main and Front Sts., then owned with four or five other buildings then standing east of it where Horw.—I-69.

gricultural Hall now stands, by Maj. Samuel Allen. In 1834 Mr. Newcomb admitted to partnership Wm. M. Towne, and the firm name became Caleb Newcomb & Co. In 1836 Mr. Towne was succeeded by Abijah Brown. Soon afterward Newcomb & Brown removed to the present location of the Duncan & Goodell store at the corner of Main and Pearl Sts., where it has since been located. The old wooden building owned by Merrick & Dowley gave place in 1854 to the present structure erected by Calvin Foster in 1854.

Ebenezer H. Bowen was one year a partner of Mr. Newcomb after the retirement of Abijah Brown in 1838, and Mr. Newcomb was alone in business 1839 and until June 17, 1840, when he sold to Calvin Foster and Amos Brown, partners under the name of C. Foster & Co. The store was then "opposite the United States Hotel." In 1844 Mr. Brown sold his interests to Lemuel J. Fox, and soon after his death these were purchased by Augustus Whitman, later of the firm of Whitman & Miles, Fitchburg. In 1854 Mr. Whitman sold his interests to David Whitcomb, whose interests were bought by John B. Goodell and Harlan P. Duncan in 1866. Both had been clerks in the store. The land on which the store is located was bought of Merrick & Dowley, and sold by Mr. Newcomb in 1839 to Samuel May of Boston, but bought again by Mr. Foster in 1847 for \$6,000.

Mr. Foster began as apprentice in the Newcomb store in 1827 and continued as clerk until he became proprietor, except for a few months in the winter of 1834-35 spent in Fitchburg in the employ of Capt. Horace Newton as partner in the firm of Newton & Foster. Mr. Newcomb remained in the employ of Mr. Foster, after selling the business, for four years. In 1844 he formed a partnership with E. F. Dixie under the firm name of Newcomb & Dixie, and conducted a stove and hardware store in the old Butman store for several years. In 1854 the business was removed some blocks north on the same street, to remain until Calvin Foster had completed the four-story brick block which the firm now occupies. This block contained a large store fronting on Main St., occupied by the hardware business, and one fronting on Pearl St., about one-quarter as large, which was rented to a grain dealer.

When C. Foster & Co. moved into their new store, the stove and tin shop business was discontinued, and the hardware lines materially increased. After a few years the Pearl street store was taken over, thus giving the firm the first floor and basement of the entire big block.

Jan. 1, 1866, Harlan P. Duncan and John B. Goodell, employes of the firm for some years, purchased the interest of Mr. Whitcomb. Some time after, H. M. Waite was admitted, remained until 1875 when he withdrew and started a hardware business for himself which he ran two years, when C. Foster & Co. bought him out; Mr. Waite returning with the old firm to remain until 1880, when he withdrew to establish the business which now bears his name.

This same year (1880) the firm name was changed to Duncan, Goodell & Co. Duncan & Goodell having purchased the holdings of Mr. Foster. In July, 1887, the firm was incorporated as Duncan & Goodell Co., it being one of the very first in Worcester to take advantage of the then new incorporation law. Mr. Duncan was elected president and Mr. Goodell, treasurer.

S. Foster H. Goodwin and Brigham M. Scott purchased practically the entire holdings of John B. Goodell in April, 1889, Mr. Goodwin having been with the firm since 1882, and Mr. Scott since 1886, coming from the hardware house of Kinnicutt & Co., where he had been for eight and one-half years.

In January, 1905, Mr. Duncan died, and Brigham M. Scott was elected president, which office he holds at the present time. Mr. Goodell retired in June, 1910, and S. Foster H. Goodwin succeeded him as treasurer.

Since 1905 the business of the Duncan & Goodell Co. has increased steadily and rapidly. Many minor alterations were made from time to time until September, 1916, when they took over the entire block of four stores and basement. Extensive

alterations were made, including cloth passages and night-vision. The first floor is devoted entirely to selling, and the basement has the heavier lines, such as nails, bolts, etc. The second floor contains the office and household wares department. On the third floor is the builders' hardware sample room, and reserve stocks of the first floor departments. The fourth has mill supplies and merchandise from a store on the opposite side of Pearl St., which had been leased by the company for some years. The Company also maintain a large warehouse at the Boston and Albany R. R. yards, together with a storehouse in Eaton Place, near the depot. The firm employs between fifty and sixty persons, and has the reputation of being one of the most complete and up-to-date hardware houses in the East.

Ferdinand Furniture Co., Frank Ferdinand, pres., 247 Main St. Succeeded Putnam & Sprague (Chas. V. Putnam and Gen. A. B. R. Sprague). Est. 1842 by Lansford Wood; succeeded by C. W. Oliver, 1844; A. Putnam & Co., 1851; Sprague & Phelps, 1855; Putnam & Clark; Putnam Bros.; C. V. Putnam & Co., 1882; Putnam & Sprague. Charles V. Putnam was born in Sutton, 1829, came here in 1851 and entered business in 1854. The store is at the original location.

Flint Furniture Co. Est. 1884, by Chas. H. Flint and Edward Barker.

J. B. Garland & Son (Joseph B. and E. A. Garland). Garland & Lincoln succeeded Houghton, Garland & Sears, 1879; Houghton, Garland & Sears, 1880; Garland & Lincoln, 1879. Jos. Batchelder Garland, born Woolwich, Me., 1845, came here 1866. Fred. Allen Lincoln, born Oakham, 1840, came here 1880.

Gross, Strauss & Co., dry goods. Est. by Leopold Strauss, 1856. Raphael Gross, born Koenigheim, Baden, Germany, 1836; came here 1856. Leopold Strauss, born in same town, 1838, came with Mr. Gross.

The Corporation of Gross-Strauss Company was founded as a firm, Gross & Strauss, in 1855, by Philip Strauss and Isaac Gross. About a year later they went to Boston and opened a store there, being succeeded here by their brothers, Leopold Strauss and Raphael Gross. All four, and also Moses Gross, who was later taken into the firm, were born in Germany. In the late 80's, Leopold Strauss and Moses Gross bought Raphael Gross out, continuing the business under the name of Gross, Strauss & Co. at their present location, 335-337 Main St. In 1907 the business was incorporated with three stockholders Leopold Strauss, his son Julian P. Strauss, and Moses Gross. About two years later, Mr. Strauss died, and the same year Julian was killed in an accident. In 1910 the other son, DeWitt Strauss, who had for some time been connected with the business, also died. Since then, Mr. Gross managed the business, as president and treasurer, until 1917, when death claimed him. The heirs of Leopold Strauss and Moses Gross are present owners. The store is a Specialty Shop which specializes, in the truest sense of the word, in women's apparel and accessories, and from the first has been of a conservative, and very high standard, which is still maintained.

G. S. & A. J. Howe, paints, oils, chemicals. —

L. A. Hastings Co., harness, 14 Foster St. L. A. Hastings succeeded F. L. French in 1867. Est. 1854. Store formerly at 25 Exchange St. Lee Augustus Hastings b. in Southborough, 1843; came here in 1854. Leander A. Hastings is treasurer of company.

E. G. Higgins Co., Francis E. Higgins, treas. and mgr.; 274-78 Main St. Est. 1865. E. G. & F. W. Higgins, succeeded by E. G. Higgins & Co. 1880.

C. F. Hanson & Co., pianos, 260 Main. Est. 1877. Kenney-Kennedy Co., clothing, men's furnishings, 401 Main St. Frank J. Kenney, pres. Est. 1854 by Davis & Harvey; Avery Davis, 1857; A. & J. E. Davis, 1864; Davis & Co., 1872; Davis, Lytle & Co., merchant tailors and clothiers, 286 Main St., 1877; W. A. Lytle & Co. 1886. Kenney-Kennedy Co. succeeded W. A. Lytle & Co. James Edgar Davis, b. in Holden, 1831, came here 1850, began business 1864.

Frank A. Knowlton, watches, jewelry; in 1876 succeeded Benj. Goddard. Est.

1847; Benj. Goddard & Co., 1870. Mr. Knowlton is oldest merchant in business on Main St. in 1918.

William F. Little, grain and hay, 98 Franklin St.; succeeded Geo. P. Rogers, whose store was for many years on Front St. Rogers bought business of Francis Harrington in 1881, and conducted it until he died. Mr. Little is his son-in-law. Business was est. by Mr. Harrington in 1856.

C. C. Lowell & Co., paints, oil, etc. Est. 1852. Mr. Lowell entered employ of John C. White, dealer in paints, 8 Front St., in 1875; succeeded him in 1888. Removed to Pearl St. Feb. 1, 1882, where Alater Bldg., present location old post office building, Pearl St.

A. S. Lowell Co., millinery, 353-55 Main; Thos. C. O'Keefe, manager, 1918. Est. by Mr. Lowell in 1878. He was b. in Boston, 1854; came here in 1878.

Herman Lucke Co., watches and jewelry, 281 Main. H. Lucke succeeded Lucke & Hummel, 1880. Est. 1871.

Hermann F. A. Lange Estate, florist, 371-373 Main St. Est. 1868.

The John C. MacInnes Company.—This business was founded by John C. MacInnes, who opened a wholesale and retail dry and fancy goods store, April 30, 1874, in half of the ground floor of the Gross & Strauss building at 462 Main St. The entire Gross Strauss building was occupied by 1889, and a few years later the Gorham building on the north and the Walker building on the south were added. In 1917 the company purchased the building in the rear, part of which it had occupied since 1902, the balance being the quarters of the Insurance Fire Patrol until early in 1918 when they removed to corner of Exchange and Commercial Sts. This building will soon be remodeled and connected with the Main St. Stores.

The business was carried on under the name of its founder until 1892, when it was incorporated as the John C. MacInnes Company, paid up capital \$100,000; officers Jno. C. MacInnes, pres. and treas.; Albert A. Spaulding, vice-pres.; Chas. A. Homer, clerk; the above with Alex. J. Moir as directors. In 1904 James D. Robertson became a stockholder and was added to the board of directors. Mr. Homer retired in 1912, owing to ill health, holding at that time the office of clerk and assistant treasurer. These offices were filled by A. J. Moir and J. D. Robertson respectively.

Mr. MacInnes, founder of the company and president and treasurer from its organization, died Feb. 24, 1915. His interests were acquired early in 1916 by Albert A. Spaulding, Alex. J. Moir and Jas. D. Robertson, the remaining stockholders of the corporation. The officers then elected, the same as at present: Pres., Albert A. Spaulding; Vice-Pres. and Clerk, Alex. J. Moir; Treas., Jas. D. Robertson; and the above with Wm. D. Luey form the board of directors.

Marble, Jerome & Co., wholesale and retail oils, drugs and chemicals, paints, varnishes and glass, and sole manufacturers of indigo blue dye, 440 Main St. Est. by Joseph Trumbull, next to Court House, previous to 1782, first obtainable record, dated Aug. 17, 1782; successors to Levi Shepherd; Spaulding & Harrington; C. A. & E. Harrington; Chas. A. Harrington & Co., 1853; Jerome Marble & Co., 1863; William Henry Drury, b. Auburn, 1828; came here 1843; with W. & A. Brown 1845-46; Henry W. Miller, 23 years; partner 1870. Herbert Leander Stockwell, born Grafton, 1849, came here in 1860, clerk in J. Marble & Co. 1867, admitted partner 1880.

Godfrey Keye Mellor, druggist, 120 Burncoat St.; Mellor's Worcester Pharmacy, corner Main and Pleasant Sts., in 1879, succeeded Pratt & Bates, est. 1848; Edward K. Marsh, Geo. P. Harlow, Aug. Williams, P. G. Skinner, E. L. Worrick. Mr. Mellor b. in Molmurth, Yorkshire, Eng., 1842; came here in 1879.

James McDermott, (James and Edmund B.), clothing. Est. 1873, by James McDermott; McDermott & Boland, 1878. Mr. McDermott b. in County Leitrim, Ireland, 1841; came here in 1852; clerk in Barnard, Sumner & Putnam store, 1857-73.

Mouldton's Jewelry Store, Main and Mechanic Sts.; Edward E. Franks, prop.; Est. 1882.

George W. Mirick, stoves, millinery, 202 Main St., 1867-68; 1869-70, George Lamson & Glazier; Lamson, Glazier & Co., 1879. Mr. Mirick born in Princeton, 1844, came here in 1859.

Macullar, Son & Parker Co., merchant tailors; Arthur N. Knight, pres., Park Building. Formerly Macullar & Son, merchant tailors and clothiers, 372-4 Main St. Original house est. 1849 by Addison Macullar & Co.; 1851, Macullar, Williams & Co.; 1852 removed to Boston; 1860, Macullar, Williams & Parker; 1879, Macullar, Parker & Co.; 1879, Macullar & Son. Addison Macullar born in Barre, 1822, came here in 1847 and began business. Frank Richard Macullar, his son, b. in W. Newton, 1857, came here 1878, partner in 1879.

John C. MacInnes Co., (John C. MacInnes, Charles A. Homer, A. A. Spaulding, A. J. Moir, J. D. Robertson). Est. by William Finlay & Co., 1874; succeeded by J. C. MacInnes, 1877.

I. H. Morse Co. (successors of Clark-Sawyer Co.), now a department store, formerly wholesale and retail crockery, glassware, house furnishings, paper hangings, window shades, 476-84 Main St. Clark, Sawyer & Co. succeeded Firth & Nichols, 1864; formerly A. J. Brown who succeeded H. B. Clapp & Co. Thomas Alonzo Clark, born Boston, 1810; was here 1837-39, returned in 1841 and was in dry goods business as Clark & Sanford, 1844-50; manufacturer of machinery, 1850-53; partner in Clark, Sawyer & Co., 1864, after being a clerk two years. Stephen Sawyer, partner in 1864. Edward Warren Ball, b. Princeton, 1812, came here 1846; with E. A. Goodnow, boots and shoes, 1853-54; with Horace Ayers, manufacturer of burning fluid, 1854-57; Firth & Nichols, 1857-64, when he became a partner. George Richardson, b. Shrewsbury, 1850, came here 1863; with C. Foster & Co., 1867-71; with Clark-Sawyer & Co., 1871, partner in 1876.

The Protective Union Co.—This was instituted in 1847 as the "Workingmen's Protective Union," Division 42, capital \$6,000. There were many Unions in the United States, and this was the forty-second in New England. The store was instituted to accommodate the workingmen in the southern section of the city, and a store was established at No. 3 Newton Block, corner of Front and Carlton Sts.; it afterwards moved to stores under Horticultural Hall and after a few years to that occupied now by Besse Bryant & Co., 24 Front St. It removed in April, 1900, to 407 Main St., and in April, 1905, added the adjoining store, 409 Main St., which is the present location. It was originally a meat and grocery store, but in a few years the business in meat was discontinued, and it is now strictly a grocery store. The store has maintained its reputation for high grade goods and is patronized by the best class of trade in the city. A bakery was added in 1916, which is operated under strictly sanitary conditions.

The name was changed from time to time, from "Workingmen's Protective Union" to "The New England Protective Union" and again to "The Protective Union Co.," which name it is known by at present. Originally the shares were \$13, \$3 being considered as funds for the store and \$10 as the trading funds of the association. Members were allowed to purchase goods at practically cost. There were sick benefits to its members of \$2 per week, and such additional sums as the association might vote, each member being assessed twenty-five cents monthly.

The store was incorporated in 1899 for \$10,000,—100 shares, par value \$100, and has done a profitable business, the sales increasing until they amount to over \$500,000 annually. The business is conducted by three directors, who employ a manager who has charge of purchases and sales under their supervision. It is a very unique corporation from the fact that a stockholder can only own one share of stock, and after his death or removal from the city, the stock must be sold to some person approved by the board of directors, and the person to whom sold must be a citizen of the city of Worcester, or an adjacent town, and must be a householder. The corporation has 150 stockholders. Officers, Chas. H. Pinkham, pres.; Chas. H. Banister, vice-pres.;

Josiah B. Shattuck; Frank H. Estabrook, treas.; Geo. E. Ryan, clerk to directors; Jno. T. Looby, manager of store, having filled that position for the past fifteen years.

Darius A. Putnam, in business since 1875, now undertaker.

E. S. Pierce Co., Daniel J. Donohue, pres. and treas., Mechanic and Mercantile Sts. S. S. Pierce & Son, succeeded S. S. Pierce, 1884; J. S. Hill est. the business in 1858; S. S. Pierce, 1878. Sylvester Samuel Pierce, b. in E. Jaffray, N. H., 1828; came here 1854. Edwin S. b. here, 1866; began business in 1875.

Pratt & Inman. Est. May, 1829, as Pratt & Hathaway; then Pratt & Davis; Pratt & Earle; J. Pratt & Co. 1849; Pratt & Inman, 1853. Joseph Pratt retired, 1876, came to Worcester Aug. 5, 1825, a journeyman blacksmith, and worked for Wm. A. Wheeler. In 1826 Mr. Pratt succeeded Wheeler, but two years later was succeeded by Leonard Pool and began his business as dealer in iron and steel in Washington Square. Joseph Pratt & Co. advertised Dec. 30, 1829, and May, 1829, in the Spy, as dealers at No. 4, Heywood & Paine's building, Washington Sq. From 1835 to 1848 Edward Earle was a partner under the name of J. Pratt & Earle. In 1850 Francis H. Inman became a partner under the present name of Pratt & Inman. Mr. Earle began business about 1832 as a dealer in flour and grain in the firm of Robert Earle & Co., on Central St., head of canal navigation. After leaving J. Pratt & Co., Mr. Earle manufactured machine cards and card clothing as partner of T. K. Earle & Co., Grafton St.

Darius A. Putnam, 234 Main St., undertaker, successor of Hildreth & Putnam. Mr. Hildreth retired in 1907. The firm was formerly at 30 and had been at 36 Foster St. Est. 1854 by George G. Hildreth, b. in Brattleborough, Vt., 1825, came here 1842; carpenter 1842-46; employed in car shop and Goulding's machine shop 1846-54; began to make coffins, etc., in 1854.

Perkins & Butler, paper twine, 12 and 16 Federal St.; Geo. S. Butler, proprietor since the death of the founder.

Rebboli Sons Co., Ralph C. Rebboli, pres. Est. 1874. Moved from original location, 434 Main St. to 6 Pleasant St., 1879; to 444 Main, present location, 1904. Confections, caterer, bakery and restaurant. Charles Rebboli, the founder, was born in Italy, 1837, came to this country 1864, to this city from Boston in 1871.

William Edward Sawtelle, 390 Main St.; stationer, in Norridgewock, Me., 1850; came here in 1869 and engaged in business as stationer and blank book maker, 1880.

H. E. Shaw Co., Henry E. Shaw, pres.; cigars and tobacco, 1444 Front St. Succeeded Worcester Cigar Co., est. 1874 by William Paine; Worcester Cigar Co., 1881. Charles De Vostello, born County Galway, Ireland, 1846, came here in 1874. Henry Erasmus Shaw, b. Wales, Mass., 1844, came here in 1880.

C. T. Sherer Company.—This was organized as a corporation in August, 1903. The founder, Charles T. Sherer, formerly conducted the business which he purchased from the Hamilton Dry Goods Company in April, 1901. Present officers: Pres., C. T. Sherer; Vice-Pres., Herbert W. Estabrook, also sec'y.; Treas., Jos. F. Sherer. The business originally occupied the five story building at the corner of Commercial and Front Sts. Several times the business outgrew its original building, and today occupies in addition to the corner building, an eight story building which has been connected in the rear, and about one-half of the Chase building adjoining the corner building on Front St. The total area devoted to retailing is in excess of two acres. The number of employees has increased from less than one hundred to about four hundred regular and extra. From a small beginning the volume of business has grown rapidly until today the Company claims to have the largest retail cash business in Worcester county, in dry goods and house furnishing lines. A large mail order business covers not only Worcester county but distant points throughout New England generally.

E. T. Smith Co., wholesale grocers; Frank A. Smith, pres.; 203 Summer St. Est. 1858, by Elliot T. Smith, 30 Shrewsbury St. and 2-12 Mulberry. E. T. Smith & Co., 1870; wholesale dept. est. 1868.

J. W. Sargent & Son Co., carriage repository and motor cars, 34 to 38 Waldo St.

and 761 Main. Samuel A. Stewart, Jr., president. Began as a carriage and harness business, 1814, by Joseph Sargent, carriage maker, from Amesbury, Mass.; succeeded by J. W. Sargent, manufacturing and retail, 1849; Worcester warerooms estab. 1870; J. W. Sargent & Son, 1881. Joseph Warren Sargent, b. Amesbury, 1828, came here in 1858. William Webster Sargent, b. Amesbury, 1860, came here 1876, partner 1881.

M. E. Shattuck Cigar Co. (John H. N. Shuerman). 19 Green St. Est. 1856 by Eastman & Hass, bought by M. E. Shattuck, 1858. Business as importer and manufacturer at 409 Main St. Moody Edson Shattuck born in Belvidere, Vt., 1825, came here in 1853, in business 1858, located at 409 Main St. in 1863.

Henry B. Stone & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in paper and cordage, 30 Bartlett. Est. 1860.

N. R. Scott & Son, Inc., druggists, 569 Main St.; Geo. T. Scott, pres. Est. 1867 by N. R. Scott. N. R. Scott & Son (George Theo.), 1876.

Edward L. Sumner, Worcester County Music School, 306 Main St. Edward L. Sumner, prop. Est. by William Sumner, 1862; William Sumner & Son, (E. L. Sumner) 1883. For many years dealers in pianos and organs, agents of leading makes. Store at 379 Main St. William Sumner, b. Spencer, 1817, came here in 1845; teacher of music and director of musical societies after 1835; one of the founders of the Worcester County Musical Association and president in 1857 and later.

Edwin A. Sumner (Clafin-Sumner Coal Co.). Est. by Davidson & Russell; became Wilder & Hammond; Wilder & Howe; successor also to T. W. Wellington Strong & Rogers; J. S. Rogers; John D. Warren.

Genery Stevens & Son (William A.), wholesale produce and coal storage, 58-64 Bridge St. Successors to Stevens & Chamberlin, 1874; Genery Stevens, 1879.

Sanford-Putnam Co., booksellers and stationers, William H. Sanford, pres.; 310 Main St. Est. by M. D. Phillips, 1835; Edward Livermore, 1845; Zephculah Baker, 1854; William H. Sanford, 1857; Sanford & Co., 1869. Charles E. Sanford, b. Boylston 1840, came here in 1857, partner in Sanford & Co.

E. K. Tolman, locksmith, formerly dealer in bicycles, etc.; 640 Main St. The firm of Hill & Tolman est. in 1878; in business many years at 196 Front St.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.; Hans J. Dahl, mgr.; paints, oils, 555 Main St.; succeeded F. M. Heath & Co. Heath & Miller began business at 29 King St., 1881; moved to Franklin Sq. 1883; became F. M. Heath & Co. (See biog. of Frank Melville Heath and sons, who were afterward associated with him).

Walker Ice Co., coal and ice. Succeeded various firms, among which was A. H. Sears & Co., located for many years at corner of Union and Central Sts. Est. 1872. Alden Handy Sears was born in Sandwich, 1834; farmer 1843-45; began ice business here in 1845; living retired at 27 W. Boylston St. John Alden Sears, officer of the present Walker Ice Co., was born here in 1843; admitted partner in 1879.

Ware-Pratt Company; Geo. B. Dowley, pres.; custom tailors and dealers in clothing; 398-400 Main St. Est. by A. P. Ware, 1847; A. P. Ware & Co., 1855; Ware & Pratt, 1865; Ware, Pratt & Co., 1869. Now a corporation. Henry Salem Pratt b. Sturbridge, 1836; came here in 1853, partner. William Walker Johnson, b. Shrewsbury, 1847; came here in 1865; partner in 1871.

H. M. Waite Hardware Co., Fred A. Chamberlin, pres.; 185-189 Front St. and 7 Vine. Est. 1882 by Horace Mansfield Waite, b. in Wrentham, 1840, came here 1863; with C. Foster & Co., 1863-72, and partner 1875-81.

Duane B. Williams, druggist, 49 Main St. Est. 1878, 16 Lincoln Sq., removed to 49 Main in 1916. He was born in Dana, 1857, came here 1865; was with N. R. Scott three years; T. Metcalf & Co., Boston, six yrs.; returned in 1878.

Whitney Manufacturing Co., manufacturing stationers; Randolph Road (Edward C. and Harry S. Whitney). Est. by father of owners, Edward Whitney in 1859, at 396 Main St., at 395 Main for twenty years, then at 98 Front St.

L. J. Zahonyi & Co. (Louis C. Zahonyi); confectioners and caterers and ice cream, 149 Main St. Est. 1877 by Louis John Zahonyi, b. Pesth, Hungary, 1851, came to U. S. 1870, to this city 1877.

CHAPTER LXXXII

Merchants of the Olden Time

The following merchants were prominent in their day. The date given is that of advertising in the newspapers:

P. W. Aldrich, grain dealer, in firm of Upham & Aldrich (Spy, 1833).

Samuel Allen, Jr., dry goods; see Samuel F. Haven, married his daughter; 1829.

Artes Woodworth & Co., grocers, 3 Washington Sq. (Spy, 1830).

Babcock & Thornton, druggists (Spy, 1835).

T. W. & C. P. Bancroft, furniture, 3 Brinley Row, opposite American Temperance House (Spy, 1839); furniture.

Charles Boardman, grocer, Front St., 1839.

Francis Blake, grocer, 1834-39.

Capt. George Bowen engaged as shoe and leather dealer on Front street in 1828 in partnership with his brother, Ebenezer H. Bowen and continued with his brother (E. H. & G. Bowen, 1829) and other partners, including Levi A. Dowley, Daniel Heywood and Timothy H. Stone, until about 1854. The land on which he erected his block at the corner of Main and Mechanic streets in 1842 he bought of Daniel Denney for \$5,000. He was born March 7, 1802, son of Isaac of Shaftsbury, Vt. He married Harriet Southgate of Leicester, daughter of Samuel. He was a director of the City Bank and the People's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; captain of the City Guards; one of founders of Church of the Unity; clerk of old Fire Society; died here, Aug. 1, 1871.

Boyden & Fenno, jewelers, 1829.

Samuel Brazier, baker, supplied stores in various towns; his bakery was burned in 1815.

A. J. Brown, crockery; Brown & Firth (John), formed June 4, 1856; 2 Flagg Bldg.

Lewis Brown, sash, blinds, etc. (Spy, 1834).

James L. Burbank, druggist.

H. F. Burchstead, shoes, 5 Central Block, 1839.

Burt & Merriam, dry goods, 1828; sold to Geo. M. Rice later.

Major Simeon Burt continued in the stage business after firm of Burt & Merrick was dissolved. Fred. A. Billings was a partner and, afterward, Thornton A. Merrick, under firm name of Burt & Merrick. This firm was the first to occupy the store in Eaton's Block, erected 1829, and Dr. Barnard, Wm. Dickinson and Wm. C. Barbour were clerks for this firm. Burt was also at one time with Geo. T. Rice and others as agent of Worcester Hemp Co. at South Worcester, about 1830. His headquarters during his last years in the stage business were in United States Hotel, part of which he owned.

Benjamin Butman Sr., descendant of Jeremiah Butman, who settled in Salem, Mass., before 1659, was a tailor having a shop on Main street near the Salisbury Block, Lincoln Sq. He advertised as landlord of Brown's tavern April, 1799. (Spy).

Benjamin Butman Jr., son of Benjamin, was born here; was clerk in store of Geo. Brinley of Hartford, then a druggist in Boston, where he remained from 1808-19, when in partnership with John W. Stiles, who had just come from Templeton, engaged as a dealer in West India goods, groceries, crockery and lumber under the firm name of B. Butman & Company, at 233 Main St., where Taft & Harrington block was built about 1870. (See Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.). In 1828 his partner Stiles sold

to Alfred D. Foster, who about two years later, Apr. 14, 1830, (Spy) sold his share to David Wilder Jr. Butman retired in 1836 and devoted his attention to real estate and building. E. F. Dixie and H. Sabin Jr. succeeded to the grocery and crockery business. In the twenties he bought of Richard and William Bush the house later known as that of Judge Ira M. Barton and 40 acres of land bounded by Main and Pleasant Sts., Newbury St. and Chandler St. In 1830 he sold 12 acres at the corner of Main and Austin Sts. to Samuel H. Colton. In 1836 Mr. Colton opened Austin street and used the land for a nursery. Mr. Butman built in 1835-36 the Butman block, and in partnership with Geo. Brinley about the same time what was known as the Brinley Block. He built in 1829 the Dr. Jos. Sargent house and lived there until 1841. He sold the Barton house in 1829 to Sheriff Willard, who sold it to Judge Ira M. Barton. He built the home in which he afterward lived on May St. in 1852. He was the first president of the Citizens' Bank. Mr. Butman again entered the grocery business in his new block about 1840 and continued for ten years. In 1830 he sold the land bounded by Main, Pleasant and High Sts. to Levi A. Dowley.

John Carter, Jr., general store, 1799.

Harmon Chamberlin, Washington Sq., father of Henry H., about 1830.

Chandler & Farrar, West India goods and groceries; Capt. Thos. Chandler and John Farrar; auction of goods Aug. 14, 1804. Store was opened June 2, 1802, succeeding John Nazro's.

Thomas Chandler had store, corner of Front and Main Sts.

Samuel and Charles Chandler, brothers and partners, West India goods; also dealers in country produce and manufacturers of pearl and pot ashes; farmers; had stores in Vermont and Canada. They owned 400 acres south of Pleasant St., extending along Main to May St.

Anthony Chase, grocer, head of canal, Central St., 1830.

Chickering & Eaton, shoe store, 1829.

H. B. Claflin & Co., 1834-40. Aaron Claflin and Samuel Daniels were the partners, June, 1836.

John S. Clark; Draper Clark & Co. William C. Clark came to Worcester in 1825 and was clerk in Exchange Coffee House two years; then clerk in U. S. Hotel, 1827-33, when he went into partnership with James Worthington, then landlord, under the name of Worthington & Clark. In 1836 Mr. Clark bought the furniture, leased the hotel, and kept it until 1847. He ran stage lines from 1841 until Nashua railroad was opened to Fitchburg and Groton Junction; kept 26 stage horses and forty more in his livery stable. He had the first horse cab in Worcester. In 1841 he bought of the hotel real estate with 20,000 feet of land, fronting 120 feet on Main St., for \$5,750, and in 1853 the remaining half for \$23,000. In 1853 he sold to William Richmond the lot on which Richmond Block is built. The old hotel was moved to Mechanic St. in 1854, when the Clark building was erected on the old site. When the Crompton building was erected the hotel was taken down.

W. & S. T. Coe, paints, brushes, drugs. Firm dissolved Nov. 4, 1839; William Coe continued. Main St., opposite B. & W. R. R. station.

Charles C. Coleman, jeweler.

James Colton & Co., grocers; succeeded H. F. Burchstead; opp. Bonney's Central Hotel.

S. Congdon, School St.; estab. 1829. (See biog.).

Otis Corbett opened jewelry store soon after 1800 on west side of Main St., opposite Mechanics Hall; was representative in legislature in 1824 and five years afterward; selectman 1825-26-29; cashier of Central Bank in 1829; trustee of Worcester Academy; died Feb. 6, 1868.

Otis B. Corbett was one of the earliest in the jewelry business; located many years on site of present old Paine Block, Main St. He advertised in Spy as early as Jan. 14, 1835. He was born in Milford, July 29, 1780; died here Feb. 6, 1868. He

came here when a young man and served his apprenticeship with Geer Terry, a native of Enfield, Mass., who kept a jewelry store on east side of Main St., south of School. Mr. Terry returned to Enfield about 1814 and died there May 26, 1850. Mr. Corbett engaged in business as a jeweler on west side of Main St., on site of Mechanics Hall. In 1844 was partner in W. A. Draper & Co., shoe merchants; three years later was conducting the business alone, continuing until 1852. He lived on the site of Chase building, Front St.; later on site of Y. W. C. A. building, Chatham and High Sts. He was much in office, being moderator, selectman, assessor, representative six years, on school committee. He was chosen cashier of Central Bank in May, 1829, but resigned, in the fall of that year; was a trustee of the Worcester Academy. By wife Mary S. he had seven children: Caroline Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1808, school teacher; Calista, b. Jan. 16, 1810, m. Levi A. Dowley Oct. 29, 1828 (See sketch); Charlotte, b. Sept. 4, 1811, m. Theophilus B. Thompson of Bangor, Me.; Emeline, b. Dec. 7, 1813, m. Jona. Day of Webster; Eliza, b. Mar. 19, 1816, m. Henry P. Stevens of Augusta, Me.; Otis Grafton, b. Feb. 1, 1819; Sidney, b. Aug. 10, 1826. Ichabod⁵ Corbett, b. 1756, his father, was son of Jesse,⁴ b. 1734, grandson of Joseph,³ (John,² Robert,¹) Robert settled in Weymouth. (See p. 186, W. S. A. Vol. XIX).

Samuel Congdon was proprietor of the first livery stable according to Caleb A. Wall (Spy, 1870); Congdon came here in 1820 and drove stage from Worcester to Sturbridge, a section of the great mail line, 1820-22, for David K. Porter of Sturbridge, whose business Maj. Simeon Burt and Cyrus Merrick of Worcester afterward bought. From 1822-24 Congdon drove stage from Worcester to Framingham for Burt & Merrick, who came from Sturbridge to Worcester in 1820 and established stage office at corner of Main and Thomas Sts., where they kept a hotel several years for accommodation of passengers. Congdon and Burt became partners in 1824 and opened the first livery stable. It was located on School St. for 16 years by this firm; afterward by Nahum and Alfred Parker, Charles Whittemore, and others. Congdon & Burt began with sixteen horses, Wall says, increasing the number until they had forty.

Davis & Farnsworth, dry goods, Main and School; 1834.

R. G. Devens, druggist, succeeded Peirce & Holt; 1834.

Davis & Estabrook sold out, June 27, 1836.

Davis & Farnsworth removed from old Green store to corner of Main and School, Dec. 31, 1834.

Daniel Denny, general merchant, b. in Leicester, Aug. 6, 1758, lived and kept store at corner Main and Mechanic Sts.; later a deputy sheriff.

Dr. Elijah Dix, druggist.

Joseph Dix, son of Dr. Elijah, educated as an apothecary; was partner of his father a short time; took charge of a bookstore of Isaiah Thomas, Jr. in Vermont about 1802.

Edmund Freeman Dixie, merchant, born in Marblehead, Mass., 1795, died in Keokuk, Iowa; son of John and Tabitha (Abraham) Dixie. He was employed by a West India Company, Long Wharf, Boston; came here in 1833 and had the Butman grocery (Wall says) on the site of Grout's Block; in 1847 changed his line of goods mainly to hardware, but afterward dealt also in groceries; removed in 1857 to Keokuk; died there; was buried in Rural Cemetery. He was a member of the Fire Society. He married a daughter of Capt. John Wilson of Salem.

Dorr, Howland & Co. (Southworth A. Howland and Enos Dorr) began in November, 1821, as book binders and publishers and kept a book store in the north end of Exchange Hotel building, removing in 1829 to Goddard's Row and in 1838 to store occupied in 1870 by A. L. Burbank. Deacon John Coe was a partner in 1831, when the firm became Dorr, Howland & Co. The firm was dissolved in 1842, the business continued by Mr. Dorr at the old stand, 205 Main St., until he died in 1865. During the last years of his life he was in partnership with Mr. Burbank.

Levi A. Dowley, born Oct. 1832, Abington, Vt., was in hide leather and shoe trade

at south corner of Main and Pearl Sts., also at south corner of Main and Pleasant Sts. Married a daughter of Otis Corbett. He was in partnership with Francis T. Merrick and George Bowen. In 1843 he built a handsome house opposite City Hall; removed to a new site and occupied by Ransom C. Taylor many years. In 1848 he moved to Boston; became wealthy; then went to New York, where he had reverses. He died in the United States Hotel, Oct. 25, 1881, by his own hand, in a fit of despondency. He was a Democrat.

Edwin Draper, general store; Draper & Clark.

Dunbar & Story, jewelers, 7 Butman Row; 1838.

John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase began business in 1816 as Earle & Chase, in dry goods, cutlery, boots and shoes, in building at corner of Main and Thomas Sts., the first brick building in the town. Simeon Burt, Capt. Joseph Lovell and Samuel Banister in succession kept a hotel there. In 1820 Earle & Chase moved to building on Judge Paine estate, and in 1822 further south, dissolving the firm in 1823, when Mr. Earle bought the Spy of William Manning and George A. Trumbull. He conducted the Spy until 1858 and during all that time, excepting about fifteen years, was sole editor and proprietor. He was postmaster, 1861-65, city. He was representative in the legislature and a leader in the city. In religion he was a Friend.

William H. Earle; predecessor of Ross Bros. before 1881.

Earle & Brown, lime and hardware; 1839 (Spy).

John Eaton, merchant, born here March 21, 1797, died Oct., 1827, son of William. He was clerk for John W. Lincoln in hardware store, Main St.; afterwards had store north of Exchange Hotel, dealing in dry goods, millinery and hardware. He was a member of the Fire Society. He married Dolly Coolidge, daughter of Nathan.

James Estabrook and Gen. Nathan Heard formed a partnership Apr. 15, 1829, and kept a grocery store opposite the foot of State St., in the old Green store. Later Estabrook had a store in Salisbury building.

A. C. Farrars, crockery; Main and School; 1835.

John Farrar had a store in the Old Compound Mar. 1, 1799; packed pork and beef for shipment; died in Cincinnati, March 2, 1814.

William D. Fenno began business in May, 1822, in old Judge Paine building, then just vacated by Earle & Chase. The next year with Joseph Boyden under name of Boyden & Fenno. In 1832 firm moved to make way for Paine Block, but occupied a store in the new building. Fenno was still in business in 1870. (Spy, March 7, 1870). The firm was Boyden, Fenno & Co., 1833-39, and Charles W. Rice was a partner. In 1849 Mr. Boyden retired and the firm became William D. Fenno & Son (Charles W.). After 1867 the firm was located at 104 Main St.

John Firth, one of the predecessors of Clark-Sawyer Co. (I. H. Morse Co.) 1850.

Enoch Flagg, grocer, nearly opp. Worcester Bank; Dec. 26, 1804.

Elisha Flagg, baker, 1829; his sons were partners in Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Flagg, Stickney & Co., Joseph Stickney succeeded this firm, dry goods dealers, Feb. 26, 1799; bills to be paid to Samuel A. Flagg at the request of Mrs. Lyon.

W. B. Fox & Co., dye works, 1829.

John Foxcroft, b. Brookfield, 1786; grocer; 1809 (Spy); occupied Nazro store, south corner Main and Pleasant Sts.; died aged 40 years.

Asa Geer, butcher, Mechanic St., 1829.

L. D. Goddard, 195 Main, Union Block, jeweler; 1856. Deacon Daniel Goddard began here as watch maker and jeweler, April 17, 1817, in a wooden building owned by Greenleaf Wheeler on the site later occupied by Bangs Block. The next year he bought the building opposite Central Church, Main St., and removed his store thither. His father became a partner under the firm name of Luther Goddard & Son, and was succeeded by his brother Parley in 1825, under the name of P. & D. Goddard. They built the first half of the block known as Goddard Row between Thomas and School

Sts. on Main in 1823 and moved there the same year. Rufus D. Dunbar was admitted to the firm Jan. 27, 1829. In 1835 they moved from 197 Main to the southerly store of Union Block, now occupied by the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co. In Dec., 1834, D. Goddard & Co., advertised at Goddard Row, 4 doors north of the United States Hotel. Deacon Goddard's son was admitted to firm in 1845, and name became D. Goddard & Son. In 1852 L. D. Goddard, son of Deacon Daniel, bought the business and next year moved into Union Block, of which he was part owner. The store was carried on by Richard Fiske, Charles A. Goddard and Harrington & Bullens in Union Block, 1857-70. Charles W. Rice was clerk in this store about fifty years.

Benjamin Goddard learned his trade there and after a brief partnership with Daniel Goddard, opened a store on his own account, conducting it 35 years or more in Brinley Hall. (Wall 1870, in Spy). Frank A. Knowlton learned his trade in store of Benjamin Goddard, became a partner and succeeded to the business. He is now the oldest merchant in this line in the city (1918) and has the oldest jewelry store, dating from about 1835.

S. H. Goodnow, jewelers, new store. 1839.

Charles Goulding, shoe findings, sold to Goulding, Wheelock & Co., Jan. 7, 1835; Charles Goulding, Leonard S. Wheelock and Daniel B. Wheelock were the partners.

Daniel Goulding, malsters and brewers, 1817. The Spy had following advt. in 1818: "A new broom sweeps clean but the old broom is not worn out. The subscriber gives notice to his friends and customers that he continues carrying on the business of malting. He has not engaged an experienced workman for he thinks himself sufficiently experienced, as he has been more or less acquainted with it for nearly sixty years and has constantly on hand Pickle to prepare malt for smoking and a proper place as usual to smoke it in. Constant attendance will be given either at the old malt house or at the first dwelling house east of the malt house. All favors gratefully acknowledged by Daniel Goulding. N. B. Any person at a distance wishing for malt may be supplied at short notice. Worcester, Dec. 24, 1817." (Evidently he had competition, viz, the Worcester Brewery).

John Green and B. F. Heywood, druggists, 1815, and earlier; later James Green; James Green & Co.; James & M. B. Green; James Green & Co. (J. L. Burbank).

Asa Hamilton bought house and store on west side of Main St., nearly opposite the Central Exchange; then opened a dry goods store. His son Charles A. was in partnership with him many years.

William Harrington was born in Worcester in 1777, son of Josiah. He was educated in Leicester Academy. He began in 1812 as a grocer on site of Piper Block and continued about ten years; then bought old tavern house at corner of Salem and Park Sts., keeping it, and living there until he built a house on Portland St. in 1836. Near the tavern he put in the first platform hay scales and for a long time was the only weigher in town. In 1836 he opened another grocery under the old town hall; afterward bought what has since been known as Harrington Corner (Main and Front) occupied now (1918) by Riker-Jaynes drug store. He erected present building there in 1850, afterward building Piper Block, Richmond Block, Clark's and Crompton's Blocks, and the old theatre building from Mechanic St. to the location of the old railroad tracks across Front St.

Clarendon Harris, bookseller and publisher, born in Dorchester; came here in 1822, died here Jan. 12, 1884, son of Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, who taught school here a short time, librarian of Harvard College, 1791-93. Clarendon was clerk in Registry of Deeds a year, then bought bookstore of Geo. A. Trumbull and continued in Dr. Oliver Fiske house, Court Hill, until 1829, when he moved to building erected by Dr. John Green. He was a regular advertiser in the newspapers; published various works, including a book of poems by George Bancroft in 1823, and the first directory of Worcester, 1829, with a map. He sold his store to Tucker & Ruggles in 1848, and devoted his time exclusively to the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of which he was

the first secretary (1844). He was treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank, 1854-72; president, 1876-84. He married Charlotte Thayer of Boston.

Harris & Dowley, 1829.

A. Hartwell, jeweler, succeeded F. H. Putnam; 219 Main, 1856.

Samuel Hathaway, merchant, came from Taunton; was owner of Central Hotel, Main St., and adjacent farm. In 1823 he sold this property, bought a farm at Washington Sq. and erected another hotel; kept a store; became wealthy; died here March 16, 1831.

Gen. Nathan Heard.

Charles Henderson, crockery; 1809.

Heywood & Paine, distillers, 1829; Washington Sq.

Daniel Heywood, dry goods, 1829 (Aegis).

Benjamin Jacobs Jr. artificial flowers. 1832 (Spy).

Howe, Jackson & Co., freight masters, Blackstone Canal.

Samuel Jennison, cashier of Worcester Bank, was born in Brookfield, 1788, and came here in 1800 to live with his uncle, Dr. Oliver Fiske. In April, 1810, was elected accountant of Worcester Bank; in August, 1812, cashier, continuing for 34 years; was also treasurer of American Antiquarian Society, State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester County Institution for Savings, town of Worcester, and town clerk. He wrote much in prose and verse. He gathered much biographical matter, some of which was utilized in the biographical dictionary of Rev. Dr. Allen, and the remainder preserved in library of Antiquarian Society.

Timothy Keith, jeweler, step-son of William Manning, 1829; T. & W. Keith, 1828. Timothy, Jan. 21, 1835, started a new jewelry store north of Goddard Row.

John P. Kettell, hatter; Hoskins & Keith, 1818.

Thomas Kimberly, tailor, 1829.

John A. Lazell, bookseller, 1817 (Spy).

S. R. Leland, musical instruments, 1839 (Spy); warerooms over Clarendon Harris bookstore.

Abraham Lincoln had a drug store in what is now Lincoln Sq.

John W. Lincoln was an apprentice of Daniel Waldo. He started hardware and English goods store in own name in store afterward occupied by James Green's drug store; sold his stock at auction in February, 1822, and went out of business. Dr. John Green and Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood started the drug store there in April, 1822.

Nathaniel Maccarty, son of Rev. Thaddeus, lived on Main St. on site of Brinley building. His house was moved back to the school house lot on Maple St., when the Brinley block was built. It was previously occupied by Sheriff Caldwell and Rev. Leonard Worcester, teacher, editor of the Spy, pastor of Old South (*q. v.*). Nathaniel learned the trade of printer in the Spy office; was one of the first mail carriers, having the route from this town to Fitchburg as early as 1775. He became a wealthy merchant. He was in partnership with Col. Artemas Lee and John W. Stiles in Templeton. Mrs. Stiles was his niece. He returned to this town about 1819, probably with Stiles, and lived here the rest of his life.

William Manning, dry goods, 1829; removed to Boston later. Marsh & Liscomb, pianos; 1834 (Spy).

Marsh & Hobart, dry goods, founded Nov. 4, 1829; Goddard Row. (Aegis).

George Merriam, book-seller and book-binder, born 1773, died at his home, Front St., Aug. 22, 1802. He kept a bookstore where Goodnow & Taylor's block now stands. He was a member of the Fire Society. He married Dolly Sumner, daughter of Rev. Dr. Sumner of Shrewsbury.

Thornton Alexander Merrick, born in Brookfield, Dec. 16, 1803, was in partnership with Simeon T. Burt, having a store just south of old Calvinist church. After the firm was dissolved, Mr. Merrick continued in business.

Messenger & Dean, dry goods, 1834 (Spy).

Henry W. Miller, hardware.

John Mower, merchant, son of Jeremiah, educated at district schools and Leicester Academy, had store at corner Main and Thomas Sts., ex deputy sheriff; member of Fire Society. He died at Ft. Gibson, Miss., April 15, 1828. Married Dolly Chamberlain, daughter of William.

John Nazro, 1799, was in business, 1775 (See Wor. in Revolution).

Caleb Newcomb.

Frederic William Paine.

Elbridge G. Partridge began furniture and leather business in 1825 on Front St., with his brother, Almond Partridge. In 1842 he moved to Main St. and went into partnership with Wm. B. Taber as Partridge & Taber. J. B. Lawrence succeeded Taber and the firm became Taber & Lawrence and Taber & Co. until 1858, when Lawrence moved to American House block. John D. Chollar was partner in William B. Taber & Co., 1853-58. Mr. Taber learned the business of Mr. Partridge, beginning in 1832; Mr. Chollar learned of Mr. Taber. Taber & Chollar moved to Lincoln House block in 1862. Mr. Taber was afterward with Loring & Blake Organ Manufacturing Company.

Benjamin Phelps, tailor; widow living in 1829.

Sumner Pratt, Joseph Pratt.

Pratt, Caldwell & Co. (Elnathan Pratt and William Caldwell). Firm organized April 11, 1802; dissolved Aug. 28, 1805. Caldwell continued; general store.

A. Prentiss, designer and engraver; over Quinsigamond Bank, 1856.

Orrin Rawson, dry goods, 1839 (Spy).

George T. Rice, came from Brookfield and was clerk in Waldo store. With Henry W. Miller he became a successor to the business of Daniel Waldo, as Rice & Miller. After the firm was dissolved he engaged in the same line of business with Francis H. Kinnicutt, having store at south corner of Main and Walnut Sts. Mr. Rice retired a few years later, and Mr. Kinnicutt continued the business. Samuel Woodward succeeded Mr. Kinnicutt under the name of Kinnicutt & Co. The store was between Pearl and Pleasant Streets.

Rice & Miller (George T. Rice and Henry W. Miller). 1817 (Spy).

George M. Rice, dry goods.

Rice & Sweetser, feathers and crockery, 1834 (Spy); opp. Bonney's Hotel.

Richardson & Estabrook, 1835 (Spy); dry goods.

Jeremiah Robinson, druggist; daughter married Benj. Butman Jr.; he was admr. of John Robinson of Oakam; 1818; was then a druggist here.

Stephen and Samuel Salisbury, general merchants.

Rufus Sanger, dry goods, 1839 (Spy); E. & R. Sanger, dry goods, Granite Row, 1834 (Spy).

Scott & Smith, shoemakers, 1829.

Henry M. Sikes, grocer in Brazer store, 1829; H. M. Sikes & Co. 1828 (Spy); April 1, 1829, old store to let; Sikes died in 1829.

Reuben Sikes, tavern keeper, born in Somers, Conn., July 16, 1755; died August, 1824. He was associated with Levi Pease in stage lines. He came here in 1807; was landlord of United States Arms Hotel, then called Sikes Coffee House. He continued in the hotel business until a few years before he died.

Southgate & Wall, shoes, 1839 (Spy).

Moses Spooner, printer, dry goods, 1829 (Spy); partner of Lysander C. Clark at one time.

Col. Samuel D. Spurr, dry goods, 1832 (Spy).

John Stanton, merchant, had also pottery on south side of Front St.

Joseph Stickney and Thomas Stickney, dry goods. Joseph retired Dec. 11, 1799, and Thomas took the store opposite Maj. Mower's Inn. See Flagg, Stickney & Co. Stickney & Dodge, W. I. goods and grocers, 1804 (Aegis).

John W. Stiles, partner in firm of Stiles & Butman, 1819-28; came from Templeton about 1818; died in 1836. He lived in house next north of store of his firm, and owned a large tract of land about his house, bought of Thomas Stevens, who formerly kept a hotel there for many years. Boston & Worcester railroad bought of Mr. Stiles land for the first station.

C. R. & A. Stone, grocers, 1828 (Spy).

Peter & Ebenezer Stowell. 1804.

William H. Swan kept one of the first stores in the town that made a specialty of dry goods, instead of including them as part of a general stock. His store was at south corner of Main and Exchange. He moved to Rochester, N. Y., in 1839; died at Constantine, Mich., Oct. 10, 1843.

Swan & Williams took into the firm Hilton Williams, Oct. 7, 1829.

Joseph Sweet, grocer, 1821 (Aegis).

Nathaniel Tead, dry goods, opp. Center School. 1834 (Spy).

Geer Terry, jewelry, came here soon after 1800; kept watch and jewelry store on east side of Main St., just south of School; in 1812 also advertises hats; returned to Enfield about 1813; born Aug. 21, 1775; died May 26, 1858.

Isaiah Thomas, book store. Isaiah Thomas Jr., book store, 1801-09, near Lincoln Sq.

Samuel B. Thomas, hotel keeper, succeeded Col. Reuben Sikes as proprietor of what is now Exchange Hotel. For years he used as fuel the coal mined at the lake, procured at \$2 a ton (p. 48, Wor. Fire Soc. Rem. 1870). He was a member of the Fire Society. He was born in Brookfield, 1779. Died here April 24, 1840; was representative in 1834.

Albert Tolman, 1839 (Spy).

Jonas Tower, 1799 (Spy) general merchant.

George P. Upham, flour and grain; Upham & Aldrich, 1855 (Spy).

A. G. Vothier, confectioner, 1829 (Spy) apparently first of his trade in town and one of the first Frenchmen here, if not the first.

Daniel Waldo, Jr., importer, wholesale and retail, groceries.

Asa Walker came early in 1825 and in the latter part of 1826; after completing apprenticeship with W. & A. Brown, opened tailor's shop on Front St., opposite town hall, in the building west of Charles Boardman's store. Later moved to old Dr. Bancroft house and in 1843 to a location that he occupied until after 1870, 217 Main St.

Charles Wheeler, born here Aug. 10, 1793, kept store on east side of Main St.; died here March 6, 1827.

Daniel Waldo (See Early Families).

Daniel G. Wheeler, Jr., dry goods, 1829 (Spy).

Wheeler & Thaxter, grocers, 1829.

Dorance J. Wilder, furniture, 1828 (Spy); a few rods south of the court house.

James Wilson, postmaster, merchant, born in Durham, Eng., July 11, 1763, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1841. He was appointed postmaster of Worcester in 1800, five years after coming here. He served under Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams, a period of thirty-two years, then left Worcester to live with a son in Ohio. For thirteen years was town treasurer. He was founder of First Baptist Church. In 1812 he was the only person in town of the Baptist faith. He was deacon of the church; member of Morning Star Lodge, Free Masons.

Miss Winchester, millinery, 1838 (Spy).

Worcester Brewery, Trumbull (George A.) and Ward; advertised for sale May 27, 1829 (Spy); was on the canal.

The following have been in business more than thirty years in this city:

Kinnicutt & DeWitt, binders and bookb. 700 Vt. St., S. E. Cor. N. Kinnicutt). Est. 1884.

Worcester County Mus. School (Ledyard, 1870-72, S. E. Cor. N. Kinnicutt).

State Mutual Life Assurance Co., est. 1845; Worcester Mfrs. Mutual Ins. Co., est. 1855; Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., est. 1849.

Fuller & Delano Co. (Robert L. Fuller and Ward P. Delano Jr.) architects. Est. 1878. James E. Fuller was born in Warwick; contractor 1858-65, Athol; came here in 1865; with E. Boyden & Co. one year; Earle & Fuller, 1860-77. Ward Parker Delano, b. Marion, 1851; office of Ware & Van Brunt, Boston; came here 1877, partner 1878. (See biog.).

Bay State House, Exchange Hotel, Hotel Pleasant, Putnam & Thurston's Restaurant, 39 Mechanic, Paul McHale, prop. Est. by Thayer & Gates, 1854; successors, D. C. Gates, L. J. Taft, Thayer & Taft, Taft & Lilley, Taft, Rice & Harrington; Taft, Bliss & Lincoln; Taft, Bliss & Putnam, 1874; Taft, Putnam & Thurston, 1874; Putnam & Thurston. Edward John Putnam b. in Rutland, 1845, came here 1864, partner in 1874. Frank Eugene Thurston, b. here 1845, successor to Daniel C. Thurston; est. 1847; F. E. & F. J. Thurston, 1868 to 1873; partner in Putnam & Thurston, 1874. The old location for many years was at 379 Main St.

Julius C. Zaeder & Co., 15 Pleasant St.; Fred. J. Zaeder. Est. 1860. Benj. Zaeder, b. in Guefwiller, Alsace, 1834, came here 1857, machinist by trade.

William Henry Fitton, photographer, chemist; born in Oldham, Eng., 1847, came here 1848; began business 1867; succeeded George Adams, photographer, est. 1871.

Sven Edward Hanson, ticket agency, 273 Main St.; est. 1884. Formerly at 271 Main. He was born in Uddevalla, Sweden, came here in 1881.

John Henry Washburn began livery business in 1869.

Fire Insurance Agents.—The following fire insurance agents have been in business more than thirty years:

Charles E. Grant, 340 Main; est. 1872, successor to S. A. Howland, est. 1856, and Peter Rice, est. 1866. (See Chas. E. Grant).

Norman Andrew Harrington (N. A. Harrington & Co.), 390 Main; est. 1874. Born at Jaffray, N. H., 1850; came here in 1859.

A. C. Munroe & Ingraham, 390 Main. A. C. Munroe, est. 1865; successor to Knox & Washburn and Gen. G. A. Washburn, 1873.

Greene & Bates. Est. by John D. Washburn, 1846.

The following dentists have been practicing in this city for more than thirty years:

Dr. C. Frank Bliven, 390 Main. He was born in Willimantic, Conn., 1850, came here in 1868 and began to practice in 1871.

Dr. George Butler, 390 Main St., born in New Brunswick, N. J., 1855; graduate of Maryland University Dental School; began to practice in 1878; was associated with Dr. Asa Allen Howland (father of Frank H.) in 1884.

Dr. William Franklin Gilman, 390 Main; born in Taunton, 1857, came here in 1859, graduate of the Boston Dental School, 1882; began to practice here in 1882.

Dr. Walter Hastings Sears, 507 Main St., began to practice here in 1870; born here 1850.

Dr. Joseph Everett Toombs, 390 Main; born in W. Boylston, 1858; came here, 1877; graduate of Maryland University Dental College, 1883.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

Worcester Newspapers and Other Journals

The Spy.—The Massachusetts Spy was established in Boston in 1770 by Isaiah Thomas, and had a continuous existence from that time until May 31, 1904. It was a Whig organ, and became at once the leading newspaper of the patriots. Just before the battle of Lexington the plant was removed to Worcester, with the aid of Gen. Joseph Warren, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, and others, and after an interval of three weeks publication was resumed here, May 3, 1775. A copy of that date in the library of the American Antiquarian Society bears the editor's certificate that it was the first thing ever printed in Worcester. A facsimile of this paper was issued by the Spy in 1875, and many of these copies have been preserved. In 1776 Mr. Thomas placed the Spy in the hands of David Bigelow and William Stearns; next year Anthony Haswell was editor, Mr. Thomas again taking charge in 1778.

As a protest against the stamp tax on newspapers, Mr. Thomas printed it in magazine form under the name of Worcester Magazine, from 1786 to April, 1788, when the old form was resumed. Thomas and his sons published the Spy until 1799, and Isaiah, Jr., for ten years afterward. William Sheldon, a native of England, edited the Spy, 1809-10; James Elliot leased the Spy, Oct. 17, 1810, but his Federalism was too weak, and Thomas rescinded the lease in February, 1811, in response to the pressure of public opinion. Isaac Sturtevant was publisher from Aug. 12, 1812, to October, 1814, when he was succeeded by William Manning. All these years the office had been on Court Hill or vicinity. At this time it was in Lincoln Square, but was in December, 1814, removed to the old location near the present court house.

Hon. John Davis edited the Spy for a short time after he graduated from college. The Spy was sold by Isaiah Thomas, Sr., in 1819, to Wm. Manning and Geo. A. Trumbull, and they removed the office in December, 1820, to the corner of Main and Thomas streets. In January, 1822, the firm was dissolved, and the business continued by Manning and his son, Samuel B., until the following July, when the son withdrew. The fortunes of the Spy reached a low ebb. The decline in party feeling caused it to lose support. George A. Trumbull became the owner, August 13, 1823. In November, Charles Griffin was publisher "for the owners," and the office was moved to the brick building opposite the Central Church in June, 1824.

John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase, two strong and able men, became interested in the paper about this time. In 1827 Samuel H. Colton was associated with them, and the paper was afterward published by

S. H. Colton & Co. In 1829 it was advertised for sale by Simeon Burt. The office was removed to the opposite side of Main street in 1831. John Milton Earle became publisher and owner in 1835, and continued to edit the *Spy* until he failed in 1858. From 1850 to 1858 Thomas Drew was his partner. The newspaper recovered its former prestige under this management. Mr. Earle was a Quaker, a Whig, later of the Free Soil party. The publication of the *Daily* began July 24, 1845. The *Spy* was bought by Foss & Farnum in October, 1858, and the composing room moved from the Butman Block to the building at the west corner of Foster and Waldo streets, whence the type was brought to the old office to be printed.

The *Spy* supported Charles Allen for Congress in 1848; in 1852 it supported Alexander DeWitt, the Free Democracy candidate. From 1856 to the end of its existence the *Spy* was a stalwart Republican paper. Foss & Farnum, after only four months as publishers, sold the *Spy* to John D. Baldwin. From that time to his death in July, 1883, he and his sons, John S. and Charles C. Baldwin, were publishers and owners. The office was moved again to the Butman Block in January, 1860, and to the *Spy* Building opposite the Common in 1867. In 1900 the office was moved to 280 Main street, the mechanical plant being located in the building at the rear. The sons continued under the firm name of John D. Baldwin & Sons, and later under the corporation known as the *Spy* Company.

The Sunday *Spy* was established July 22, 1888. In November, 1892, Charles C. Baldwin retired. John S. Baldwin and his sons, Robert S. and John D., continued as publishers under the name of the *Spy* Publishing Company until 1898, when the *Spy* after a season of financial loss passed into the hands of William S. Walker, of Chicago. He conducted the paper under the name of the *Spy* Company until October 1, 1899, when it was purchased by Charles Nutt, who was editor and publisher until it suspended, May 31, 1904. The disastrous fire in 1902 destroyed the mechanical plant and eventually proved the deathblow of the old newspaper. Delano A. Goddard was editorial writer, 1859-68; J. Evarts Greene from 1868 until he became postmaster.

At the time it ceased publication, the *Spy* was the oldest newspaper in the State, and third or fourth oldest in the country. The files are now in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Other files are in the public library and American Antiquarian Library. The late Charles Nutt had the desk once used by Isaiah Thomas, the founder. The original *Spy* press and some of the type cases, etc., are at the American Antiquarian Library.

Worcester Evening Gazette.—The *Gazette* was founded April 1, 1851, under the name of the *Daily Morning Transcript*. Under this name the editors were, successively: Julius L. Clarke, Chas. E. Stevens, Edwin Bynner, J. B. D. Cogswell, Z. K. Pangborn, Wm. R. Hooper,

and Caleb A. Wall. Mr. Wall sold to S. B. Bartholomew & Co., Jan. 1, 1866, and the name was then changed to Worcester Evening Gazette. In 1869 Doe & Woodwell (afterward C. H. Doe & Co.) became the owners, and after the death of Mr. Woodwell, Jan. 30, 1871, Mr. Doe became sole proprietor.



THE GAZETTE BUILDING

Through its weekly edition, the Gazette had a history beginning in 1801. The National Aegis was published from 1801 to Jan. 1, 1834, when it was absorbed by the Palladium. Five years later the old name again appeared as the title of a newspaper that was continued as a weekly under the name of Aegis and Gazette by the owners of the Evening Gazette until June, 1896. It is proper perhaps to date the foundation of the Gazette, therefore, in 1801, though the original Aegis descended to the Spy through the Palladium.

The Aegis was bought March 1, 1842, by Alex. H. Bullock; Edw. Winslow Lincoln was editor, 1846-49. After several changes in names it became the Aegis and Transcript in 1858. Caleb A. Wall was publisher, 1864-66. Charles H. Doe was a gifted editor, and made the Gazette an excellent newspaper. For twenty-five years he exerted a powerful influence through the editorials in his newspaper. He gave strong support

to the Republican party. Mr. Doe was born in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1838; graduated from Harvard in 1860; was on the staff of the Daily Times of Williamsburg, N. Y., and the Boston Advertiser, of which he was night editor. He died Aug. 15, 1900, in St. John, N. B.

David B. Howland of Springfield, succeeded Mr. Doe as editor, which position he held until 1899.

Harry W. Doe, son of Charles H., was born in this city, April 11, 1871, died in New Jersey, Jan. 24, 1905; educated at Harvard; became city editor of the Gazette; was a talented writer of light opera and author of many of the amateur productions of the Tatassits. (See Wor. Co. Genealogies p. 115, Vol. I).

Since October, 1899, the Gazette has been owned by George F. Booth of Worcester, and John D. Jackson of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Booth has been editor and publisher. With the general progress in the art of printing and the extension of news service, the Gazette has kept to the front, and ranks among the best newspapers in Massachusetts. In politics it is Republican. Its circulation has grown in the past fifteen years, to about 33,000. The office has been located at the corner 24 Mechanic street since 1902, when the old quarters of the old stone building 390 Main street were vacated. The entire building is used by the Gazette.

The Worcester Post.—This was first published by Attorney John H. Johnson, Sept. 23, 1891. The offices were in the old postoffice building on Pearl street, now occupied by the C. C. Lowell & Company Paint Store. The mechanical plant was in a store and basement on Church street. The type outfit was not extensive compared with present day plants. The first press was called a "Country" press. This was soon discarded for a Carroll machine, on which there were two feeders and front and rear delivery. One side of the paper (two pages) was run off first, and then came the late news on the first and last pages. Everything went smoothly on the first run, but it was necessary to print hundreds of extra sheets because the paper would buckle and tear on the second run. The papers then had to be folded by hand. The rollers on the press were as hard as iron, and all letters of circular form looked like ink dots.

After a fall and winter in the Church street building, Oscar H. Wiggin and Wm. W. Knight, practical printers, purchased shares in the paper and the office was moved to a building on Beacon street, now occupied by the Worcester market as a storehouse. A Stonemetz press and stereotype outfit were installed. Then began a period of frenzied newspaper finance with the "ghost" having a hard job to crawl, let alone walk. The "boys" stood loyally by the ship until it became a hardship and they began to leave the paper one by one. Many times they had to be paid off in pennies secured from the sale of papers to the newsboys.

Later Fred A. Merigold became interested in the paper and financial

matters began to mend. The old envelope was waiting for the workers Saturday noons with surprising regularity. Things began to pick up. Then came a fire that burned out the plant, but not *The Post*. It is a hard thing to down a paper that once gets on its feet.

The new location was at Franklin Square. The business office was in the store now occupied by Dadmun & Heywood's shoe store; the editorial rooms were two flights above, and the composing rooms still one flight higher. At this point in *The Post's* progress entered Eugene M. Moriarty, who gave up a promising political career to take over the editorial chair. Mr. Moriarty was a representative to the General Court from Ward 3, and had always been a power in Democratic circles. He was chairman of the city committee, member of the city council, school committee, and also deputy collector of internal revenue. Mr. Moriarty assumed the editorial control in 1897, buying a half interest from Peter A. Conlin, who had acquired control of the paper through the mortgage route. Mr. Conlin did not take any active part in the production of the paper, the matter of policy being left entirely in the hands of Mr. Moriarty.

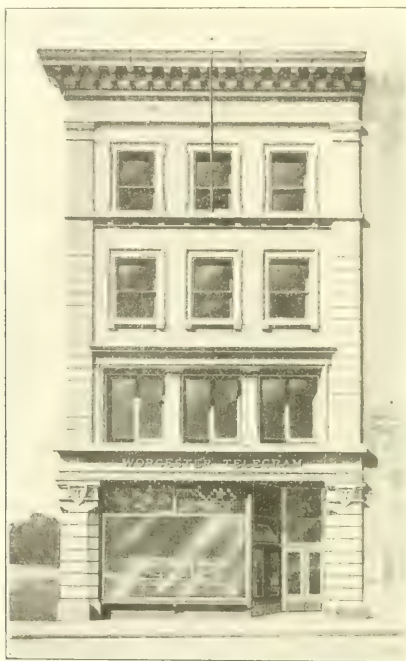
The Post was conducted as a strong Democratic organ by Mr. Moriarty until his death at the age of 58, on August 26, 1907. Mr. Moriarty was stricken with heart disease while in bathing in Lake Quinsigamond. Mrs. Moriarty stepped into her dead husband's place as editor, and continued in association with Peter A. Conlin the publication of *The Post* until February, 1914, when the present owner, John H. Fahey, purchased the paper. Mr. Fahey's policy has been "The News first and first of all the news." Continued progress has been made until today the *Post* is the fastest growing paper in New England. Circulation increased steadily, thousands being added every year.

On August 19, 1916, *The Post* moved into its present quarters on Federal street, ideal quarters from every newspaper standpoint. The seven story building on Federal street is especially well adapted for newspaper and printing work. Every modern facility in the mechanical end has been installed together with a new Goss press that churns out more papers, folded and counted in ten minutes than the old equipment could do in a day.

The Telegram.—The first issue of the Worcester Sunday Telegram was brought out November 30, 1884, by its present owner, Mr. Austin P. Cristy. Two years later he began the publication of the Daily Telegram. Both ventures proved highly successful from the beginning, and the increase of circulation was rapid and constant. The Telegram has become the newspaper of largest circulation in Central Massachusetts, and is recognized as one of the most influential and prosperous in New England.

For a few years Mr. Cristy conducted the business through the medium of a corporation known as the Telegram Newspaper Company,

but Mr. Cristy purchased the interests of the other stockholders and the corporation was dissolved. In 1899 the plant was removed from 386 Main street to Franklin Square, and a modern equipment added. In 1910 it was again removed, to a new building in Franklin Square, erected

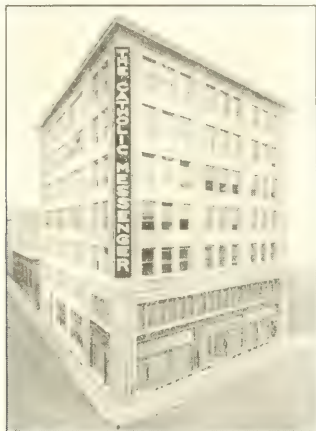


WORCESTER TELEGRAM BUILDING

by Mr. Cristy for a publishing house. A new and larger press was installed, new linotypes and other machinery provided, and the entire plant being made most complete and efficient. The editorial rooms and business offices are artistic and attractive. After more than thirty years of constant application, Mr. Cristy discharges his newspaper duties with unabated enthusiasm and success. The Telegram has always been an exponent of Republican principles.

The Catholic Messenger.—The paper was established in 1887 under the name of The Messenger. After probably five or six changes in the personnel its name was changed to the Catholic Messenger. In 1914

C. Joseph Graham became interested and took over the active editorship and management of the paper and has continued until the present time. Two of the predominating features of the Catholic Messenger during the past two years have been its acquisition of a splendid new home on Federal



EVENING POST
CATHOLIC MESSENGER OFFICES.

eral St. where with its equipment for job and manifold printing it has more than doubled its number of employees. The other feature is the acquisition in a practical way of the Knights of Columbus membership in Worcester to its mailing list. One page entirely each week is devoted to the local council of the Knights of Columbus; the matter which goes thereon is edited by officers of the Knights of Columbus and the expense of mailing and printing is entirely saved to the Knights of Columbus as a result of this plan, inasmuch as the Knights of Columbus membership receives a copy of the Catholic Messenger each week containing official notes, social items and everything appertaining to the work of the order.

The Labor News.—This, as its name implies, is devoted to the support of organized labor. It was established March 10, 1906, by its present editor and publisher, Freeman M. Saltus. The business is conducted under the corporate name of the News Publishing Company. The printing office was originally at 64 Southbridge street, then for some years at 48 Southbridge and since 1917 at 17 Federal street. The News has a large job printing business. The circulation of the News is mostly confined to Worcester county, covering the principal industrial centers in this section, and has a circulation at present of about 5,000. It is published weekly. It is virile, and aggressive editorially, and has won the

respect and appreciation, not only of members of all the labor organizations but even its political opponents.

Freeman M. Saltus and his brother, Fred L. Saltus, who is associated with him, learned their trade as printers on the Burlington Free Press, Vermont, and have been in the newspaper business since 1882. Freeman M. Saltus was with the Burlington Daily News and with the International Monthly, published at Burlington, and for three years with the Worcester Telegram before engaging in his present business.

Technical and Trade Papers.—Builders' Weekly, Edwin B. Pillsbury, editor, 1897-1900; Frank W. Teague, 1900-01; office 34 Front street; devoted to the building trades.

Practical Mechanics, a monthly, F. S. Blanchard & Co., 154 Front street, July, 1887 to 1892; a very able journal. The Worcester Commercial, its successor, was published for a short time.

Worcester Weekly Dispatch, was published 1892-93 by Magee & Kernan, 22 Church street; 1893-94; Crosny & Gilmore, 398 Main.

Engineers' Bulletin, edited by Thos. F. Myers, 26 Austin street, 1911-12.

Worcester County Trade, edited 1912-13 by Fred. W. Mozart; office, 66 High street.

Review and Bulletin, official publication of Chamber of Commerce 1916-17; semi-monthly (See Chamber of Commerce).

Worcester County Farmer, official publication of Worcester County Farm Bureau, 1910-17.

The Record and Guide, formerly the Worcester County Weekly Record, giving information of value to lawyers, real estate men, etc., published by the Worcester Record Company since 1905 at 44 Front street. Publishers, Register and Guide Co.

Clark University Publications.—American Journal of Psychology, est. 1891; quarterly, edited by President G. Stanley Hall. Journal of Race Development, quarterly; edited by Prof. Geo. H. Blakeslee and President G. Stanley Hall. Journal of Religious Psychology, quarterly, edited by President G. Stanley Hall. Pedagogical Seminary, quarterly, edited by President G. Stanley Hall and Prof. William H. Burnham.

Amateur Newspapers.—From about 1850 to 1890, amateur newspapers were popular amusements for boys with literary and mechanical gifts. Some of the youthful editors became prominent in later years. The average life of these publications was short; some never survived the first issue; few lasted more than two years. Their circulation was confined mainly to exchange lists, and their contents were miscellaneous. Few could be classed as newspapers. In the History of Worcester (Hurd) Charles A. Chase gives a bibliography of about fifty amateur papers. Mr. Chase himself published the Humble Bee, in 1846.

The Thesaurus, the first high school paper, was published Nov. 1, 1856, to May 3, 1866. A few copies of the High School Reporter were issued in 1879, and in the same year the Worcester Student appeared a few times. Frank R. Batchelder edited the High School Argus, and printed it on his own press, April, 1885—June, 1886. His Forget-Me-Not had a high school department, marked, April, 1886.

The Academe, beginning Jan. 1, 1886, lasted a number of years, and was the high school organ, issued monthly during the first year; semi-monthly afterward. Twelve numbers of the Senior Critic were published, 1886-87.

Some of the amateur editors and publishers were: Thos. Chase, Chas. A. Chase, Pliny Earle, Geo. E. Boyden, James Green, Jr., Chas. F. Blood, Stephen C. Earle, Edward Gray, John I. Souther, Philip M. Washburn, John H. Starkie, Arthur A. Wyman, John H. Martel, W. E. Smythe, J. G. Oliver, Chas. A. White, A. A. Wyman,

G. E. Davis, Smith & Ellis, Chas. S. Knight, Chas. D. Wheeler, Henry Lemay, Geo. S. Dickinson, E. A. Welch, E. P. Sumner, J. G. Oliver, Frank Roe Batchelder, Frank S. C. Wicks, L. E. Ware, Arthur C. Smith, Walter L. Brown, Alfred D. Flinn, H. & W. Holmes, Frank Cutter, Harry A. Plympton, Fred. Cowell, Edith May Dowe, Jos. Melaney, Frank S. Mawhinney, Austin Rice, Chas. A. Hoppin, Jr., Harry Chamberlain, Jos. Sargent (3d). Files of their papers may be seen in the American Antiquarian Library. (See Wor. Co. Hist. p. 1540).

Foreign Newspapers.—*Amerikos Lieturis*, a weekly, published in Greek, by Michael Poltanavicia, 1916-17, 15 Millbury street.

Yeprad, an Armenian weekly, edited by S. Shaghalian, was published in 1897-98, at 311 Main street.

Il Messerago, an Italian weekly, was published in 1912-13 at 110 Shrewsbury street.

Jewish Progress, a weekly, was published by Gordon Press, 158 Water street, 1913-14; at 139 Water street in 1914-15. He also published the *New England Jewish Press*, another weekly.

For French, Swedish and Finnish papers. See chapter on these people.

Other Publications.—*Record and Guide*, a weekly, Register and Guide Pub. Co., 44 Front street.

Voter and his Employer, semi-monthly; Michael J. O'Shea, 66 High street; established 1915.

Weekly Guide (time-tables, etc.); Commonwealth Press, 25 Foster street.

Worcester City of Prosperity Guide Book, monthly; Program Service Agency, 17 Federal street.

Worcester County Farmer, monthly; Worcester County Farm Bureau, 11 Foster street.

Worcester Directory, annual; and *Worcester House Directory*, bi-annual; Drew-Allis Co., 452 Main street.

Guide Books.—The Worcester City of Prosperity Guide Book is published monthly and owned by C. Joseph Crahan. It was established in 1914 by the present owner and enjoys a monthly circulation in the city of Worcester of 15,000 books. It contains accurate schedules of all steam trains which touch Worcester together with street car time tables of all cars in the city and suburban lines. In addition to this it has a splendid array of information concerning facts about Worcester parcel post, bowling schedules, baseball schedules, fire alarms, attractions at the Worcester theatres, etc., a complete compilation of important facts which brought about the slogan which we have for the book "Everybody carries our guide book." The guide is published at 11 Norwich St.

The Landlord and Tenant Publishing Co. is a corporation organized in 1917 and of 50 shares of stock C. Joseph Crahan, the publisher has 48. The paper was established in 1915 by Peter J. Doherty, an architect of Worcester, and was purchased by Mr. Crahan in Sept., 1915. This paper is devoted to authentic records of deeds, mortgages, chattels, probate records, removal notices of persons and concerns changing from one address to another, real estate transactions, actions of tort, contracts, corporation annual statements, etc. The office of publication is at 11 Norwich St.

Miscellaneous.—The following probably does not exhaust the list of Worcester publications:

Massachusetts Herald or Worcester Journal, an abridgement of the *Spy*; published but four numbers, 1783.

American Herald and Worcester Recorder removed from Boston in 1788, and published here two years and two months.

Independent Gazeteer, founded Jan. 7, 1800, continued until December, 1801; edited by Nahum Mower and Daniel Greenleaf.

National Aegis, founded Dec. 2, 1801, to support Jefferson, was published until 1833. Francis Blake was first editor. Among its other editors were Edward Bangs, Levi Lincoln, Samuel Brazer. It was absorbed by the Massachusetts Yeoman.

National Aegis (second of the name), was published from Jan. 24, 1838, to 1857, when it was merged in the Transcript. It was founded by Henry Rogers, who at one time published the former Aegis. William Lincoln was editor for a time, succeeded by Samuel F. Haven.

The Scorpion, a virulent political organ, published but three numbers in 1809.

Massachusetts Yeoman, founded by Austin Denny Sept. 3, 1823, suspended in July, 1833; anti-Masonic organ.

Worcester County Republican, published by Jubal Harrington, 1829 to 1839, when it was absorbed by the Palladium; was a strong Jackson sheet. Maj. Ben. Perley Poore was an apprentice on this paper.

Worcester Palladium, founded by J. S. C. Knowlton, Jan. 1, 1834, as a Democratic weekly, was after 1856 Republican in politics. It was afterward published by H. M. Knowlton & Co., 9 Central Exchange, 311 Main street. It was ably edited. It was sold to the Spy, Feb. 11, 1876.

Worcester Waterfall and the Cataract were temperance papers published in the time of the Washingtonian movement, 1844-53; Jesse W. Goodrich, editor.

Christian Citizen, founded by Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," Jan. 6, 1844; was published seven years, and at one time had a circulation of 4,000. It was devoted to religion, peace, philanthropy, anti-slavery, etc. At various times, Julius L. Clarke, Thos. Drew and James B. Syme were editors.

Daily Transcript, first daily in the city, appeared June 23, 1845, but was absorbed by the Spy after a few years. The Daily Spy started a month later than the Transcript.

Worcester Daily Journal was published from December, 1847, to October, 1849, by James H. Everett.

Daily Morning Transcript (second of the name) was first issued April 1, 1851; is the present Worcester Evening Gazette (q. v.).

Worcester Evening Journal, Know-nothing organ; published from Aug. 30, 1854, to May 26, 1855.

Worcester Daily Press was published by E. R. Fiske & Co., 13 Mechanic St., from April 1, 1873, to April 27, 1878. It was a Democratic organ, morning and weekly.

New England Home Journal, a quarto weekly, published at 47 Main, was founded Dec. 21, 1882, Henry M. Smith; editor, S. W. Webb, 1885, 311 Main St.; W. F. Lockwood and E. P. Kimball were editors for a time; subsequently sold to the Times, about 1888.

Light was a weekly literary and society paper in quarto form, established March 1, 1890, by Nath. C. Fowler and Fred E. Colburn. F. E. Kennedy bought the interests of M. Colburn, April 5, 1890, and Mr. Fowler retired June 28. Alfred S. Roe bought of Mr. Kennedy, Dec. 20, 1890, and was its editor and publisher until March, 1892. His office was at 339 Main St. The Light Publishing Company continued the publication until 1893. Frank Roe Batchelder was editor for a short time.

State Sentinel, established Jan. 1, 1844, by Granville Parker and Wm. B. Maxwell, to support Van Buren for president; sold to J. B. Ripley; in 1845 merged with The Reformer, under the name of Sentinel and Reformer.

Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal, established June, 1825, by Wm. Lincoln and Christ. C. Baldwin; contains valuable historical matter relating to various towns in the county.

Worcester Talisman, literary and miscellaneous; 1829; Dorr & Howland; edited by John Mil. Earle.

The North Bend, a Whig campaign paper, published in 1840 in support of Harrison.

Worcester Magazine, monthly, Jan. to July, 1844, edited by John Munroe, then afterward Governor of Nebraska, published by William Campbell.

Worcester County Gazette, published weekly from Jan. 1, 1845; R. B. Hubbard, first editor; last issue was Feb. 27, 1847.

Worcester Omnium Gatherum, published in 1846; was a consolidation of The Reformer, a temperance paper published by J. B. Ripley, and the Sentinel and other papers.

Bond of Brotherhood, pub. by Elihu Burrett, 1846.

Worcester Daily Telegraph, established by Julius L. Clarke in 1847, and published two years or more.

Worcester Statesman. Only two numbers were published, 1847.

The Bay State Farmer and Mechanic's Ledger, 1845.

The Rural Gem and Fireside Companion, literary monthly, pub. by S. A. Whitney; 135 Main St., merged with People's Magazine, Boston, July, 1848.

The True Whig, published from July 12 to Nov. 14, 1848, by S. V. R. Hickox.

The Times was an evening Democratic newspaper, the first one-cent daily; established Sept. 1, 1879, by James H. Mellen, an able Democratic leader, orator and legislator, and edited by him until sold to the Prohibitionists about 1889. The price was raised after a time to two-cents. A weekly was published for about a year, after the daily was discontinued in 1891.

Eastern Medical Journal, published in 1886-87, by A. J. Marston, 30 Pearl street.

Library Record, monthly, published by E. R. Fiske & Co., 29 Burnside Building, 1888-91.

American Bandsman, musical, issued 1890-91, by H. Prentissville, a well known music writer and musician. The office was at 98 Front street.

New England Stenographer, in the interests of shorthand students, published in 1891-92, at 518 Main street, by A. O. Hall.

Catholic School and Home Magazine, monthly, edited by Thos. J. Conaty, 340 Cambridge street, 1893-97.

The American, eight-page weekly, devoted to Home, Church and Country, the American Pub. Co., 405 Main street; F. W. Cummings, editor; Rev. Thos. Atkinson, assistant editor. Contributors were Revs. A. Z. Conrad, D. O. Mears, C. H. Pendleton, W. T. Worth, Dr. J. D. Pickles, and William Woodward. The first number was dated Nov. 1, 1892. It ceased publication in 1894.

Massachusetts Year Book, containing a business directory of every town in the State, established in 1895, and published by F. S. Blanchard & Co., in this city annually until 1912.

E. M. Minter brought his plant from Southbridge, where he had published a newspaper, and conducted the Worcester County News here in 1889-90; offices at 164 Front street.

In 1885-86 S. D. Rich published the Daily News at 154 Front street.

The Worcester Sun was published 1895-98, by the Sun Pub. Co., 561 Main street, and 2 Allen Court. It was a weekly.

James H. Mellen made another newspaper venture in 1889-90, editing a weekly called the Worcester Globe; offices at 13 Mechanic street.

Brown & Dunne published the Worcester Argus in 1886-87, at 25 Washington square.

Saturday Spectator, weekly, appeared June 4, 1892, and soon suspended.

In 1893-94 R. F. Kernan published the Sunday Recorder, at 54 Front street.

J. O. O'Leary, a veteran newspaper man, published a weekly, the Worcester Recorder, 1898-99, at 34 Front street.

Guy C. Whidden, a former Telegram reporter, conducted the Saturday Observer, weekly, 1897-98; offices at 34 Front street.

School Visitor, monthly, published 1896-97, by L. M. Olmstead at 34 Front street.

The Herald of Salvation was published 1895-8 by M. K. Light at 98 Front street.

Sacred Heart Review, weekly, pub. 1896-99, at 34 Front and 340 Main street; J. O'Leary and J. A. Conaty managers successively.

Good News, monthly, by William A. Burch, 14 Mason street, 1895-99.

Mathematical Review, published in 1896-97, by Wm. Edward Story, of Clark University.

Tabernacle Trumpet, monthly, 1898-99; E. W. Kenyon, editor, 60 Beacon street.

Oread, monthly, was published by Mr. Perk's Oread Institute, 1899-1901.

Worcester Athlete, devoted to athletics, edited by A. F. White; office, 274 Main street; 1899-1900.

Erudite Monthly, 1900-01, by Albert Lane; office 34 Front street.

Worcester Magazine, by Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, 1901-16. (See Chamber of Commerce).

American Ornithology, monthly; edited by Chas. K. Reed, 1901-06; office, 75 Thomas street.

Applied Arts Book, monthly, published 1902-03, at 38 Front street.

Pictorial Pastimes, monthly, published 1902-04, by Dennis J. Sullivan, 10 Pink street.

Porcupine, weekly, published 1902-03, by T. J. Hurley.

School Arts Book, monthly, 1903-10, Davis Press, 34 Front street.

Temperance Advocate, published 1905-06, by F. N. Caton, 242 Pleasant street; 1907, at 387 Pleasant.

Stevenson & Meehan Co. (Walter Stevenson and Cahill J. Meehan, both linotype operators), published the Worcester Bulletin, weekly, in 1912-13, at 274 Main street.

William R. Helie, politician, reporter, established a Progressive party weekly in 1912, wobbled politically, and soon ceased to publish. During part of the time the Standard was published on Sundays. The office was at 4 Walnut street.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

Amusements—Baseball, Amateur and Professional

Baseball, as it was called, was played on the Common before the war. It was the old game of "round" ball, and everybody who wished joined in the sport. On holidays three or four games were played simultaneously. As far as known, there was but one club organized before 1860, the "Mechanics." They played a strong game, but were out-matched by the Upton and Medway clubs, both of which reduced the old game to a science and far excelled all other clubs in their day.

After the Civil War, the present game of baseball, first played in New York, was introduced in New England, but did not displace the old game for a number of years. Its popularity grew slowly but surely. The first organized club in the city, the Excelsiors, was formed by John B. Whalon, who was afterward a marble-cutter and dealer in monuments in Natick, and Richard O'Donnell, in the year 1868. Other teams soon followed. The following played on the Excelsior team: John W. Foley, catcher; P. S. Hagan, pitcher; Edward Hanlon, shortstop; John Duffy, first base; Rich. O'Donnell, second base; Jas. Darney, third base; Jno. B. Whalen and Jas. Conlon. There was keen competition between the Excelsiors and the Fairmounts of Marlborough.

The Independents in 1869 had a good team, of which E. M. Rockwell, George, Joseph and Walter Manning and C. B. Dana played.

The Mazeppas were in high favor from 1870 to 1874. Among the members of this club were: T. S. Courtney, catcher; Arthur McCann, pitcher; Dennis Toner, first base; Dennis Connell, second base; James McGarr, third base; Owen McCann, shortstop; James ("Stripe") Mahoney, David Roach, left field; John W. Foley; James Conlon. They had a very large and enthusiastic following. Many of the games were played on the Common, near Front street. About the same period of the Mazeppas were the Unknowns, and among the members of this club were: Harry Stone; Edward D. Thayer; James Hunt, afterward postmaster; John Brooks, Dr. Henry Knight.

For a number of years it was the custom of nines in various other towns in the county to play their games on the Fair Grounds here. The Grafton team was one of the favorites, and the older baseball "fans" well remember the greatest game played by that nine, when they defeated the Atlantics of Brooklyn. Some of those who played on the Grafton team were: Asa Stratton, captain and shortstop; Geo. Bradley ("Foghorn"), afterward in the National League; Geo. Adams, left field; "Teddy" Brewer; Arthur Bigelow, afterward third base on the Yale nine; E. B. Shattuck, first base; "Hickory" Carpenter; Mike Dugan, after-

ward catcher for the "Giants;" Denis Sullivan, then a student in Holy Cross College, now a Catholic priest, South Boston.

Among other teams that played here in 1874-75 were the Clippers of Webster, of which Rev. Dr. John J. McCoy was pitcher; Foley, later of the Mazeppas, catcher; Jeremiah Turbidity, later of the Boston Club, and Arthur McGeary, were players. Also Live Oaks of Lynn; the Lowell Club; the Ed-Yams of Canton; the Nobscots of Framingham.

The players of the Eagles were: J. Flynn, Wm. O'Neill; Nicholas J. Droham, ss.; W. J. Long, cf.; Wm. Brady, lf.; J. Garvey, 3b.; R. S. Woodward, c.; Thos. Sullivan; C. Childs, 1b. Rev. Eugene Brosnihan, Rev. Fr. Long, Rev. Fr. Nicholas Drohan played on the Eagles in their boyhood days.

The Irvings and Eagles were organized later. The Irvings might be classed as semi-professionals. The team began to play in 1877, and later the Eagles were merged with the Irvings, the latter name being retained. Among the players on the Irvings were: Rufus S. Woodward, Harry Child, Charles Bosworth, William Dunn, Charles Huse, William Downey, Martin Flaherty, Charles Keene, Fred Lapham, Richard Comerford, James Moorehouse and John H. Gaffney, afterward a national league umpire.

Edward D. Thayer, afterward the greatest woolen manufacturer of the country, was a distinguished amateur player, at one time on the Merchants nine.

The Benecias were largely of other teams mentioned in this sketch.

The Unas made history from 1875 to 1878. Some of the players were: E. F. Goggin, catcher, now living in this city; Hugh McCann, pitcher; Dennis Gearin, first base; John Hanlon, second base; James Cronin, third base; Ross McCann, shortstop; Daniel Hagerty, left field; Bryan Sweeney, center field; Martin Welsh, right field. Mr. Goggin has in his possession a prize rosewood bat and silver ball won by the Unas in a league composed of the Unas, Stars, Emeralds and Mystics, of this city.

The Mystics were North End boys, and some of the players were: Michael Dannahy, catcher; Walter Gunn, pitcher; William Waugh, shortstop; James Scully, first base; Dennis Donovan, second base; James Doyle, third base; W. J. Ryan, now a physician; David Leahy and John Leahy.

The Emeralds were from the Island district. Some of the players were: Dr. Joseph H. Kelley, afterward physician; Thomas Lunch, catcher; William H. Brady, afterward a police officer, pitcher; Thomas Ellis, shortstop; John Bruso, first base; John Garvey, third base, now in the city water department; James McCann, left field; "Sec." McNamara; Thomas O'Brien, first base, later a scout for "Connie Mack."

The Stars lived in the "Meadow" and Temple street district. Some of the players were: James Hackett, catcher; Thomas Sullivan, pitcher;

Nicholas J. Drohan, afterward a priest, short stop; Edward Fitzpatrick, first base, later sergeant; Joseph Morway; M. J. Riordan; W. J. Long, afterward a priest; James Dwyer.

Hon. Webster Thayer began his baseball career on one of the early amateur teams, and Hon. Samuel E. Winslow became captain of the Harvard College team in the early days of baseball. He got his training as a boy in Worcester.

The Fourth of July was the great day of the year for baseball in the height of the popularity of the amateur teams. Double headers were played by the important nines.

Before 1870 the Worcester newspapers paid scant attention to baseball. A few lines giving the score appeared from time to time, but no names of players, either in the local games or the games elsewhere. For instance, there is a telegraph report of the score of the Haymakers vs. Mutuals at Troy, July 4, 1871; the Forest Citys vs. Maple Leafs at Ontario, the same day. The Flyaways of New York played here, defeating the Mazeppas, July 3, 1871, by a score of 30 to 14. The States played the Lynn team here in the presence of 800 spectators. If games were played in 1872 on Independence Day, the *Spy* ignored the results.

The Mazeppas of this city beat the Mutuals of Boston, July 4, 1873, 21 to 14, a "game full of errors;" no names of players given. Plenty of space was given to trotting, boat regattas and other sports.

The first box score found in the *Spy* was for the game played July 4, 1874, between the Graftons and Uns of Charlestown in the morning in this city, 7 to 7; in the afternoon at Grafton, 8 to 7 in favor of Grafton. The Grafton team was supported by Worcester sports. The players that day were: Stratton, Bigelow, Shattuck, Wheaton, Coutts, Bradley, Adams, Ferguson, Reddy and Brewer.

The Graftons played on the Fair Grounds the next Fourth of July, 1875, and defeated the Boston Amateurs, 20 to 3. There was a league that year and the standing of the clubs as given in the *Spy* in July included the following teams: Lowell, Rollstones, Beacons, Graftons, Live Oaks, Ed Yans, Unas, Chelseas, King Philips, Boston Amateurs, Mutuals, Nobscots, Matacomets, Clintons, Atlantas.

In 1876 the Centennial was celebrated, and baseball seems to have cut no figure in the news of the day. In 1877 the principal Fourth of July game was between the Irvings and Beacons, the former winning two games, 10 to 3, 11 to 9, both played at the Driving Park here. Worcester and Westborough teams played two games July 4, 1878, and Westborough won both here and on their home grounds. On the same day the Emeralds beat "Our Boys" 3 to 2. In 1879 the Fourth of July game (July 5) was with the Holyokes; score 5 to 3 in our favor. A box score in the *Spy* preserves the names of the team: Bennett, Knight, Richmond, Whitney, Sullivan, Irwin, Gardner, Brady and Nichols, Buf-

falo played here July 4, 1880, in the presence of 2300 people, beating the home team, one to nothing. The players were: Wood, Stovey, Irwin, Bennett, Richmond, Sullivan, Creamer, McGunnigle, Geer. Since that time the great national leagues have absorbed most of the attention of those interested in baseball, leaving the amateurs to play only local games.

Professional Baseball.—The first Worcester professional club was organized in 1879 to play in the league known as the International Association, so-called from the fact that some Canadian teams belonged. Martin Flaherty was at the head of this organization. He was the proprietor of a sporting goods store in Worcester, later of Providence. In 1880-81-82 the Worcester Club was in the National League and during that period the famous "no-hit-no-run" game was played here, and the game was exceedingly prosperous for the club and popular as no sport had ever been before. But the city was not large enough to support a national league club at that time and at the end of the season of 1882 the club was disbanded.

An attempt was made in 1884 to revive the interest in professional baseball here; a club was organized, but, when the season was half completed, it was disbanded.

In 1888 a team was organized in the New England Baseball Association. Previously all the professional games had been played on the Agricultural Fair Grounds. The new club had grounds on Grove street, leased from Stephen Salisbury by the street railway company. The first season was fairly successful. Edwin S. Pierce, Edward P. Goulding and Harry S. Seeley, treasurer of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway were the financial backers of the team.

The Worcester Club played in the Atlantic League in 1889 and 1890. J. Joseph Kennedy of this city was the owner of the club.

A new club was organized in 1891 and entered the New England League under the managership of Charles H. Greenleaf, a wholesale produce merchant of this city, but it proved a losing venture for him. In 1892 and 1893 Worcester was not on the baseball map.

Under the leadership of Paul Henry and Joseph V. Morway, Worcester had a club in the League in 1894. The games were played at the Oval, on grounds constructed by Horace H. Bigelow, and his son Irving was treasurer of the company. The public failed to give the venture sufficient support, however.

After a rest of four years, Worcester was again represented in professional baseball, the club being in the Eastern League, and owned by Frank Seelye of Boston, Charles A. Marsh of Fall River, and Frank J. Leonard, of Lynn, manager. It was sold the following year to Patrick H. Hurley, who was at that time perhaps the most prominent sportsman of the city, engaged in managing bicycle races at the Coliseum. The

games were played at the Oval, near Lake Quinsigamond. In 1907 the team was transferred to Montreal.

Worcester was represented in 1904 in the Connecticut League by a team transferred from Norwich. M. J. Kittridge was interested in this club. Davenport of Norwich was the principal financial backer.

Not until 1906 was baseball securely on its feet here. In that year Jesse C. Burkett, A. G. Doe of Boston, James Collins of Buffalo, the manager of the American League team of Boston, took over the club, bought the franchise of Concord, N. H., pennant winners, built new grounds at the Boulevard, Shrewsbury street, and had membership in the New England League. A year later Mr. Doe retired from the company and was succeeded by John J. O'Donnell. The club then enjoyed ten years of prosperity, winning the pennant four successive years, 1906-07-08-09, making a record that has not been excelled. In 1914 Mr. Collins retired from the company and Paul McHale succeeded to his interests. In the spring of 1916 the club was sold to Edward F. Smith, M. J. McMahon of this city and William H. Hamilton, formerly of Clinton, now of this city. The war has interfered with this game seriously in the seasons since 1915.

The late Freeman Brown was the first league manager; in 1888 Walter W. Burnham was manager; in 1890, James Cudworth; in 1891, Charles H. Greenleaf; in 1894, Patrick J. Murphy and M. J. Slattery; in 1899, Frank J. Leonard; 1903, George W. Wrigley; 1904, John J. O'Donnell and John J. Tighe; 1906-15, Jesse C. Burkett; 1916, William H. Hamilton; 1917-18, M. J. McMahon. From 1880 to 1882, Hon. Charles B. Pratt was president of the baseball organization. In 1888 Edward Goulding was president; in 1889, Edward Moulton; 1890, Joseph Kennedy; 1891, Charles H. Greenleaf; 1892, George S. Davis (?); 1894, Paul Henry; 1899, Frank Seelye; 1900-03, P. H. Hurley; 1904, Davenport, Burkett.

Amateurs.—From the beginning, amateur baseball clubs have flourished in this city, but, having no permanent organizations, as a rule, the lives of amateur clubs have been brief. In recent years there has been a number of amateur leagues fostered by the newspapers and composed of nines from various factories. The opening of good baseball fields in various sections of the city by the playgrounds commission has served to develop baseball and to encourage amateurs.

The high schools and some of the grammar schools have had baseball teams from the early days of this sport. The competition between the nines of the various high schools of the city has been keen and the games have attracted large gatherings and aroused much enthusiasm. It is impracticable, however, to attempt to give the names of players or the results of all the games. In school athletics each year is a history by itself. In the school newspapers and aftermaths a summary of the base-

ball history may be found. What is true of the school baseball is also true to some extent in the history of baseball in the academies and colleges. The Worcester Academy has had for many years an excellent nine. Holy Cross teams have been among the best in the country in college baseball.

CHAPTER LXXXX

Distinguished Visitors

Washington passed through Worcester on his way to take command of the Provincial army at Cambridge. A company of horsemen under Captain James Chadwick met him and his party at Brookfield. In Worcester, Washington stopped at the Stearns Hotel, then on Elm street, where Poli's Theatre now stands. He arrived July 1, 1775, and left the next morning. In December, Mrs. Washington passed through this town on her way to join her husband, and she and her party stopped at the same hotel. She came from Mt. Vernon in her own "chariot and four, with black postilions in scarlet and white liveries."

Washington's second visit was in the fall of 1789, when he made a tour of New England after he was inaugurated president. He was met by a company of citizens on horseback, about forty in number, at the Leicester line, Friday, October 23, and was saluted by the Artillery Company. He stopped at the United States Arms, now the Exchange Hotel, and after breakfast proceeded on his journey. ("Wall's Reminiscences," p. 240).

General Lafayette visited Worcester in 1824, and was given an elaborate reception. Seated in a carriage drawn by four gray horses, he rode in the procession in his honor, escorted by a regiment commanded by Lt. Col. Samuel Ward. Many Revolutionary soldiers were in line; the houses were decorated; the crowds were enthusiastically cheering all along the line. Exercises were held in front of Gov. Levi Lincoln's mansion. The visitor was welcomed by Mr. Lincoln and made a brief speech; a reception was held afterward in the Lincoln Mansion. In 1825 he was again here passing through the town, June 15, 1825, on his way from Albany to Boston, arriving at two o'clock in the morning of June 15, breakfasting at Exchange Coffee House, and proceeding immediately afterward on his way to Boston to take part in the laying the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument.

Under date of June 1, 1834, C. C. Baldwin relates in his diary an account of a visit of Benjamin Franklin, as told to him by Hon. Benjamin Russell, who had served as apprentice in the Spy office, was afterward in the Revolution, and became the "famous editor of the Boston Centinel." "Dr. Franklin was on some public business in this part of the country, which required his stay at Worcester two or three days. Much of his time was spent in the printing office, and Mr. Russell says that he gave the men some very useful hints about working the press. The press was so constructed that only half of one side of a sheet could be pressed at one motion, and the Doctor took the apparatus out and in a few minutes

arranged it so that the whole side of a sheet could be printed at one instead of two operations."

In 1833 Henry Clay came to Worcester by special invitation. Mr. Baldwin in describing this visitation in his diary throws some interesting sidelights on policies in the town of Worcester. He writes in his diary, Oct. 31, 1833:

It was finally agreed that he reach this place on the evening of Nov. 4, and dine with Hon. John Davis at his house. People are very apt to feel ashamed to be found in the company of one whom they have abused. And to disguise this feeling, those who had been most forward to abuse Mr. Clay were now most obsequious in their attentions to him. Politicians of all stamps and complexions were now miscellaneously huddled together, all striving to see who should be politest. National Republicans, Jackson men, Anti-masons, Nullifiers—all were lost in the general hurly-burly. Even that most contemptible of all political parties, the "Young Men," showed themselves among the rest. This was the more remarkable as the committee appointed by the citizens generally contained several upon it who were under thirty-three. And their presence at this time came very near to spoiling the anticipated pleasures of Mr. Clay's visit.

It seems the committee of arrangements had done nothing but appoint a committee to escort Mr. Clay and his party from Boston to Worcester. It was said that this was not enough; it was too tame and insipid. To correct the errors in the taste of the committee, therefore, the "Young Men" had a public meeting and chose a committee to confer with the first committee and recommend additional arrangements. The Young Men insisted upon these three things which had been wholly omitted, viz: firing cannon, raising suitable flags, and forming a cavalcade, and they were directed to see them executed whether the first committee should consent or not. I have understood that the opinions of the first committee were against all three of the ceremonies. And this produced unpleasant feelings among the whole of them.

A flag was raised bearing this inscription: "Henry Clay. Honor the man who honors his country." This was painted on white cloth in large letters, and suspended upon a rope or cord extended across Main street between Governor Lincoln's and A. D. Foster's. In Elm street, that passes to the west by Governor Lincoln's house, was placed a cannon with the orders to have it discharged twenty-four times upon the arrival of Mr. Clay. The cavalcade left for Shrewsbury at two o'clock in the afternoon and returned with the guest at four. The cavalcade consisted of about thirty. It passed through Main street to the (Worcester) Hotel at the south end of the village, where Mr. Clay was left for a short time, when he was carried to the Hon. John Davis', where he passed the evening.

It was manifestly very bad taste to fire cannon upon the arrival of a private citizen. . . . I was visited by Mr. Clay at the Antiquarian Hall this morning in company with the committee. He stayed but a short time (Nov. 5, 1833), when he left and went to the Hospital. Before coming to the Antiquarian Hall, he met the citizens in the Town Hall, where he was addressed by the Hon. John Davis, chairman of the committee, to which he made an interesting and appropriate reply. He dined with Gov. Lincoln. There was a party in the evening at Gov. Lincoln's, to which the whole public had the opportunity of going and from the looks of the people there, one would suppose that few let slip so good a chance. Mrs. Clay was present, and so far as I could see was a plain, unostentatious, sensible woman of about fifty years of age.

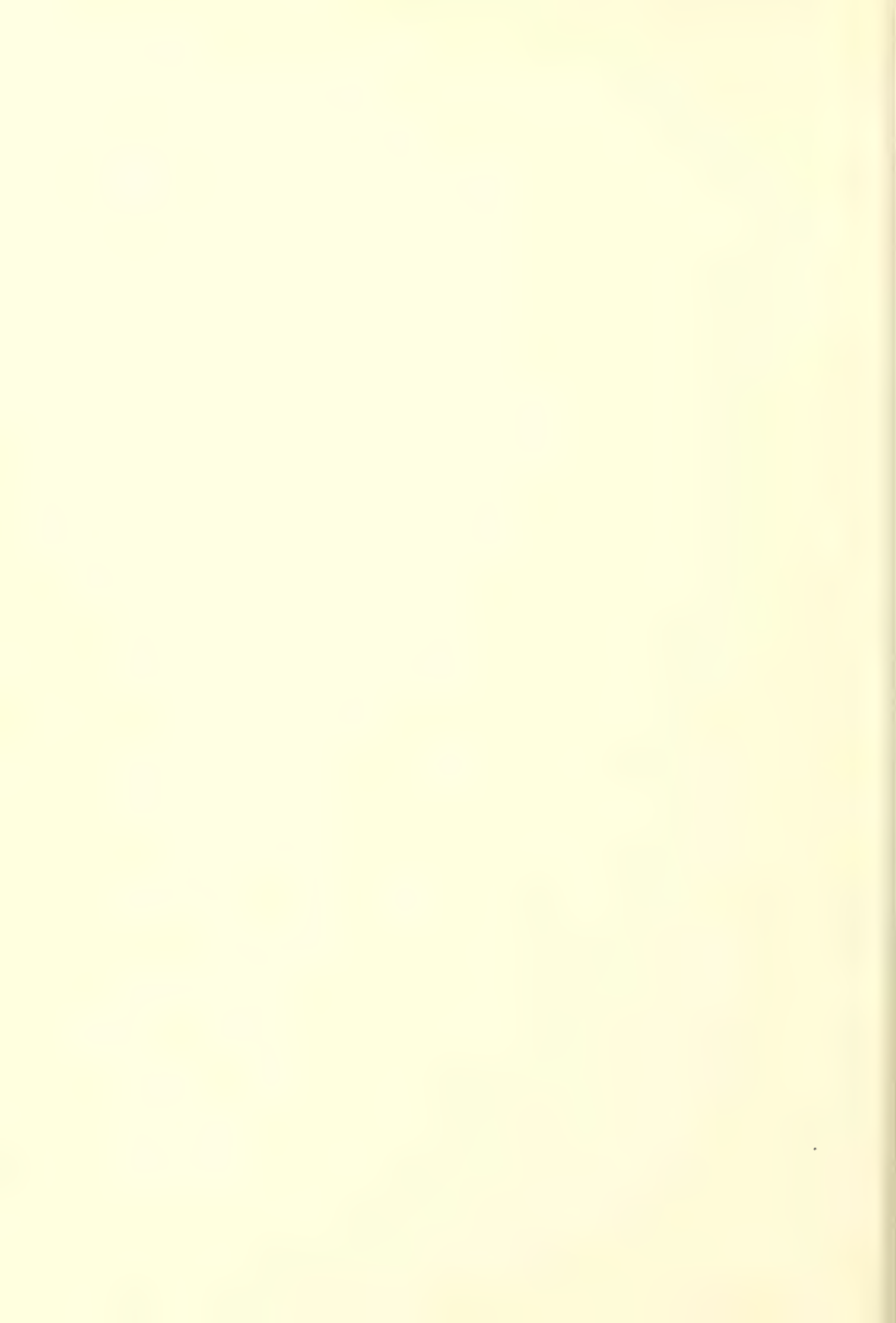
Rev. Lyman Beecher, the famous divine, preached here March 2, 1829, and probably on other occasions in what is now Central Church (p. 29 Baldwin diary).

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the city April 26, 1852, and received a great ovation. He rode in procession to the Common where he made an eloquent speech, and he also spoke in the city hall in the evening.

John Adams was an honored visitor in 1798, and later, Alexander Hamilton. In 1832 Daniel Webster spoke in Worcester. In 1835 the Duke of Saxe-Weimar was a visitor.

Abraham Lincoln was in Worcester but once. He was a speaker in the Taylor-Case Whig meeting campaign, September 12, 1848, in the City Hall. He was then a congressman, and happened to be stopping over night here. Gov. Bullock called upon him and invited him to speak at the meeting. He was a dinner guest of Gov. Lincoln. (See p. 226, Proc. Woc. Soc. Ant. Vol. XXV, article by Hon. A. P. Rugg).

Theo. Roosevelt visited Worcester as the guest of Senator Hoar in 1901, and the whole city did him honor. President Taft has been a frequent visitor here, and has spoken on various occasions described in this work.



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